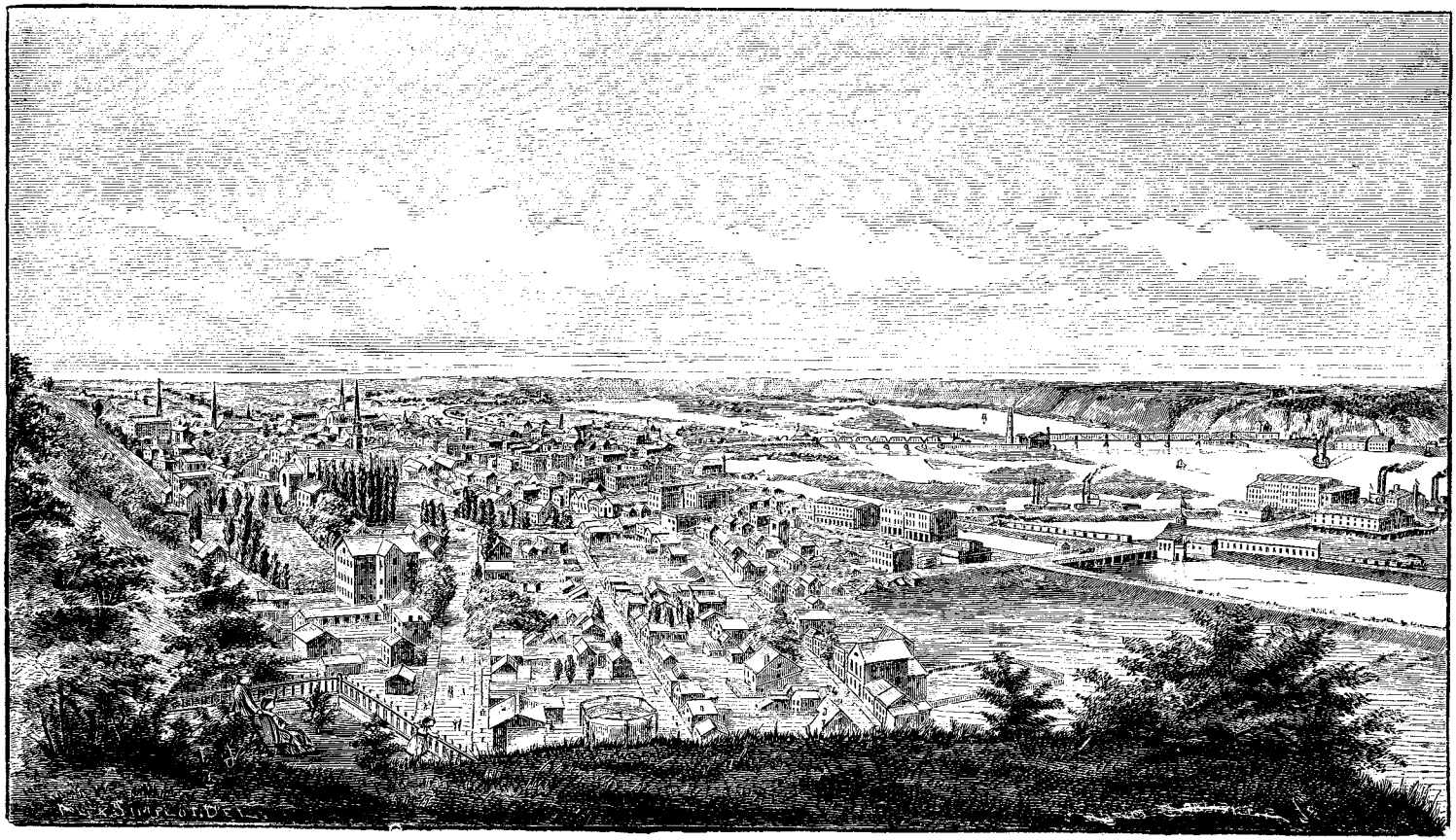

Alex. Simplot, Artist and Designer, 124 Main Street.

VIEW OF DUBUQUE IN 1872.

THE

HISTORY

OF

DUBUQUE COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

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

Biographical Sketches of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Dubuque County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1880.

ERRATA.

CITY OF DUBUQUE.

Dennis Gillian should read Dennis Gillan.
Henry S. Hetehrington should read Henry S. Hetherington.

CASCADE.

A. J. Kearney should read A. J. Kerney.

HISTORY OF CASCADE.

Rafferty should read Raffety.
Chauncey Thomas should read Augustus Cheeney Thomas.
J. B. Heniors should read J. B. Henion.
W. W. Hamilton was editor of Dubuque *Transcript*, a Whig sheet, instead Dubuque *Times*.
Judge Taylor has been identified with Cascade since 1841 instead of 1844.
Beuman should read Bauman.
Seely should read Scery.
Muloy should read Maloy.

PEKU TOWNSHIP.

John S. Conley should be placed in Jefferson Township.

PREFACE.

IN the following pages, purporting to relate the history of Dubuque County from its first settlements to the present day, the historian desires to state that he has labored faithfully to make it deserving the indulgence of its readers. Of the obstacles in the way of a faithful and, at the same time, an acceptable performance of his duty, he has been from the outset thoroughly sensible. To say that he has acquitted himself of that duty to his own satisfaction is more than he can pretend. All that he will venture to claim is an earnest desire to be correct, and an effort by industry to become so. That he has in many instances fallen short is not to be wondered at. To be infallible in that behalf is impossible. No person will be disposed to conclude that, in an undertaking of such magnitude, mistakes are avoidable. If, to many, the work seems incomplete, and they feel disposed to be hypercritical of its contents, the hope is ventured that, upon reflection, they will appreciate the difficulties he has had to contend with, and render judgment devoid of uncharitable severity. A few of the mistakes which it will be claimed exist may have occurred by trusting to statements made second-hand; more, by taking for granted what appeared, on reasonable evidence, to be facts, and others, by the extreme difficulty experienced in getting at the exact truth. Their presence, however, is due to no lack of diligence on the part of the compiler, who has endeavored to furnish a reliable and complete, though, it may be, an imperfect record of events which have occurred in Dubuque County during the past fifty years.

In conclusion, it is no more than justice in the writer to acknowledge the obligations he is under to individuals and corporations for the courtesy shown him in the prosecution of his investigations. Whatever suggestions came from those familiar with the facts have been implicitly adopted, and the regret is expressed that they were not more numerous. The writer is particularly indebted to the collections of Lucius H. Langworthy for valuable information,

appropriated from the manuscript of that gentleman. To Mrs. R. H. Collier, Mrs. Lawrence, Edward and Solon Langworthy, Gen. G. W. Jones, the Hon. Platt Smith, A. H. Harrison, Orlando McCraney, Alexander Young; Benjamin Rupert, President of the Old Settlers' Association; P. W. Crawford, J. H. Shields, Gen. Booth, Gen. Lewis, Ham & Carver, F. A. Gniffke, the *Telegraph*, *Times* and other sources of information, he is especially grateful, not only for "history," but for many kind acts and much else that contributes to whatever of success may greet the succeeding pages. He trusts they may meet reasonable expectations.

"What is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!"

THE AUTHOR.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

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

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

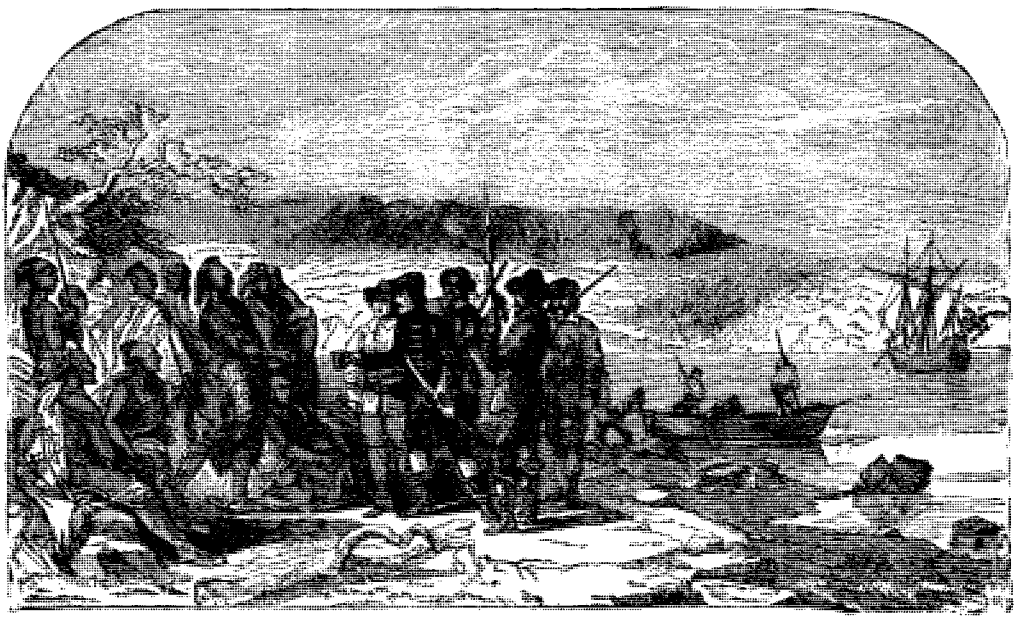
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

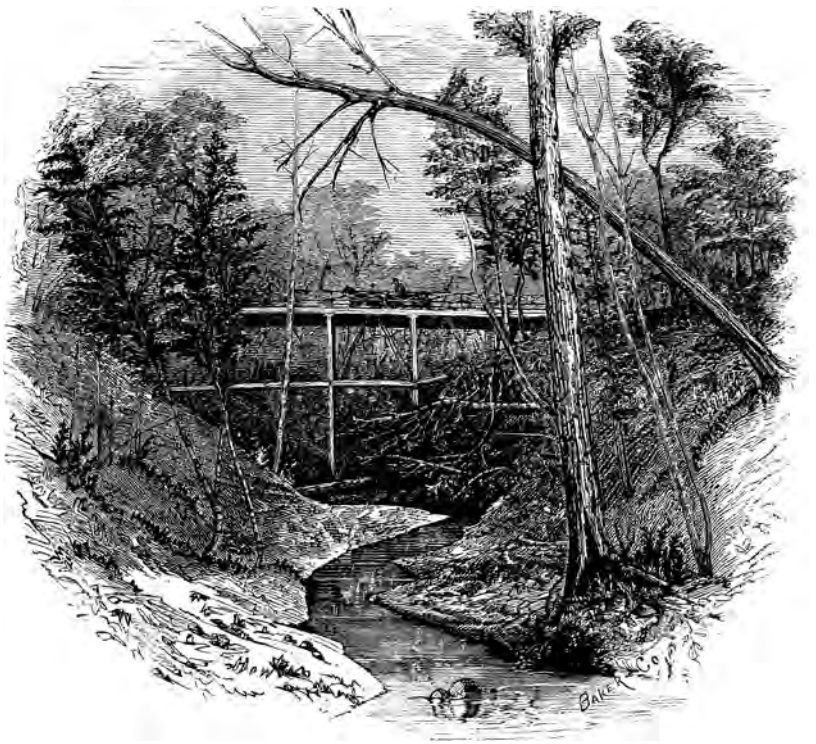
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswiek, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

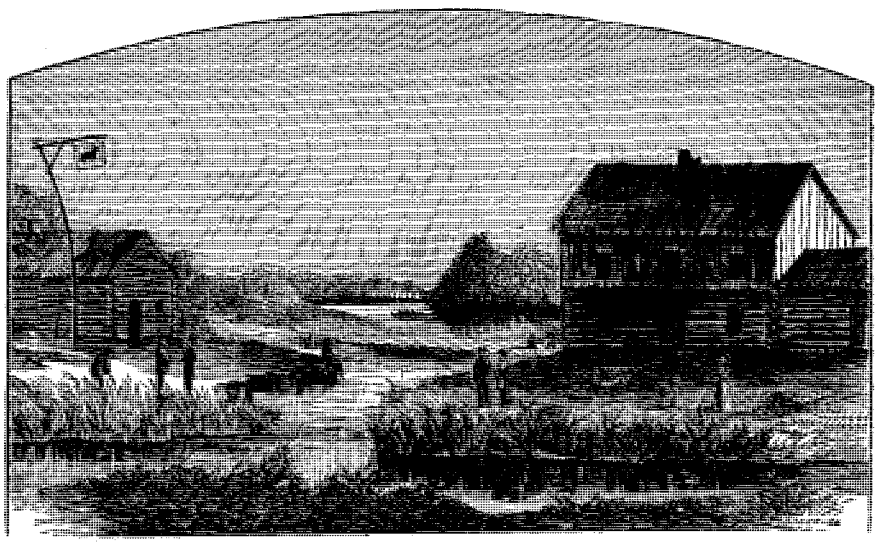
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

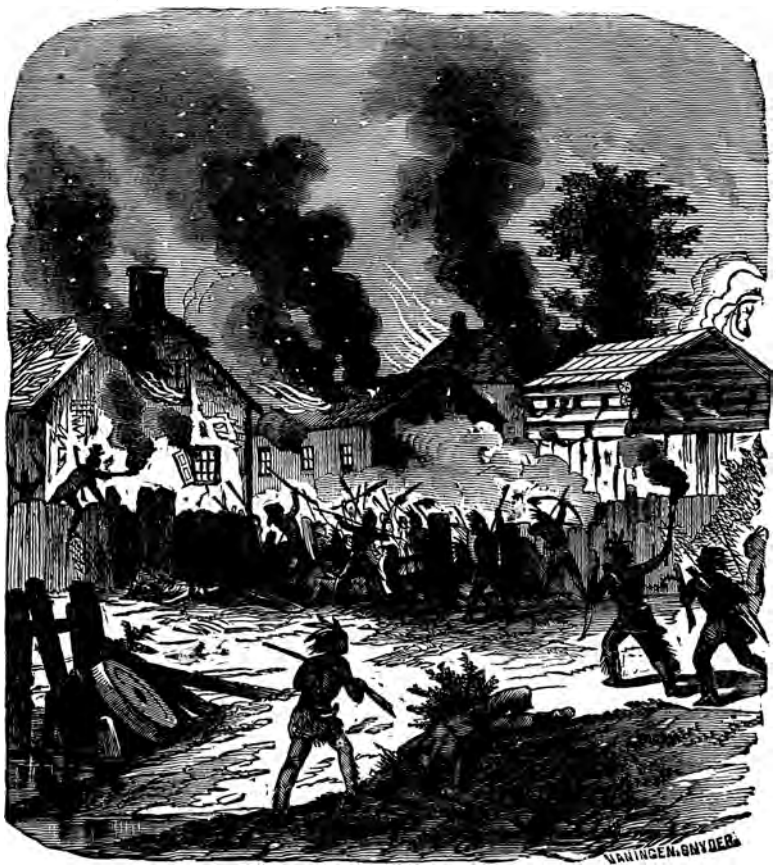
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

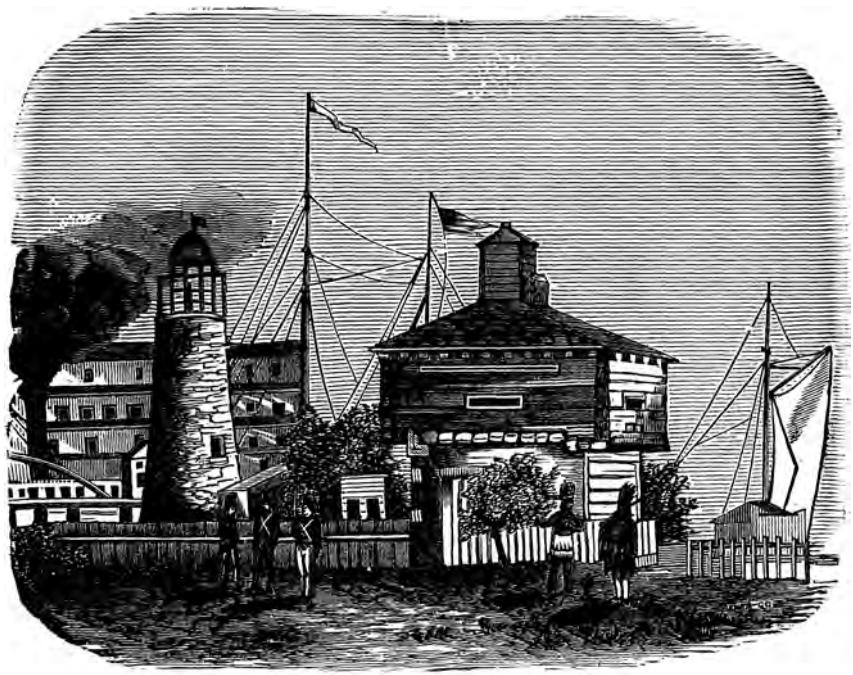
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

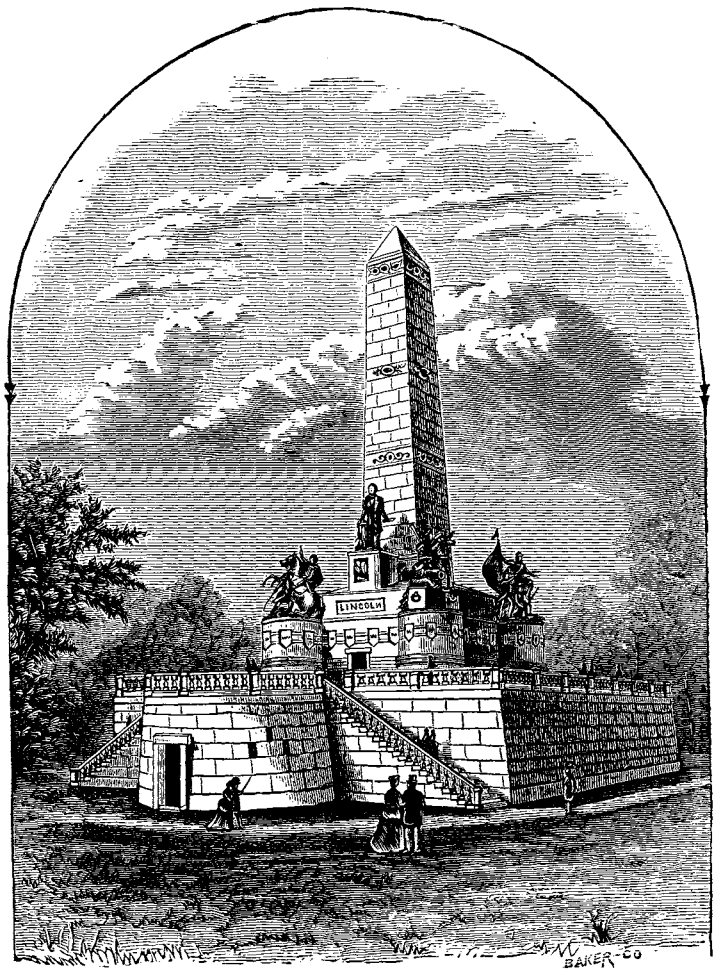
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

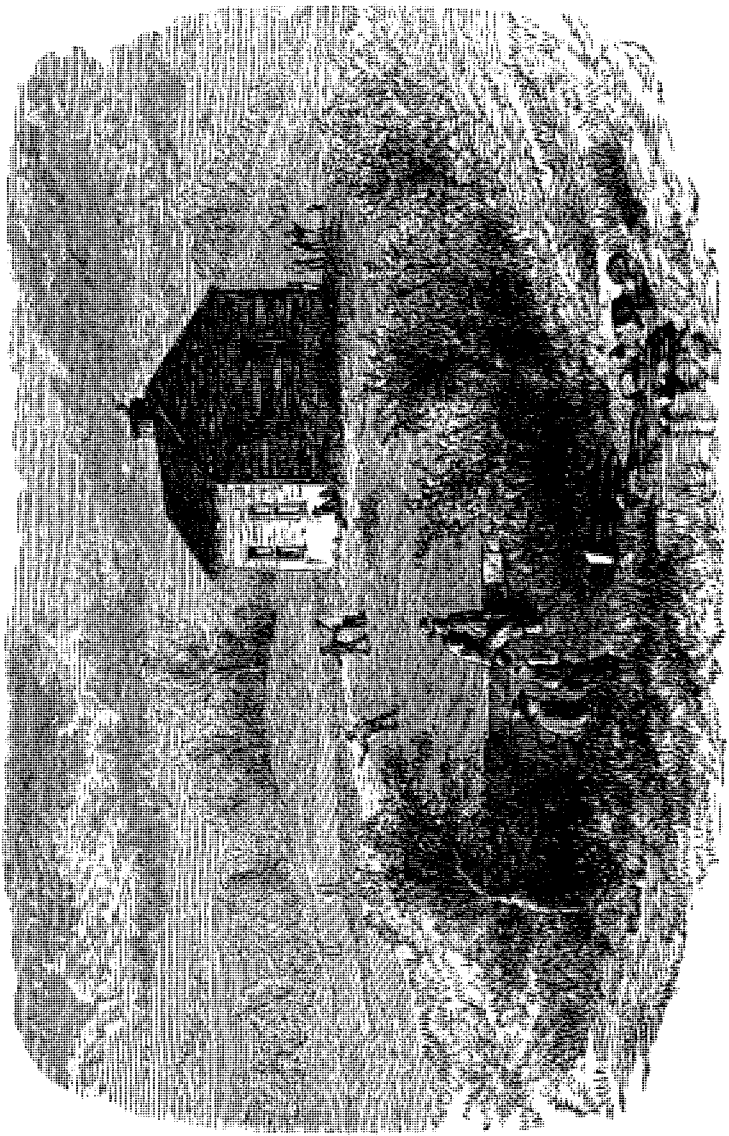
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

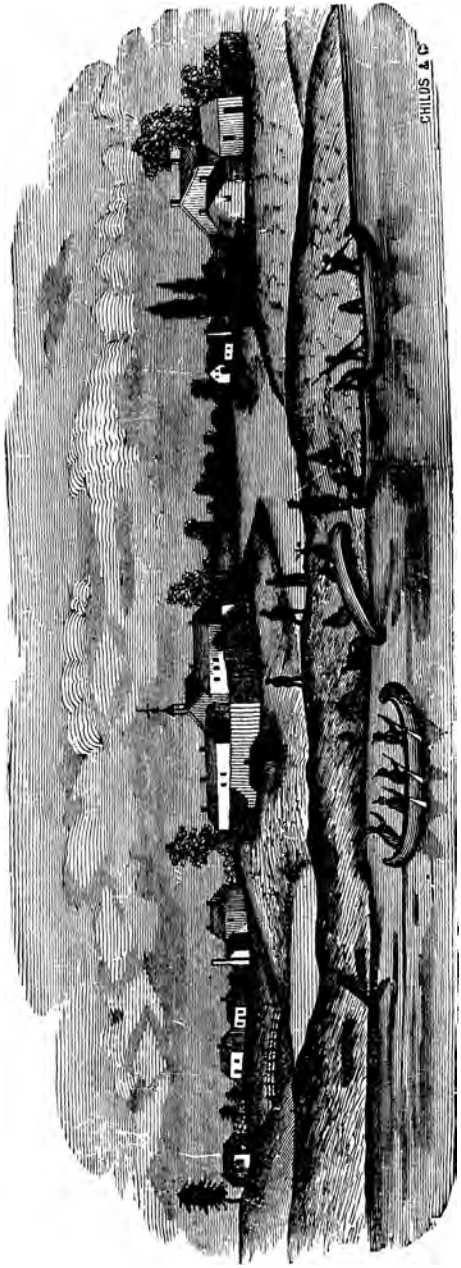
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it. and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

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

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold $24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.

KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to

STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquotines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return:

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop ot welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LaSALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbraint, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincens and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only $13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people $100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at $600,000 or $700,000. It finally cost $8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over $111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of $200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over $12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of $14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk;* and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is $211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed $57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses —three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures $205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth $636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year $350,000, and has received in all about $7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, $111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With $22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowses on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and $1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a Gazetteer of Illinois. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libaaries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)... .....4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River) .....4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculir deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallaw gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an ndistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	*Drift*	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	*Inoceramous bed*	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia.*

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia.*

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, amplexus and syringapora, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera zaphrentes, amplexus and aulopera are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens.* Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

Counties.	*Acres.*
Cerro Gordo	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particulary in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from to top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and réstore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Ce'les'ine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystaline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and land d a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain áll the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. *This* was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

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

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations. on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of theAmericans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

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

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

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonces, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

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

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

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

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

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make snch a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the proprerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the Uuited States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

> The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

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

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for $100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846–7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

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

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

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

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

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

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

> Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

> Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were apppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

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

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*
1838	22,589	1852	230,713	1869	1,040,819
1840	43,115	1854	326,013	1870	1,191,727
1844	75,152	1856	519,055	1873	1,251,333
1846	97,588	1859	638,775	1875	1,366,000
1847	116,651	1860	674,913	1876	.....
1849	152,988	1863	701,732	1877	.....
1850	191,982	1865	754,699		
1851	204,774	1867	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "*ATA*, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territorry when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1859	1863
Francis Springer	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio	1877	1878
John H. Gear	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D Downey	1847	1851
Anson Hart	1851	1857
Elijah Sells	1857	1858
Anson Hart	1858	1864
William J. Haddock	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop	1855	1862
William Crum	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark	1868	1876
John N. Coldren	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*	1862	1867
James Black, D. D	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mattice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professer of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and $45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852	10,552.24
Total	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entited "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851	81,707.93	acres.
March 10, 1852	143,908.37	"
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853	33,142.43	"
Dec. 30, 1853	12,813.51	"
Total	271,572.24	acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about $108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about $1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than $1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for $1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for $1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State $20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to $109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, $949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of preemption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them*," these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County	200.00 "
Total	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834–5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846–7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

> There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was $34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of $28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, $1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at $9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to $2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, $1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, $1,136,995, making the grand total of $5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was $3,462,000. Annual interest, $276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to $198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only $364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at $571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from $198,142, in 1857, to $2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from $364,515 to $5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843· Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ——.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

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

THE SECOND INFANTRY

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

THE THIRD INFANTRY

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

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

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

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

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

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

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

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

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

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

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

THE NINTH INFANTRY

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

THE TENTH INFANTRY

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

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

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

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

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

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

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

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

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

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

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

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

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

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

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

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

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

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

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

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

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

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

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

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

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

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

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

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

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

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

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

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

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

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

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

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

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

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

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

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

THE TWENTY-NINTH

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

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

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

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

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

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

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

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

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

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

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

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

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

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

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

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

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

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

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

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

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

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

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

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

THE SECOND CAVALRY

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

THE THIRD CAVALRY

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

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

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

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

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

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

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

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

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

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

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

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

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

THE NINTH CAVALRY

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

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

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

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

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

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

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

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

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

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

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

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

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

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

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

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

MAJOR GENERALS

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

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

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

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

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

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

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

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

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

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.					To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	...	1	1	2	..	3	1	.....	1	4	...	4	34	3	46	1	.....	3	3
Second Cavalry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	12	...	12	25	3	45	1	.....	5	5
Third Cavalry	3	...	3	2	4	...	6	.....	5	5	9	...	9	39	1	63	5	.....	3	3
Fourth Cavalry	3	...	3	.....	6	...	6	6	.....	6	8	...	7	31	2	55	4	.....	2	2
Fifth Cavalry	5	...	5	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	6	...	6	35	.....	51	8	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Cavalry	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	2	.....	1	1	1	...	1	15	2	21	.....	.....	1	1
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	15	6	23	.....	.....	1	1
Eighth Cavalry	3	...	3	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	10	...	10	23	1	41	22	.....	2	2
Ninth Cavalry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	1	2	.....	...	.....	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, First Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1	2	...	2	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Second Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	rep.
Artillery, Third Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Fourth Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
First Infantry	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	6	...	6	4	2	...	6	2	.....	2	23	...	23	25	.....	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1
Third Infantry	2	...	2	4	.....	...	4	1	.....	1	35	...	34	40	.....	81	8	.....	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry	3	..	3	3	2	...	5	1	.....	1	16	...	16	34	.....	59	.....	.....	5	5
Fifth Infantry	4	1	5	5	1	...	6	2	4	6	17	...	17	28	1	63	7	.....	3	3
Sixth Infantry	7	...	7	1	2	...	3	1	4	5	18	...	18	32	2	67	2	.....	1	1
Seventh Infantry	4	...	4	3	3	...	6	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	37	3	73	6	.....	7	7
Eighth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	2	2	4	14	...	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry	6	...	6	7	2	...	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	26	.....	72	9	.....	6	6
Tenth Infantry	6	...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	4	16	...	16	32	.....	58	1	.....	1	1
Eleventh Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	...	8	25	3	47	4	.....	5	5
Twelfth Infantry	3	...	3	1	8	...	9	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13	19	1	45	22	1	.....	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	...	2	4	3	...	7	.....	.....	.....	19	...	19	36	1	65	4	.....	4	4

Fourteenth Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	6	...	6	22	1	35	20	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Infantry	6	...	6	2	1	1	3	.....	3	3	22	...	22	27	1	62	5	.....	5	5
Sixteenth Infantry	5	...	5	3	3	...	6	2	.....	2	21	...	21	13	.....	47	15	.....	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry	2	...	2	3	1	...	5	.....	1	1	19	1	20	40	.....	69	14	.....	2	2
Eighteenth Infantry,	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	20	5	33	.....	.....	5	5
Nineteenth Infantry	5	...	5	1	2	...	3	.....	2	2	7	...	7	18	1	36	12	.....	3	3
Twentieth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	2	1	3	6	...	6	20	.....	33	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-first Infantry	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	2	3	5	15	...	11	26	1	48	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-second Infantry	4	...	4	2	.....	...	2	2	.....	2	22	...	22	26	1	56	5	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Infantry	2	...	2	3	2	...	5	1	3	4	9	...	9	27	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Infantry	7	...	7	2	4	...	6	1	.....	1	17	...	17	23	.....	54	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	19	...	19	24	1	49	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry	2	...	2	4	4	...	8	4	2	6	22	...	22	28	.....	66	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry	...	...	...	.....	3	...	3	2	3	5	7	...	7	17	.....	32	.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-eighth Infantry	4	...	4	2	3	...	5	2	2	4	16	...	16	21	1	50	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	5	8	8	...	8	25	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirtieth Infantry	4	...	4	5	2	...	7	.....	3	3	17	...	17	27	.....	58	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry	2	...	2	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	9	...	8	33	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry	3	...	3	3	2	...	5	3	4	7	9	...	9	13	1	38	5	1	1	2
Thirty-Third Infantry	.....	...	.....	4	1	...	5	.....	2	2	8	1	9	26	.....	42	1	1	4	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	3	.....	1	1	3	...	3	28	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	.....	1	1	2	...	2	12	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	7	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	16	.....	27	23	.....	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	2	3	.....	...	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	21	3	27	.....	.....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry	7	...	7	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	15	.....	29	3	.....	1	1
Fortieth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	2	...	2	3	9	12	2	...	2	18	1	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion)	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.)	1	...	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	11	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	2	135	88	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109

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

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.			DIED.					DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.						TRANSFERRED.		
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability	Cause Unknown.	Total.	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	7	31
Fourth Cavalry	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	.....	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	.....	193	.....	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	.....	402	.....	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	.....	20
Ninth Cavalry	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	.....	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery	7	...	7	3	51	.....	.....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	.....	124	.....	3	.....	3
Artillery, 2d Battery	1	...	1	1	29	.....	.....	30	16	.....	16	14	1	15	.....	62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery	2	1	3	1	33	...	.....	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, 4th Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	5	...	1	6	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge's Brigade Band	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry	12	...	12	5	7	...	1	13	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	137	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	.....	758	13	9	6	15
Second Veteran Infantry	11	...	11	3	11	...	.....	14	2	1	3	41	.....	41	.....	69	.....	1	.....	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry	4	...	4	.....	27	...	.....	27	14	14	28	8	.....	8	.....	67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry	17	....	17	1	9	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	.....	2	2
Fourth Infantry	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry	59	1	60	29	90	1	.....	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	.....	699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry	102	....	102	30	124	....	.....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855	54	7	.....	7
Seventh Infantry	94	....	94	35	135	....	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	.....	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry	49	1	50	44	137	....	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry	76	2	78	57	208	....	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	.....	24
Tenth Infantry	56	1	57	35	134	....	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	.....	739	16	41	5	48

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	...	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	...	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	...	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	...	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	...	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	...	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	..	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	...	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	261	...	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	...	3	.....	141	...	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	503	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	.....	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	14	...	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	23	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	23	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	45	...	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry*	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†.	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
28th " "	956		
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over	2,500
30th " "	978		
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments	7,202
34th " "	953		
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865	75,519
38th " "	910		

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,

By Counties.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose	17405	16456	11931	3131		3679
Audubon	2370	1212	454			527
Benton	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista	3561	1585	57			817
Buncombe*						
Butler	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas	14386	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd	13100	10768	3744			2884
Franklin	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton	7701	6055	1699			1455
Hancock	1482	999	179			303
Hardin	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison	11818	8931	3621			2658
Henry	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt	3455	2596	332			695
Ida	794	226	43			172
Iowa	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3120	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at $4,870,937, with a balance of $1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, $840,031,703; equalized $480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, $3,896,541 as against disbursements, $3,532,406, leaving a balance, $364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, $3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic — are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was $398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, $13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to $2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to $266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of $800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, $300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, $14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $1,045,933; of lumber, $1,327,618; of home manufactures, $338,423; of all live-stock, $45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at $85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached $333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, $886,-696; disbursements, $906,329. Value of church property, $4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of $2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superfices, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi — which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country — the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead — all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of $14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being $857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at $2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of $136,164, being a gain of $44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Missisippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to $53,000,000, being an increase of $11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869–70 was $77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire,
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	299	3169	3682
Benton	1432	712	567	449	2901	1353	Linn	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler	1473	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery	1122	441	522	47	1749	759
Chickasaw	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien	366	21	201	14	463	116
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola	295	40	13	33	529	59
Clayton	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page	1166	568	348	293	2243	861
Clinton	2144	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	370	95	44	36	374	141
Davis	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk	2171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac	656	158	177	13	661	166
Dubuque	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4777	Scott	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett	213	28	.....	.....	246	36	Shelby	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette	1923	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello	1709	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright	391	166	117	98	57	184
Jackson	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2185							
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	263	3375	1804	Totals	121546	79353	34222	10639	171378	112127
Jefferson	1396	753	576	149	2166	1449	Majorities	42193	.....	.....	.....	59251	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243		168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....
VI	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184 640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct nswer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by 4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height nd thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches	make	1 link.
25 links	"	1 rod.
4 rods	"	1 chain.
80 chains	"	1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.		Cr.	
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat	at $1.25	$8	75		
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses				$2	50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats	at $ .45	6	30		
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter	at .25	1	25		
March	8	By new Harrow				18	00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows					40
"	13	By new Double-Tree				2	25
"	27	To Cow and Calf		48	00		
April	9	To half ton of Hay		6	25		
"	9	By Cash				25	00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter				4	75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs		17	50		
July	4	By Cash, to balance account				35	15
				$88	05	$88	05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.		Cr.	
March	21	By 3 days' labor	at $1.25			$3	75
"	21	To 2 Shoats	at 3.00	$6	00		
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn	at .45	8	10		
May	1	By 1 month's Labor				25	00
"	1	To Cash		10	00		
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing	at $1.50			12	00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour		2	75		
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat	at $ .10	2	70		
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting	at 2.00			18	00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor	at 1.50			9	00
"	12	To Cash		20	00		
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account		18	20		
				$67	75	$67	75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and *the quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by .48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45: and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

$462.50
.48
370000
185000
6)360
60)$222.0000($3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

Massachusetts is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama	996,992
Arkansas	484,471
California	560,247
Connecticut	537,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	364,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	726,915
Maine	626,915
Maryland	780,894
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Minnesota	439,706
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
Nebraska	122,993
Nevada	42,491
New Hampshire	318,300
New Jersey	906,096
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,361
Ohio	2,665,260
Oregon	90,923
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Rhode Island	217,353
South Carolina	705,606
Tennessee	1,258,520
Texas	818,579
Vermont	330,551
Virginia	1,225,163
West Virginia	442,014
Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total States	38,113,253
Arizona	9,658
Colorada	39,864
Dakota	14,181
District of Columbia	131,700
Idaho	14,999
Montana	20,595
New Mexico	91,874
Utah	86,786
Washington	23,955
Wyoming	9,118
Total Territories	442,730
Total United States	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Boston, Mass.	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239
New Orleans, La.	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Newark, N. J.	105,059
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Albany, N. Y.	69,422
Providence, R. I.	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.	53,180
Richmond, Va.	51,038
New Haven, Conn.	50,840
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
Lowell, Mass.	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Reading, Pa.	33,930
Paterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Toledo, Ohio	31,584
Portland, Me.	31,413
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Fall River, Mass.	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION. 1870.	POPULATION. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	159
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died siezed, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution.*

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Eqalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days.*

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a stutute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic laber kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material withn six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval betweeu the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to rcover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces,	48	Sand	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries,	40	Sorghum Seed	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries,	32	Broom Corn Seed	30
Osage Orange Seed	32	Buckwheat	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt	50
Stone Coal	80	Barley	48
Lime	80	Corn Meal	48
Corn in the ear	70	Castor Beans	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes	60	Hemp Seed	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Oats	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24
Shelled Corn	56	Bran	20
Rye	56	Blue Grass Seed	14
Flax Seed	56	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; ℔ for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ ℔, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at	$1.50	$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks "	30	60
Received payment,		$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that —— understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878. Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in theTownship of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and tesment, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three ; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written. ———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ————————

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

——— ———,

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit. damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

——— ——— ——— ———

FORM OF NOTE.

$——— ——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

——— ———

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——

——— ———
——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge,have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	
Appanoose	161059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	387346	$1611937
Alamakee	134767	156821	109888	61880	937639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	442829	1415769
Audubon	21146	23819	15936	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	33233	184153
Adams	65459	43735	54352	17947	281376	7	174	25474	969777	3951	141293	695318
Adair	83182	55680	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828171
Buena Vista	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828
Benton	295318	53911	239408	99406	1343666	7	280	83244	3328921	15490	445070	2661995
Boone	156987	71810	108642	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595152	10401	404620	1018453
Butler	149498	58908	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38685	1270878	13827	421719	1209785
Bremer	145967	47001	104810	48878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	518871	1144620
Black Hawk	213025	150881	181256	89361	1108024			56592	1939590	16804	538196	1898424
Buchanan	19056	71418	157240	64291	812312			48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949
Clay	37059	39919	33375	17481	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343
Cherokee	54638	28974	45412	31693	401507			9459	315215	3545	115595	35019
Cass	110864	45304	92785	40123	676209			40582	1901062	9079	176281	1284899
Crawford	58058	283414	15262	24000	321894			17957	648658	2902	99158	483357
Cedar	248869	41417	166485	40467	640544	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675837	2606149
Cerro Gordo	52980	309895	48648	28199	415163			9512	265448	7199	228097	591617
Clayton	212291	151908	173622	86883	1375125	147	2.030	31918	1471263	20124	669895	2081793
Clinton	299855	57337		68683	1010345	12	428	89297	3061388	23701	702059	3049019
Chickasaw	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	68	16821	514279	11744	446300	894656
Carroll	58065	309744	39159	26756	310161	3	20	16014	550041	3239	107577	451365
Clarke	93691	50487	78808	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1580260	12337	367643	7054987
Calhoun	26996		26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	221613
Davis	150938	116003	131597	5378	80938	5379	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1600090
Decatur	115751	87172	95275	8211	77169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	344551	1024541
Dubuque	187831	98561	146244	49240	634135	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	643322	1636132
Des Moines	143665	58165	97618	10615	113396	8688	117310	102924	2307938	9242	287392	1772992
Delaware	472029	62305	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690385	20577	632118	1693314
Dickinson	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822			3183	44455	2409	37282	45394
Dallas	132435	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9937	335124	1502047
Emmet	9089	25586	8887	3911	1510			2197	14278	1549	3241	15244
Floyd	147098	32130	110708	62067	941439			26462	612448	15461	487729	1367377
Fayette	179504	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	958	37091	1296180	20770	704407	1503127
Franklin	69859	43946	65590	31096	455909			24066	758983	9532	328679	777106
Fremont	115907	198832	103089	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1703885	5419	179645	1046066
Grundy	146059	47926	135108	67384	976657			40175	1482582	11786	401948	1593977
Green	59940	49838	52323	19391	257760	2	44	783037	783027	4227	120948	620905
Guthrie	87259	47220	76892	27489	393574	22	560	38902	1669134	4145	153505	792461
Hardin	128331	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356945	1066627
Humboldt	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902			9998	297381	3974	90944	200001
Howard	115823	171048	61871	36115	532803			9916	307912	10210	340208	734409
Harrison	94848	337451	72287	25948	143101	84	1200	44720	1620192	3462	69140	786677
Hancock	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006			2067	57899	1353	48816	89405
Hamilton	63966	39935	52050	20676	294682			20441	670731	5108	168262	52762
Henry	182030	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	62672	2415670	13393	358221	1765670
Ida	7292	9494	6514	3108	48815			2301	108465	455	14060	7482212
Iowa	191041	89337	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713880	11756	319071	2005049
Jackson	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7942	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091
Johnson	241021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3158178	17760	522197	2447875
Jasper	278881	179752	213949	79926	1107176			100217	4525939	15267	532239	2916838
Jones	203907	63298	140684	36090	462478	31	409	65423	1909354	18260	464824	1896416
Jefferson	167389	66979	125590	16237	164904	6192	66739	55061	1695510	14005	446128	1530140
Keokuk	208125	98999	149672	33278	368528	148	1363	75697	3327282	15582	447608	1919728
Kossuth	31550	48798	28685	10798	13189	140		9781	119777	5143	23857	105306
Lee	183832	78692	123380	10351	72624	15400	200407	59663	2190306	11817	270009	1681518
Lucas	108952	59757	88857	13954	153587	31	529	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1030554
Lyon	15872	318941	12766	8182	76742		54	2645	10596	2477	13189	32651
Linn	281118	62649	175655	52178	636597	12	160	91773	3439923	22650	585648	2590052
Louisa	151007	52922	103066	24764	259959	1288	16267	49642	2184658	6792	175535	1665739
Mitchell	126384	70176	91133	65594	1038811			11274	411 81	14078	526262	1591878
Mahaska	232398	122490	150368	31562	395589	205	2697	83715	3768 99	10646	496248	2195785
Marion	199669	82779	159214	45136	529663	189	2212	84630	3835 3	10037	3?5746	2181346
Mills	141512	53604	99837	24385	312961	82	543	59543	15339 6	6548	2?5?39	1008509
Madison	161998	183709	137979	37538	628314	25	484	69494	2953690	8?45	285103	1709030
Monroe	102215	78206	91730	11638	101418	263	5584	45575	1739916	7153	24?081	938362
Marshall	223735	47552	117308	69995	1125389	21	206	67699	2808256	15811	465245	2368278
Monona	52212	56278	39944	15034	183811			21577	818348	2204	66175	447665
Muscatine	178945	48332	129699	32375	416471	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405502	2747906
Montgomery	104633	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	99251	1441467	5322	201635	1075127
O'Brien	33626	32070	26181	14904	157526			6379	106052	3107	53031	191542
Osceola	18490	31406	14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	1390	26822	69581
Polk	207689	56841	140150	37686	563389	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	431811	2146063
Pochahontas	21928	35572	19219	7434	30774			8981	229263	2541	40434	112666
Pottawattomie	124630	419489	90679	33369	588971	63	475	47258	1750038	5278	169081	1252629
Poweshiek	209899	48697	171588	57312	762826			86748	3571105	11416	333565	2393022
Page	156782	175471	115484	22689	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	346507	1293463
Plymouth	53283	51912	44379	33628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120437	434123
Palo Alto	18517	32225	16679	8606	23208	325		6641	142057	2979	46859	96616
Ringgold	18400	58829	50373	10926	78851	125	1762	35613	1145937	9118	253007	1115782
Scott	235515	19123	185742	47698	762315	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	528868	3041873
Story	148649	48874	95834	26658	330897	8	20	51273	1783477	11273	343265	1033743
Shelby	53180	39326	47290	22029	317944			17674	689556	2254	71676	573026
Sioux	39824	367394	33515	22996	251286			6780	82038	4591	45096	166980
Sac	31336	47201	24179	11056	110094		10	8662	279716	3035	6599	238880
Taylor	102861	285515	79442	15446	206818	241	3068	48260	1419630	8718	269657	908476
Tama	255182	90222	214941	97013	1437807			73251	2842859	13574	384469	2316405
Union	57005	33245	45326	10586	141188	53	960	24063	1130930	6127	187748	624260
Van Buren	153674	99528	113263	7455	58808	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	353698	1439586
Wayne	147766	66795	117689	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376
Warren	192265	167178	158737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3561365	8391	281510	2208392
Winneshiek	246140	131670	259469	112175	1813465			27185	977316	24307	8216508	2265252
Woodbury	44179	57097	83097	15243	218875			14647	490871	3072	91647	298209
Worth	43927	45957	32157	23092	410487			3530	122291	4445	161557	396506
Washington	225176	55652	157884	41646	469879	1489	14193	78265	2832241	15701	453320	2035264
Webster	97238	61744	70910	30554	391051	5		28713	917911	7491	207493	733342
Winnebago	17589	30625	12421	8939	162281	11	270	1374	52425	1327	45109	140219
Wright	35516	32387	28957	13629	196166			10089	281821	4184	135176	288685
Wapello	150209	63491	135173	17368	157535	1617	16159	57035	2148731	11570	293590	1455319
Totals	12627850	8410435	9354905	3690711	42669731	69188	759477	4700176	186284542	982994	29144352	$131636747

S. L. Longworthy

(DECEASED)

DUBUQUE.

HISTORY OF DUBUQUE COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY.

Dubuque County is situated on the Mississippi River, in the third tier of counties south of the Minnesota line. It is bounded on the north by Clayton County and Mississippi River, east by the Mississippi River, south by Jackson and Jones Counties, west by Delaware County, and contains seventeen townships, to wit: Cascade, Center, Concord, Dodge, Iowa, Jefferson, Julian, Liberty, Mosalem, New Vienna, Peru, Prairie Creek, Table Mound, Taylor, Vernon, Washington and Whitewater, each about six miles square, except Peru and Mosalem, containing a total of 112 square miles, or 391,680 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY.

With regard to the country about Dubuque, its soil, climate and productions, one cannot do better than apply the language of Lieut. Lea in his notes on the subject.

"The soil," he observes, "is generally about two feet deep, composed of clay, sand and vegetable mould. Much of it, until remedied by drainage facilities, was too tenacious of water for the most convenient production of such grains as are planted in the spring. It is of a dark brown color near the surface, gradually becoming lighter in descending, till it imperceptibly passes into a yellowish clay, which, in turn is based upon a blue marl, containing pebbles, which afford good water when penetrated. This latter stratum is found from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface in the upland prairies, so that it is only necessary to sink a well to that depth to obtain excellent water wherever it may be wanted. This is the character of the soil of the higher prairies.

"In the bottom-lands along the rivers, the soil is more sandy, and is but little affected by excessive rains, except such portions as are liable to overflow. The low lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Indian corn, and the upper lands to the growth of smaller grains, though the yellow maize of the north succeeds remarkably well on the coldest soils of the dry prairies.

"The general appearance of the country is one of great beauty. It may be represented as one grand rolling prairie, along one side of which flows the mightiest river in the world, through which numerous navigable streams pursue their devious ways toward the ocean. In various parts of this district, beautiful creeks are to be found, whose transparent waters are perpetually renewed by the springs from which they flow, and their supply of water is remarkably uniform throughout the seasons. They are in many places skirted by woods, which afford timber necessary for building purposes, and so admirably are they distributed throughout, that nature appears to have made an effort to arrange them in the most desirable manner possible. Where there is no

water, isolated groves are frequently found to break the monotony of the prairie, or to be fashioned to the uses of the farmer. No part of the county is without good timber.

"Could I present to the mind of the reader that view of this country now before my eyes, he would not deem my assertion unfounded. He would see the broad Mississippi flowing gently and lingeringly, as if in regret at leaving so delightful a region; he would see streams taking their sources in far-distant regions, and gradually accumulating their waters as they glide steadily along through this favored region to pay tribute to the great 'Father of Waters;' he would see innumerable creeks and rivulets meandering through rich pasturages; he would see neat groves of oak, elm and walnut, half shading, half concealing beautiful little lakes that mirror back their waving branches; neat-looking prairies, apparently inclosed by woods on all sides, with the fields of the husbandman stretching far into the prairies; villages along the banks of the streams and distributed through the interior, and steamboats plying up and down the Mississippi, supplying the wants of the inhabitants, transporting their surplus products to market, and bringing accessions to the growing population, anxious to participate in the enjoyment of nature's bounties so liberally dispensed."

The chief mineral wealth of the county consists in its lead mines, the richest in the United States.

The agricultural products consist chiefly of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes, all of which grow abundantly and are famous for their fine quality.

The Little Maquoketa and its numerous branches water the northern and central portions of the county, while the Big Maquoketa and its tributaries run through the southern, southeastern and western townships, furnishing considerable water power.

Taking the county all in all, for convenience of navigation, water, fuel and timber, richness of soil, beauty of landscape and hospitable climate, no section of the country offers superior inducements to those who seek a permanent home for themselves and their posterity.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

"The nature of the surface and soil," observes Prof. Whittlesey, "varies considerably in the different portions of the county. In the northeastern townships, the streams have cut deep valleys, exposing the rocks in deep bluffs; the surface is, therefore, quite broken, and a large part of it well timbered, mostly with oak of good quality. The soil of these townships is rather sandy, except in the river bottoms, where it is of the most fertile description. Dubuque Township is mostly high, rolling prairie, with very little timber, except on the bluffs which line the Mississippi, and mark the line of outcrop of the Niagara limestone. The township immediately west of this is very much broken and intersected with deep ravines; it is almost entirely covered with timber of vigorous growth and a great variety of species. Further west, in the same tier of townships, the country becomes more elevated and less broken, the proportion of timbered land to prairie constantly increasing. In the southern half of the county, the same gradual passage from a broken timbered region to the high rolling prairie, takes place in going from the east to the west. The central and western townships are almost entirely prairie, except in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, where the Maquoketa River and its tributaries have cut deep into the rocks.

"The geological formations which are exposed in this county include the various groups from the Trenton, or blue limestone, up to the Niagara limestone; the exposures of the rocks, especially in the eastern part of the county, being numerous and satisfactory.

"*Trenton Limestone.*— This rock first makes its appearance in ascending the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Dubuque, and is exposed to a sufficient extent to be quarried, at Eagle Point, about two miles above the city. Here, layers are from six to twelve inches in thickness, consisting of a tolerably compact, bluish-gray limestone, which contains *Ceraurus pleu rexanthemus*, *Isotelas gigas*, *Orthis testudinaria*, *Strophomena alternata*, *Leptœna sericea*, and other fossils commonly found in this geological position throughout this region. There is, at this point, a thickness of from twenty to thirty feet of this rock above low-water mark. On the opposite side of the river, at Dunleith, quarries are opened all along the bank, at about high-water mark, for a distance of a mile or two above the town. The rocks are similar in character to those of Eagle Point, but certain layers near lower-water mark are much more fossiliferous, and furnishing the best specimens illustrating the character of organic life at this period which have been procured in this region. These layers are of a light gray color, and thin bedded, with argillaceous partings, which become light yellow on exposure to the air, and are made up of a mass of brachiopods, crustaceans and bryozoa, weathering out with quite perfect forms, although composed of carbonate of lime, and apparently quite homogeneous in character with the surrounding rocks. The fact that this rock splits in layers of a suitable size for building purposes, and that it dresses well, being quite free from chert, renders it a desirable building stone, and it is much used for that purpose at Dubuque. The undulations of the strata are such in this region that the whole thickness of the Trenton limestone is brought up in ascending the river, near the mouth of the Platte, the upper sandstone being exposed at that point. The strata decline to the north again rapidly, so as to bring the sandstone below the water at Cassville. The Trenton beds have not been noticed in Dubuque County, except on the Mississippi River.

"*Galena Limestone.*—This rock is of great importance in this county, as the source of the lead ore which has been so extensively mined in the vicinity of Dubuque. Bluffs of this rock border the Mississippi along its whole course on the east boundary of the county, and it is finely exposed on the Little Maquoketa and its branches, as also on the smaller streams emptying directly into the Mississippi. At Buena Vista, the whole height of the bluffs which border the river is of galena limestone, but at a distance of between two and three miles from the river, the precipitous cliffs of the Niagara limestone may be seen, and can be followed in a southeasterly direction, passing about seven miles west of Dubuque, and gradually approaching the river again, finally reaching it a little south of the Tete des Morts Valley, in Jackson County. The space thus inclosed between the Niagara limestone and the river, forming a belt of some eight or ten miles wide in its widest part, is chiefly occupied by the galena limestone, which may also be traced for some distance up all the valleys of the streams running down from the Niagara plateau.

"The lithological character of the galena limestone, as seen in this county, where it is as well developed as in any part of the Northwest, is everywhere nearly the same. It is an almost pure dolomite, containing from 3 to 8 per cent of silicious substances intermixed with the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, and tinged with a light grayish color by a little carbonate of iron.

where it has not been exposed, but which soon changes to a light buff by the oxidation of the iron, when acted on by air and moisture. A thickness of a little over 250 feet of this formation is exposed at Dubuque, and that seems to be about its maximum development.

"One of the most characteristic features of the galena limestone is its peculiar mode of weathering. It seems to decompose very unequally, and thus gives rise to a great variety of interesting forms, which give to the landscape, where this rock predominates, a singularly picturesque character. The summits of the bluffs bordering all the streams in the eastern and northeastern parts of the county are crowned with almost perpendicular ledges of this rock, which, in many places, have a castellated appearance, like the half-ruined wall of some ancient fortified city. Occasionally isolated masses of rocks rise abruptly from the valleys, resembling lofty watch-towers. Some of the most curious of these outcrops may be seen on the little Maquoketa.

"The upper portion of this limestone is more regularly bedded than the lower, and hence the quarries near Dubuque are mostly at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the river. At this level the layers are from six to eight inches in thickness, and comparatively free from cherty nodules, which abound in the heavy-bedded portions below. As a building stone, this rock answers quite well, having an agreeable tint, but it does not dress smoothly, or weather uniformly for the best work. The custom house at Galena, a city surrounded by bluffs of the galena, is built of rock from the carboniferous limestone group, brought from a point on the river 200 miles distant.

"The shelly and easily decomposing nature of the rocks of which the Hudson River group is made up renders natural sections very uncommon; and although evidence of its existence has been obtained at many points, yet it has usually been by means of artificial excavations. In the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad cut, a little west of the town of Julien, the blue shales have been intersected for a considerable distance, and the whole thickness of the group exposed; but the rock is so soft and crumbly, and the sides so much washed down, that no satisfactory section could be observed. Within the limits of the city of Dubuque, on Julien avenue, at an elevation of 235 feet above the river, the blue shales have been intersected in digging a well, and a fine specimen of *Isotelus gigas* obtained. In all the shafts which have been sunk for lead, on the highest ground between the streams in the vicinity of Dubuque, a greater or less thickness of this rock has been cut through. As the shales which are thrown out in the excavations are soon covered up at the mouth of the shaft by the underlying limestone, there is usually no opportunity to see the character of the section, except when one is on the spot when the digging is commenced. This accounts for the fact that the extension of the Hudson River group over so much of the lead region was only so recently recognized. On Sections 15 and 16 in Dubuque Township, the rock thrown out in the digging consists mostly of a light gray but highly bituminous shale, with a few graptolitic impressions and occasional layers filled with orthoceratites. On a small stream flowing north through Sections 18, 7 and 6, and a branch of the same in Sections 17 and 8, there are natural exposures of a few feet in thickness of a light colored, coarse-grained, impure magnesian limestone, in which the orthoceratities are crowded together in greater numbers, and in a more perfect state of preservation, than at any locality examined. The bed of the stream is filled with fragments of fossiliferous rock, containing great numbers of *Murchisonia* resembling *Pleurotomia*, *Lingula*, *Tellmomya* and fragments of orthoceratites. The best natural sections of the Hudson River group, however, as before

noticed, are on the Little Maquoketa River, between Sims' Mill and Channingsville, and in the small streams coming into it from the northwest. No doubt, careful exploration will reveal other exposures on the Middle Fork of the Maquoketa and its branches. As we proceed toward the north from the middle branch of the Catfish, where this group occupies the highest portions of the region over a width of six or seven miles, we find more and more of it removed by denudation; and on the northern edge of the county, it forms only a very narrow strip along the base of the bluffs of the Niagara limestone.

"*Niagara Limestone.*—This formation occupies all the elevated prairie region of Dubuque County, comprising about three-fourths of its surface. The line of outcrop is well marked, and may be traced in a range of precipitous bluffs, having a very irregular outline, and with occasional outliers, in a direction parallel with Turkey River, and at a distance of from one to two miles from it, diagonally across the country, gradually curving in toward the Mississippi to the south of the city of Dubuque, and approaching it within a distance of half a mile, near the Tete des Morts Valley. The numerous small streams which descend from the elevated plateau of the Niagara have cut deeply into the rocks, so that the lower formations may be followed up the valleys far above the point where the Niagara occupies the general level of the country. For this reason, and also partly on account of the irregular denudation, the range of bluffs indicating the outcrop of the Niagara is very irregular, with numerous projecting spurs, which extend out sometimes in long, narrow, flat-topped ridges with almost vertical sides, giving a peculiar and almost picturesque character to the landscape. The elevation of these ridges is usually from 500 to 600 feet above the Mississippi, and from 150 to 200 feet above the rolling and gently declining belt occupied by the Hudson River shales at their base.

"The Niagara limestone throughout this region presents nearly the same lithological character. It is nearly pure dolomite, not differing materially in chemical composition from the galena limestone, but being usually a little less crystalline in its texture and more distinctly stratified than that rock. It contains, also, numerous intercalated bands or irregular layers of chert, which are especially abundant in the middle portion of the series, and which, as the strata become disaggregated by exposure, accumulate on the surface, especially on the elevations from which the soil has been washed down into the valleys, and which on this account are frequently designated as 'flint ridges.' This rock, when not too cherty, forms a valuable building material, and is quarried in numerous places for that purpose.

"The following section at a quarry on the Delhi road, about eight miles west of Dubuque, near the summit of the ridge, will give an idea of the succession of the beds in this portion of the Niagara.

"Thin bedded flinty layers.....4 feet.
"Heavy layers alternating with cherty bands.....5 "
"Fine, white and compact dolomite in beds from six to fourteen inches thick, with a few thin layers of chert.....5 "

"Irregularly stratified and somewhat concretionary beds with shaly partings, thickness not known.

"Rocks very similar in character to these are quarried on Waddles Mound, near Galena, and used for building in preference to the galena limestone, which is less regularly bedded and weathers more unequally than the Niagara.

"The exposures of the Niagara limestone in the southwestern portion of the county, on the North Fork of the Maquoketa and its branches, are very numerous. There is not unfrequently a thickness of 150 to 180 feet exhibited

in the river bluffs of that region. On the edges of the bluffs the soil is usually thin, and filled with angular fragments of chert; but, on receding a short distance from the streams, the rocks are found to be covered with a heavy covering of finely comminuted materials, forming a rolling and highly fertile country.

"The lower beds of the Niagara are not very fossiliferous, but the upper ones are everywhere characterized by the presence of corals, which, having been silicified, resist the influence of the weather, and accumulate on the ridges in considerable quantity. Among the corals *Halysites catenulates* is the most conspicuous, but *Favosites*, *Lyellia*, *Stromatopora*, *Syringapora*, *Heliolites* and other genera are each represented by one or more species. *Pentamerus oblongus* is accumulated in some localities in great numbers.

"*Lead.*—The existence of lead deposits in the Northwest was undoubtedly known to the aboriginal inhabitants; but whether they were worked, and the ore smelted into metallic lead, previous to the time of the whites, is a question of some doubt. It is stated that, although galena has been found in the mounds, no metallic lead has ever been discovered among the relics of the former occupants of the soil. It would seem, however, highly probable that the race which had skill and perseverance enough to mine the native copper of Lake Superior, in numerous localities, and in some places to a depth of fifty feet, in a rock much more difficult to work than the limestone accompanying the lead ore, would also have understood the simple process of smelting the lead from its pure and easily reducible ore.

"The first discovery of lead by the white race in this region dates back as far as 1700, when Le Sueur made his famous voyage up the Mississippi, as far as the St. Peters; up which stream, near the mouth of the Mukahto or Blue River, he discovered, as he supposed, a mountain of copper ore. Although this discovery was a great mistake, yet there is reason to believe that he did find lead ore at differents points along the Mississippi. About twenty years after this, mining was actually commenced in the Missouri lead region, although it was not till 1798 that it became a regular business, and was carried on with any system. It was nearly a century after Le Sueur's discoveries before any attempt was made to open the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi. In 1788, however, Julien Dubuque, an Indian trader of French extraction, who had previously settled on the site of the flourishing city which is now called by his name, obtained a grant from the councils of the Sacs and Foxes, which was afterward confirmed by Carondelet, at that time Governor of Louisiana, of a large tract of land situated on the western bank of the river, including the rich mineral lands of that vicinity. Here he remained, engaged in mining and trading with the Indians until his death, which took place in 1810.

"It was not, however, until about the year 1822 that mining was regularly commenced in the Upper Mississippi Valley. In that year, a number of individuals settled in the vicinity of Galena, and engaged in the business of digging for lead; and so rapidly did the excitement consequent on the discovery of such rich deposits spread, that, by the year 1827, mines had been opened and worked over nearly the whole extent of the lead region on the east side of the river. Up to the year 1830, the Indians had held possession of the west bank of the river, and had not permitted any encroachments of the miners on their domain, which had not yet been ceded to the United States; in that year, however, in consequence of the hostility of the Sioux, the Foxes abandoned the vicinity of the river, and thus that region was opened to the whites, who immediately crossed over and commenced exploring and mining. They were soon driven away by the United States troops, as the land had not yet been

purchased of the Indians. A small military force was stationed here; and, under this protection, the Indians returned and began to work at the localities abandoned by the whites, but probably under their direction, and chiefly for the benefit of the traders stationed on the other side of the river. After the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, which resulted in the ceding to the United States a large tract of land, including the eastern portion of Iowa, a considerable number of miners crossed over and resumed operations on that side. They were again driven off by the Government troops, as the treaty had not yet been ratified by the Senate. Finally, in 1833, permission was given to take possession of the much-coveted region. Attempts were made by the Government to collect rent for the mineral lands, which, by the act of Congress of March 7, 1807, had been reserved from sale. The system of leasing reserved mineral tracts was kept up for a few years, with great expense and trouble to the Government, and finally abandoned in 1847, when lands supposed to contain valuable ores, and previously reserved on that account, were thrown open for entry and purchase.

"Previous to this abandonment of the system of leasing, a geological survey of the lead region had been authorized by Congress, in 1839, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the productive lead formation, with a view to the preparation of a place for the sale of the lands reserved as mineral.

"The productive lead region of the Upper Mississippi occupies the larger portion of the territory south of the Wisconsin River, between the east branch of the Pecatonica on the east, and the Mississippi on the west, and extends south into Illinois as far as Apple River. The Mississippi runs near the western edge of the mineral district, but there is a considerable area of productive territory on the west side of that river, the limit beyond which no ore has been worked on that side being the outcrop of the Niagara.

"The occurrence of lead ore in the region under consideration is limited to the groups between the Hudson River shales and the lower sandstones, and it appears that no profitable workings have ever been carried on for any length of time, except in that part of the series which lies between the upper sandstone and the Hudson River group, while much the larger portion of the lead hitherto obtained has been raised from the galena limestone proper.

"Different names are given by the miners to the different forms of the galena, according to the form and size of the crystals, and their arrangement into groups. The terms 'dice mineral,' 'cog mineral,' 'sheet mineral,' 'chunk mineral,' etc., explain themselves, the ore of lead being universally designated by them as 'mineral.'

"The freedom of the galena from mixture with other metalliferous ores throughout the upper mines, and more especially in Iowa, is remarkable. Sulphuret of zinc is almost the only one which occurs in any quantity, intimately associated with the galena, and the large majority of the diggings do not show even a trace of this; hence the great softness and purity of the metallic lead of this region, and the high price which it bears in comparison with most of the imported metal.

"The simplest form in which lead ore is found occurring in the region under consideration, is the vertical sheet, or upright crevice, filled with galena, where the whole remains in the same condition in which it was when the ore was first deposited in the fissure, the rock not having undergone decomposition, so as to allow the mineral to be washed out of its place. The thickness of these sheets varies from that of a knife-blade up to several inches; in very rare cases a solid sheet of ore may extend for some distance, having a thickness of a foot

or more, but bodies of ore of this magnitude are usually connected with "openings," as will be explained further on, or they have a nearly horizontal position, and belong to the class of "flat sheet deposits." The vertical sheet is usually from one to three inches in thickness, and is pretty regular in its form, the walls maintaining their parallelism for some distance and then gradually closing up, the ore thinning out and disappearing. In these crevices there are rarely any of the usual accompaniments of a vein, such as a gauge or vein-stone, never smoothed and striated walls; there is sometimes a little clay or ferruginous matter between the ore and rock; but more generally the one is directly adherent to the other, without any separating substance. When the crevice is barren of ore, it is usually filled with clay, or, more rarely, with brown oxide of iron. Sometimes, when the ore gives out, calcareous spar takes its place, especially in the lower part of galena limestone, but neither does this mineral or any other vein-stone appear in the vertical crevices with the comby structure characteristic of the true vein.

"Vertical sheets just described are rarely of great extent in any direction; but a number of them are sometimes grouped together, so that they may be profitably mined in one excavation. Single sheets are said to have been followed down uninterruptedly for nearly one hundred feet, but no such instances have ever fallen under our observation. On the whole, but a small portion of the ore raised occurs in the vertical sheet form; in much the larger number of instances, the vertical crevice is connected with what is called an *opening*, and this may be considered as the characteristic mode of occurrence of the lead ore in the middle and upper portions of the galena limestone, the flat sheet being almost exclusively limited to the lower part of that rock and the upper portion of the Trenton.

"The opening is the expansion of the crevice in a single stratum or a single strata, in which the conditions were more favorable to the accumulation of ore, and on passing into which, the previously nearly closed fissure widens out suddenly and becomes productive. This change from a mere seam to a wide opening is the more marked, because, in the metalliferous stratum, the rock adjacent to the crevice has usually undergone decomposition, and been partially or entirely removed, leaving a cavity of irregular dimensions, which sometimes expands out into what may with propriety be called a cave. To this peculiarity, the term *opening* owes its derivation.

"In different localities, the forms and dimensions of the openings vary considerably. Their vertical height is not usually less than four, or more than fifteen feet; and the same opening may vary between these limits in different parts of the course. The opening is equally liable to expansion and contraction in width; and, while from four to ten feet may be considered as being the usual dimensions, there are localities where the rock retains its metalliferous character, and is more or less marked with the peculiarities of the opening for a width of forty feet. The number of openings, or productive strata, which may in any one locality be found occurring, one below the other, is variable in different districts of the mining region. In the majority of cases there is only one; and, although there may be as many as five, one is usually much more productive than the others.

"The transition from the unproductive into the metalliferous stratum is usually a sudden one, so that the rock above the opening is usually firm and solid, and covers it like a cap, and is for this reason called by the miners the *cap-rock*. Not unfrequently, however, the expansion takes place more gradually, and often, in the same crevice, unequally, so that the opening will

in one place be capped over by a flat stratum, in which nothing more than a mere seam is discernible; while, in other places, the cavity will extend far up into the cap-rock, gradually diminishing in width as it is followed upward. When the opening presents itself with irregular forms, and with a solid cap above, it is called a square opening; when it becomes irregularly elliptical in form and expands to a great size, it comes under the denomination of a cave-opening.

"The mines in the vicinity of Dubuque occur over most of the space extending from Catfish Creek in a northwesterly direction as far as the Middle Fork of the Little Maquoketa, occupying a belt from three to four miles wide to the west of the Mississippi. The Hudson River shales cover the elevated surface over a considerable portion of this area; but, as the strata have cut down into the galena limestone, the crevices are first discovered by their outcrop in the valleys, and then worked frequently by shafts sunk through a considerable thickness of detritus and shale before reaching the lead-bearing rock.

"The mines in the vicinity of Dubuque are among the most interesting and remarkable of the whole lead region. Extending over an area, on the surface, of hardly more than twelve to fifteen square miles, there is probably no district of equal extent in the Mississippi Valley which has produced so large an amount of ore. The crevices are more extensive, both vertically and longitudinally, than in any observed in Wisconsin; and their whole arrangement and grouping exhibit a degree of regularity which is rarely exhibited by this class of mineral deposits, and which most closely assimilates them, in this respect, to true veins.

"The characteristic form of occurrence in the Dubuque district is the vertical crevice with openings, which frequently expand into large caves, several hundred feet in length, and from which, not unfrequently, several million pounds of lead have been taken."

Professor Whittlesey gives a description of his visit to a lead mine, from which the following is quoted. After speaking of the difficulty experienced in squeezing between the walls of the narrow and winding crevice, he says: "We had not gone far in this uncomfortable manner, when a handsome cave appeared, illuminated by the lights in front. It was a square room, with a mud floor and rock ceiling, along the middle of which was a seam or vertical crevice, containing galena. This crevice was about two feet broad, the sides covered with mineral six to eight inches thick, leaving a space between the inner faces of the mineral up which we could see several feet. There was about this crevice an entirely new feature, so far as I know—the solid mineral projected from this crevice downward, a foot to a foot and a half in a 'sheet,' as they call it, eight to ten inches thick, and twenty-five to thirty feet long, spreading fan-like as it descended. A part of the way there were three sheets, two thick and heavy ones, with coarse, irregular surfaces, composed of aggregated cubes, from two inches to ten inches on a side, and one thin or light sheet, the whole covered with oxide of lead, and having, in consequence, a pure white color. This depending mass was wholly clear, except where it was attached to the rock above, and projected downward in space, the most rich and beautiful object I ever saw of a mineral kind. About two hundred feet more of twisting and squirming brought us to the leaden temple where lay the fortune of our bold explorer. It is a cave, or pocket, some hundred and thirty feet long, twenty feet high in the dome or cavern part, and twenty to thirty feet wide, the sides

and roof arched in an irregular manner. Probably it extends in this oval shape to a depth equal to the clear space above. The whole appears to have been ceiled with lead; and, although its size is not as great as many other mineral caves, the amount of galena in view at any one time is said to exceed that of any pocket yet opened. Much of the lead lining the roof and sides had fallen down in immense blocks, some of them very recently. This mineral incrustation was, in places, two feet thick, and one of the fallen masses was estimated to weigh 23,000 pounds. In the mud and clay that formed the bottom or floor of this spacious room, they said that mineral would be found buried or inclosed in large lumps, to the bottom, probably fifteen feet deeper."

THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DUBUQUE.

The following remarks on the orthography of Dubuque are from the pen of Mr. C. Childs:

"As the manner of writing the name of Dubuque is still discussed, when the error of the capital 'B' is mentioned, the facts of the case, and the adoption of the present form of writing and printing the word, are here presented. Some have contended that it should be written 'Du Buque,' for the reason that the 'de,' signifying 'of' in French, is used as a prefix to names in that language; but it is then used only as a part of the name, and is written with the small 'd,' or, as printers call it, with a lower-case 'd.' No one will claim that 'Du' in Dubuque, is an English or American corruption of 'de.' The spelling of Dubuque, as a French name, is 'Debuc,' and without the capital 'B.'

"Julien Dubuque himself, in honor of whom our county and city are named, being an educated man, wrote his name in a neat, legible hand, according to the correct English form, 'Dubuque.' We have seen his signature of the date 1796, many years before the blunder of using the capital 'B' in the name was committed.

"In the papers referring to the Dubuque claim case, commencing about 1806, and continuing, at intervals, in the published records of the Commissioners to adjust Spanish claims within the 'Louisiana Purchase,' including Iowa, the name is generally printed 'Dubuque,' though from some blunder of a copyist, proof-reader or one who believed himself wise beyond his time, it is in one instance printed 'Dubuc,' and in one or two 'Dubugue.'"

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

If sources of information, presumably authentic, are to be relied upon, the first white person who ever invaded the wilds of the West, and occupied the territory wherein Dubuque is located, was Father Marquette, a pious French priest connected with the Catholic missions in Canada. According to Bancroft, this enterprising divine was the pioneer missionary to this part of the Mississippi Valley, who, with M. Joliet, the agent of the French Government, and five courageous adventurers, descended the Father of Waters by way of Wisconsin in 1673. They ascertained that the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and returned by way of Illinois and Chicago, at that time the home of the Miamis, arriving at Green Bay in September of the same year.

In their voyage of discovery, these men visited the site of Dubuque, but it was not until 1788 that a colony was planted in that part of the West now known as Iowa, "The Beautiful Land." In that year, Julien Dubuque, an Indian trader, settled in this vicinity, examined the lead mines, married Peosta,

the daughter of an Indian chief, and became identified with the manners and customs of his adopted kin.

As is well known, at that period all the territory of the Northwest on this side of the river was considered a part of Louisiana, being included within the dominions of the haughty power of Spain, when the proud Castilians were in the zenith of their glory, the only settlers being a tribe of Fox Indians.

By some, it is insisted that Dubuque was settled by a colony from Prairie du Chien. But this assumption is doubtful, as the most reliable data indicate Dubuque to have been the earliest emigrant, who, as above stated, married her whose name has been transmitted to the beautiful lake, the waters of which kiss the pebbles within a short distance of the city named for its founder.

Dubuque was represented as a man of wonderful enterprise and decided ability; and so great was the influence he acquired over the Indians, that all matters of grave importance were by them submitted for his decision.

When his wife, Peosta, "struck a paying lead" in the mining region, Dubuque turned his attention to obtaining from the Fox Indians the right to mine over a tract of land which should embrace the "lead" discovered by Peosta. Accordingly, a council assembled in Prairie du Chien in September, 1788, and, after due deliberation, Julien Dubuque, whom they called "La Pettit Nuit," was granted permission to work the mines "tranquilly and without any prejudice to his labors." Armed with this concession, and being on most friendly terms with the tribe, Dubuque became largely interested in mining, trading and other pursuits.

He was, however, constantly beset with an apprehension that Spain (which country he knew had acquired all the country west of the Mississippi from France by the terms of a secret treaty ratified in 1763) might interfere with his operations. To the end that so dire a calamity might be stayed or prevented, and to more firmly secure himself in his possessions, he determined to obtain a cession of the same from Spain to himself.

Accordingly, after carefully considering the premises, he, in 1796, addressed the following petition:

El Baron de Carondelet, Spanish Intendant and Governor General of Louisiana:

The very humble petitioner of your Excellency, named Julien Dubuque, having made a plantation on the frontier of your Government, in the middle of the Indian people, inhabitants of the country, has purchased from them a tract of land, with the mines included in it, and by his perseverance has overcome the obstacles so expensive and dangerous, and, after several misfortunes, become to be peaceable proprietor of a tract of land situate on the western part of the River Mississippi, to which tract he has given the name of "Spanish Mine," in memory of the government to which the said land belongs; and, as the place of his plantation is only a spot, and the several mines which he has worked at are scattered and dispersed more than three leagues of distance from one to the other, the very humble petitioner of your Excellency prays you to be so good as to grant him the peaceable possession of said mines and lands—which is to say, from the hills above the little river Moquoquetois, until the hills of Mesquabynouques, which makes about seven leagues on the western side of the Mississippi, and three leagues of depth, which the very humble petitioner dares hope that your goodness will be pleased to grant him his demand. I pray this said goodness to be so good as to allow the pure simplicity of my heart in default of my eloquence. I pray Heaven to conserve and lead you with all its kindness. I am, and will be all my life, of your Excellency the very humble, very obedient, and very submitted servant. J. DUBUQUE.

To His Excellency Baron de Carondelet.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22, 1796.

A few days after, the following order was issued by Carondelet:

Let the merchant, Don Andrew Todd, be informed of the nature of this demand.

BARON DE CARONDELET.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29, 1796.

In the following month, Andrew Todd addressed a document to the Governor General, which reads thus:

SIR: Complying with the superior decree of your lordship, by which you order me to give you a notice on the demands made by the party interested in the preceding memorial, I must say that, about the land petitioned for, it does not offer anything to me by which your lordship may not grant it, if you find it proper: but under condition, that the petitioner must observe what is ordered by His Majesty concerning the trade with the Indians, and that the same should be absolutely forbidden to the petitioner unless he will obtain my consent in writing.

ANDREW TODD.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10, 1796.

On this paper occurs the following indorsement:

Granted, as it is demanded, under the restriction mentioned by the merchant, Don Andrew Todd, in his information. BARON DE CARONDELET.

In 1832, the country having passed into the possession of the United States, the War Department asserted the right of the Government to the tract of land granted by Spain to Dubuque. The heirs of Auguste Choteau and John Mullanphy, of St. Louis, petitioned Congress, in 1836, "to be restored to their possessions, until their title should be decided according to the laws of the land." The petition sets forth, that Auguste Choteau, on the 20th day of October, 1804, bought of Dubuque 72,324 arpents, for the sum of $10,848.60, "to be taken off the lower or southern end of the tract," and that afterward he sold an undivided half of the interest to John Mullanphy. After the death of Dubuque in 1810, his estate was administered upon in St. Louis County, in the then Territory of Upper Louisiana. The petition further alleges that—"The assignee of Dubuque continued in possession of the land from the time of his death, so far as their relations with the Indians would permit, until they were dispossessed by the United States. That without any judicial investigation or decision of the validity of the title of the claimants, or any of the forms of law, the executive officers of the United States, supposing the grant from Spain to Dubuque to be of no avail, dispossessed the claimants by military power, and leased the lead mine, and held possession by superior force."

Congress never acted favorably upon the petition, and the United States treated the land embraced in the disputed territory as "public lands," and disposed of the same as such. But the heirs and assignees of Dubuque did not relinquish their claim, and a suit was instituted in the United States Court, to test the validity of the Spanish grant to Dubuque, which was finally decided adversely to claimants.

But little more is known of Dubuque; the charmed life he bore in time yielded to the inevitable, and his death is of record, having occurred on March 24, 1810, aged forty-five years and six months. But, if in another world there is a pious mansion for the blest, as was said of Cneius Agricola; if, as the wisest men suppose, the soul is not extinguished with the body, may not those who are left behind enjoy a state of eternal felicity and exalt their minds from fond regret and unavailing grief in the contemplation of his virtues? All that could gain their love will ever exist, preserved in the minds of generations, the register of ages and the records of fame. Others who figured on the stage of life may sink into the common lot of oblivion; but the characters of the men who promoted the advance of civilization in the West, delineated with truth and fairly consigned to posterity, will survive themselves, and triumph over the injuries of time.

Dubuque's remains were placed in a coffin, lined with lead it is said, and entombed on a high bluff overlooking the mouth of the Catfish; and such was the veneration in which the Indians held his name and memory, that for many

years they kept a lamp burning nightly upon his grave. His comrades placed a stone house, surmounted by a red cedar cross, about his tomb, and Julien Dubuque was left to sleep the sleep of sanctified rest. The stone house and cross, however, disappeared long ago, and no monument marks the spot where once reposed the bones of him who first demonstrated the promise held out to a city long since realized.

Soon after the death of Dubuque, an Indian war, which had long been impending in the Northwest, broke out between rival tribes, and the small colony of half-breeds and traders located at this point abandoned their settlement in terror, and sought safer quarters. But little mining was done for the next fifteen years; and it was not until the tide of immigration had overspread the Northwest, and made Illinois a State in 1818, that the pioneers of Western enterprise and industry began to turn their eyes toward future Dubuque. A few adventurous spirits crossed the river and began working at the mines, but, before obtaining results, were compelled to recross by Zachary Taylor, then in command of the United States forces at Prairie du Chien, on the ground that the territory had not been purchased of the Indians.

From this time forward, it seems that a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning and digging for ore. This naturally caused no inconsiderable comment, complaint and original profanity, but without results. As one of the afflicted observed, "It didn't do a mite of good;" they were obliged to endure "the tyranny" with as much philosophy, stoicism and resignation as they could summon to their relief. From the bluffs across the river the "expatriated miners" could see the redskins bearing off the treasure they were not permitted to gather, and, if at times they indulged in anathemas, it is not to be wondered at or condemned.

The lead mines in the Dubuque region had long been an object of universal interest to the miners employed about Galena. The value of the leads which were reported, and their merchantable richness, excited the desire of those elsewhere engaged to prospect in the territory, and, if possible, conclude some arrangement by which the ore could be obtained and marketed. But nothing was accomplished in that behalf until 1829, when James L. Langworthy, with a number of others, resolved to visit Dubuque, ascertain the mineral wealth of the mines and obtain permission to work them. They crossed the river from Dubuque in a canoe, swimming their horses by its side, and finally, after considerable trouble and consequent delay, effected a landing at the spot subsequently known as the Jones street levee. Before them spread out a beautiful prairie, rich in its garniture of grasses and flowers, on which the city of Dubuque now stands, while two miles south, at the mouth of the Catfish, was an Indian village, peopled by the Sacs and Fox. Thither they proceeded; and, upon their arrival at the council-house, though kindly received and hospitably entertained, all overtures toward obtaining permission to work the mines were rejected, that permission refused. The party remained in the village, however, a sufficient length of time to impress the chief and medicine man favorably, and, after a prolonged negotiation, succeeded in procuring their consent to remain in the country and travel and explore for a period of three weeks. Thus accredited, Mr. L. employed the services of two Indian guides, and, under their mentorship, traversed the entire territory lying between the Turkey and Maquoketa Rivers. He first struck across the prairie in a southwesterly direction to the latter stream, reaching the same at the rapids, where the village of Cascade now stands. Finding limited, though conclusive, evidences of iron, he

followed the current of the Maquoketa, which ran through one of the largest bodies of timber in the State, discovering, as he progressed, increasing traces of iron ore, which proceeded from the valuable beds of that mineral product near what is at present known as the town of Canton, in Jackson County. Turning northward, he canvassed the country west of the Dubuque mines, in which evidences of very rich mineral deposits were to be seen, as also its agricultural resources and capacity for sustaining a large farming population.

Upon the expiration of his parole, he returned to the village, where he increased the good opinion entertained of him by the Indians, and, after a brief sojourn among them, continued his journey to Galena, forming plans for future operations, to be executed whenever the circumstances permitted.

It might be added in this connection, that the soil of Iowa, it is claimed by some chroniclers, was pressed by the feet of white men and women, too, a year previous. The intrusion was accomplished by a party of ladies and gentlemen from Galena, who celebrated the Fourth of July, 1828, at the mouth of the Catfish, and raised the American flag opposite the "tepee" of an Indian maiden, in the aristocratic quarter of the Fox village.

During the fall and a portion of the winter of 1829–30, it is not believed that any white man, attracted either by the hope of profit or spirit of adventure, ventured into the wilds of the "Beautiful Land," or sought to identify himself with its powerful inhabitants; jealous of the spirit of encroachment, which, even at that early day, began to manifest itself, inspiring the savages with a resentment that might at any time find expression in open hostilities.

The season was one of unparalleled, unprecedented mildness—winter lingered in the lap of autumn, and autumn coquetted with the summer's sunshine, as if loath to demand precedence for the perfect days that attend the presence of that matchless season of the year. So hospitable was the climate, that it was remarked as among the wonderful mysteries revealed at long intervals by the arcana of nature.

On the first of February, a day as genial as any that announce the coming of spring, Edward Langworthy, a Mr. Thompson, Dr. R. S. Lewis, and one other whose name is forgotten, inspired by a desire akin to that which led a company into the wilderness six months previous, crossed the Mississippi and landed opposite the present city's site. They found no one but Indians to welcome their advent, or dispute their advance. Their objects were, to, if possible, "prospect" among the mines, and perfect terms with the owners, by which they, in conjunction with others, might be enabled to procure their more perfect and remunerative development. They were supposedly the only white men at that particular time on the west side of the river, north of St. Louis. Houses, there were none; the cabins of the Indians alone furnished a precarious shelter to the residents, as also to the venturesome travelers. The dismantled and decaying hut in which Dubuque resided during his latter days, stood solitary and desolate on the bluff above the Catfish, an exhausted sentinel, as it were, vainly essaying to sound a note of protest against the coming of that irresistible foe of barbarism—progressive civilization. The ambitious quartette remained in the vicinity over night, and, failing of accomplishing any satisfactory results, retired to rest that they might be strengthened to commence their retreat on the morrow. During the night, the weather underwent a change as remarkable as had been the unseasonable experience of the previous weeks. Winter asserted its supremacy, and the balmy airs of the day before, yielded place to blizzard blasts. The snow put on a clean shirt, and, mounting

the winds, was whirled through the cold all night long, as they journeyed straight from the Pole. They came rushing over the northern limits of the present city, across the hills, through the ragged valleys, past Linwood, where to-day sculptured stones commemorate the virtues of many who long since fell by the wayside, with faces as white as the snow and as cold as the wind. As they traveled, the snow dropped its wool and feathers with no unsparing hand; and the wind strove to blow the snow into the unprotected domiciles of the natives. On they roared, leaving a cold, white train behind them, until the snow lay pale and motionless and cold as the faces it annually sends to the churchyard; and the wind, frightened at the result of its trip, returned whence it came.

Such were the effects of the weather as seen on the following morning. The earth was covered with the snow's white mantle, the brief space between Illinois and future Iowa was bridged with ice many inches in thickness, capable of sustaining the weight of a horse and rider; and, though the wind had gone down, the air was bitter, biting cold beyond comparison. The party, though failing to realize a fruition of their hopes, separated that day, Messrs. Langworthy and Thompson retiring; their colleagues, possessing faith in the fallibility of the Indians to persuasion and flattery, deciding to remain and renew negotiations for the object of their visit.

Early in the afternoon, Thompson and Langworthy began to cross on the ice, starting from a point opposite what is now known as Zollicoffer's Lake. They proceeded safely on their trip until the middle of the river was reached, when Thompson incautiously stepped upon what was supposed to be a firm foundation, but which was in fact an air-hole, and, losing his balance, was partially immersed in the frigid waters. He recovered his equilibrium after some effort; and the twain started on a run, hoping to reach a miner's cabin in sight, before serious results should follow the accident. Langworthy was in the lead about one hundred feet, but before his companion was able to join him, so intense was the cold, he found himself unable to continue, and, announcing his failing strength, called for assistance. Langworthy returned to find him helpless. Thereupon he cut off the leg of Thompson's trousers, removed his shoe, and, by brisk rubbing, with other means, succeeded in restoring circulation to the benumbed member, after which they reached the cabin without further accident, and, remaining long enough to become thawed out, continued their trip to Langworthy's house at "Buncombe," a prospective village at the mouth of Hardscrabble.

Though this second venture would seem at first blush to have been without results, and attended with disappointments, such, in the light of subsequent events, was not in fact the case. As already stated, the miners at Galena and vicinity continued to contemplate the whilom possessions of Dubuque, with a pardonably eager desire to work them and participate in their profits. The settlements effected under Dubuque had been demolished by the fierce Indian wars between the rival tribes of the Northwest; and the Indian miners, though sometimes driven away by their enemies, the Sioux, at length gained sufficient strength to maintain their position, and carried on mining with indifferent success. The resources of the mines as discovered and promulgated by the hardy adventurers from time to time, excited the cupidity of those who remained in Illinois, and bred a determination among them to possess themselves of the means that would aid in their acquisition of wealth. These means were the coveted mines: and, notwithstanding the opposition of those who claimed them in reversion,

they asserting that Dubuque had only a life-interest in the privilege granted him, and other embargoes by no means easily overcome, they never lost sight of the main object of their reflections, nor failed to avail themselves of any and every medium that would even remotely contribute to their realization.

In June of the same year, the Reynard or Fox Indians deserted the country contiguous to Dubuque for a section further in the interior, in consequence of hostilities committed upon them by the Sioux, leaving the mines open to the peaceful occupation of those who had watched and waited for their departure. This was regarded as the accepted time by the Galena miners and their friends, and, under such auspices, W. S. Anderson, Lemuel Cook, H. B. Phillips, H. Smead, L. H. Langworthy, J. L. Langworthy, John Dougherty, Fred Dixon, Wm. McDowell, Pleasant Ewing, John Paul, H. Gilbert, J. B. Jordan, Thomas Gray, Thomas Humes, M. Ham, R. Lamont, J. McCabe, S. Lemon, Dr. R. S. Lewis, Antoine Loire, R. Murphy, P. O'Mara, J. O'Regan, H. Redman, W. H. Smith, T. Streeter, W. B. Whitesides, E. McB. Whitesides, I. Whittaker, J. Curran, John Campbell, M. Dickerson, H. L. Dodge, J. R. Ewing, J. Gilmore J. Hillis, A. and J. Hurd, B. Kilbourn, J. McPheeters, H. Ogan, J. O'Mara, Owen Reilly, S. Streeter, E. M. Urn, A. R. Whitesides, J. Wooley, Jesse Yount, A. Mc Near and others crossed the Mississippi to establish themselves in mining about Dubuque's estate. This was the first flow of the tide of civilization to these Western shores. White or any settlers were not to be found north of the Des Moines, or west of the Mississippi to Astoria, on the Columbia River, with the exception of Indian traders.

When they arrived, the place was completely abandoned by the Indians. Their tracks in the trails, along which they had fled westwardly, were yet fresh, and the smoldering embers were flickering and dying on the hearths of their deserted and inhospitable wigwams.

Cornfields decked the bluffs and fringed the ravines with a luxuriant foliage; acres of tall grass skirted the shores, adding to the exquisite beauty of the landscape in the picture it presented at a distance, of fields of grain ripe for the harvest. A large village was left standing at the mouth of the Catfish, which consisted of about seventy wigwams, constructed of poles and the bark of trees. The council house, though rude, even for those primitive days, was of ample dimensions, and contained the weapons indigenous to war, as also those appropriate alone to peaceful days. The interior contained paintings and rude inscriptions etched on the bark walls, representing the sports of the race, illustrating their warlike prowess when tribe encountered tribe in battle's magnificently stern array, and other mute records of their national life, which should have been preserved, but were burned with the building itself, a short time after the advent of these pioneer trespassers.

At this time, the land thus ex-appropriated was not in the possession of the United States. The Indian title had not lapsed or become extinguished, and, being outside of any State or Territorial Government, the settlers determined to adopt such laws as were applicable to the exigencies of the times and gravity of the situation. Accordingly, a meeting of miners was convened on the 17th of June, 1830, around an old cottonwood log, which had been rescued from some previous flood, and was stranded on the shore of an island, at what is now Jones street levee. After the meeting was organized and the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, a committee on mining regulations was appointed, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPheeters, Samuel H. Scales and E. M. Urn, who submitted the following report, which was accepted,

L. H. Langworthy

(DECEASED.)

DUBUQUE.

and Dr. Francis Jarret authorized to issue papers for arbitrating mining difficulties:

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

ARTICLE 1. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground, working said ground one day in six.

ART. 2. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by a majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article and grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties concerned so applying.

The report was written by J. L. Langworthy on a half-sheet of coarse unruled paper (the old log about which the meeting gathered being used as the desk), signed by the committee, and is still in existence.

Mining was then commenced and pursued in the range with, or directly among, the old diggings, varying success meeting their efforts. Fortune refused to not only keep pace with the high hopes that had been indulged, but even to renew the cheerful prospects or promises she had held out to the delvers after what has been—metaphorically speaking—termed the sum of all iniquities, wealth. As a result, disappointment attended the sequel of their visitation, and, as a rule, usurped the place of hope and sanguine anticipation. Many hoped on and labored unceasingly. A few denounced the scheme as one that would be productive of naught but loss of time, money, sleep and health, and, yielding to these convictions, retraced their steps to "Buncombe," the mouth of Hardscrabble, Galena and other points which had known them once. At length, when toil, trouble and vexation of spirit were fast resolving contentment of the mildest type into discord of the most pronounced character, Lucius H. and James L. Langworthy became objects of especial interest, as favorites of the fickle goddess, and revived the drooping spirits of their disconsolate comrades in a remarkable degree, for, while prospecting in July, they had "struck it big;" their patient labors had been generously rewarded, and the fruits thereof were of the kind that paid. The "lead" discovered by them was a short distance up what was soon after known as Langworthy's Hollow, since called Eagle Point Avenue, a stone's throw from Center Avenue, and has proved one of the richest of the many rich "leads" which have contributed to increase the population and augment the wealth of Dubuque. Within a short time after its discovery, the Langworthy mine yielded up nearly two hundred thousand pounds of mineral, which was sold at the mouth of the Platte, and, in addition to enriching its possessors, raised the fading hopes of the camp from the nadir of despondency to the zenith of felicity. Work on adjoining leads was renewed with increased vigor; and early and late the merry miner and the pick were heard communing with mother earth for a modicum of the treasures held in her embrace. Soon after this new revelation, Messrs. Jordan, Ames, Whitesides, Sleator and others made discoveries which were remunerative, and encouraged them, with the remainder of the party, to prosecute their labors with the greatest diligence, in the hope of proportionate returns.

During this year, mining operations continued for the space of two months. Though not, save in the instances cited, particularly rich, enough had been seen to indicate what in time they would become. About this time, rumors, which had been current in the community, from day to day, regarding the determination of the Government to intervene in behalf of the Indian owners, were resolved into certainties by an order, emanating from Col. Taylor, commanding at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), notifying the miners that they

were trespassing upon the terms of the treaty between the Government and the Indians, and directing them to leave Iowa within two weeks. But the miners were not disposed to relinquish the rich lodes they had discovered and opened, and from which they had taken large quantities of mineral. Though they obeyed what was considered an inequitable demand, they did so with reluctance and delay. This dilatory action on their part induced Col. Taylor to send a detachment of troops, commanded by Lieut. Jefferson Davis, to enforce his order, which had the desired effect, the miners, except Lemon and Vosburg, retiring across the river; these two, however, stood upon the order of going, and were captured. They were taken to Galena, on their way, as was alleged, to Fort Crawford for trial. This, however, was all a pretense, as the sequel showed, designed to prevent the miners from repeating their encroachments upon Indian lands. While at Galena, the prisoners were purposely allowed to escape. One of them, Sam Lemon, was known to be as fleet-footed as the racers of Nimshi, and, though extremely corpulent, was a champion at running who never cast a shoe on the last quarter. In the confusion that apparently succeeded the escape of the pair, and believing himself hotly pursued, Lemon took to the high prairie ridge in the direction of Hardscrabble, and cut loose at a gait which was likened to that adopted by Tam O'Shanter when chased by the witches. He escaped recapture, but the race he ran was recounted at the camps of the miners for many years thereafter, and its renown is chronicled as among the peculiar and interesting features that attended the earlier settlement of Dubuque.

A military force was now stationed at Dubuque, with orders to prevent any further working of the mines by the whites, who, like pilots torn from their helms during a tempest, endeavored to repose themselves amid the agitation which they were unable to govern, while the Indians, thus encouraged, returned to the mines as a babe to its toys. After a brief season, they again began work at the mines, in which they were assisted by traders and smelters along the river, among whom was David G. Bates, a smelter, on an island across the river; by S. Miller, one of the Whitesides, and an unknown Frenchman, all similarly engaged, and whose combined efforts aided in raising hundreds of thousands of pounds of ore, while the original discoverers, in some instances, were permitted to gaze across the Jordan of their hopes, with orders not to cross.

The Government troops guarded the mines during the remainder of the year 1830 and during 1831, causing complaints loud and deep to find expression among the excited miners. But they were without remedy and compelled to accept the situation, notwithstanding the questionable policy it involved.

In the midst of their quiet occupations there is no record of occurrences to distract the attention and greatly disturb the tranquillity which supposititiously prevailed until the Black Hawk war, when the troops were withdrawn from the Dubuque mines to fight against the very Indians whose property they had been so recently and so scrupulously defending. In that contest the miners were among the first to volunteer, and, with merchants, farmers, mechanics and smelters, conquered victory in a manner which history has proudly recorded.

BLACK HAWK WAR AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The great event of 1832 was the Black Hawk war. The reader is familiar with the general history of this campaign; and it is referred to only in connection with the history of Dubuque County, with which it had so much to do in shaping the policy of the Government in that connection. In 1831, Black

Hawk, with his followers, had crossed to their old home on Rock River, but afterward negotiated a treaty and returned to the west side of the Mississippi, promising to remain there unless removed by the President of the United States. On the 6th of April, 1832, he once more recrossed the river, assumedly with no hostile intent, but in response to an invitation from Pittawak, a friendly chief, to spend the summer with his people, at the head-waters of the Illinois. Whatever his motive may have been, it is the unanimous testimony of history, that, except the violation of treaty stipulations, he committed no serious acts of hostilities, and intended none, until after the alternative of war or extermination was presented him by the opposing forces. This fatal act precipitated all the horrors of Indian warfare, throughout what is now Jo Daviess County, Ill., and the adjoining portions of Michigan Territory. The call to arms was sounded and generally responded to. Age forgot its crutch, labor its task, and volunteers were marshaled into line to finally accomplish the extermination of the foe. After a number of comparatively minor engagements, the Indians were overtaken at Wisconsin River, and badly defeated. They began their retreat at once, but were pursued, and at the battle of the Bad Axe, fought August 2, 1832, and concluding with the second defeat of Black Hawk, the war terminated. He surrendered; and, on the 15th of September following, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which their title to what was known as the Black Hawk purchase, then including the territory now known as Dubuque County, became vested in the Government, possession to be given on the 10th of June, 1833.

A short time after the battle of Bad Axe, the family of Mr. Jordan, who maintained a ferry between Dunleith and Dubuque, heard cries of distress in a thicket adjoining their cabin, and, proceeding to ascertain the cause, found two Indian pappooses, one a male and the other a female, scarcely out of their swaddling clothes, lying among the leaves without protection or protectors. It is supposed they were thrown there by their mother in her flight, or else had wandered from the line of retreat pursued by the Indians, and, becoming lost, evidenced the fact that they still lived by frantic, if not pathetic, manifestations of grief. Both of the waifs were taken into the hospitable home of Mr. Jordan, whose wife determined to adopt the youthful squaw, and provide her with such means as were accessible at that period for a more enlightened experience than she would have enjoyed had she remained with her tribe. She grew to womanhood under the care of her foster-parents, became educated, and, as "Indian Kate," is to-day recognized as one of the earlier settlers of Dubuque. Some years ago a bucolic Hiawatha laid his burden at the feet of this Minnehaha from real life; she responded with "gentle look and accent," and told him he was welcome; a season of courtship followed, culminating in marriage, and the twain are to-day among the prosperous residents of Grant County, Wis. Her brother was subsequently replevined by the tribe to which he belonged, thereby defrauding him of a more extended mention in future history.

During the latter portion of the summer of 1832, Thomas McCraney, with Hosea T. Camp and others, came to the mines with the intention of settling thereabouts, and began to make provision for the comfort of their families, who remained across the river until the preliminaries in that behalf had been disposed of.

To-day's visitor to Dubuque would hardly credit a description of the country as it then appeared to the settler. The landscape now dotted with handsome residences, beautiful gardens, expensive improvements and all that can, in the remotest degree, contribute to render life endurable, was an almost endless

forest. The bluffs were the abiding-places of "God's first temples," and the bottom lands nurtured trees distributed at various points—which relieved the scene from monotony and added to the attraction of the surroundings. At the mouth of the hollow, now Dodge street, was to be seen the remains of the Indian cemetery—where the relics of barbaric life, once rejoicing in the flush of health and strength, were supported by the branches of the trees, grim and ghastly, a horrible spectacle even to those who first saw them, though inured to scenes of death and desolation. These were lowered from their resting-places and interred in the vicinity without the benedictions of a priest; and before many succeeding years the last vestiges of savage domination disappeared before the advance of universal improvement.

In the fall of the same year many of the settlers who had been driven off in 1830, returned, and took possession of their former claims. They built houses, and erected furnaces; large quantities of lead were taken from the mines and prepared for market, and the industry and activity about the mines made them a noted place in this portion of Iowa. This was in the month of September; and among those who came was Hosea T. Camp and family, who settled in a log hut erected on the island. It is claimed by some that Mrs. Camp was the first white woman who ever settled in Iowa. But this is disputed by Mrs. Lawrence, at present residing on Bluff street, between Ninth and Tenth, who asserts that she came hither early in September, and passed the first night after her arrival in the cabin of Thomas McCraney, then in progress of building, on land to the rear of that on which now stands the Lorimier House, corner of Eighth and Bluff streets. Her statement is confirmed by Mr. Jordan, the ferryman of those days, who admits that Mrs. Noble F. Dean, now Lawrence, was the pioneer white woman to be rowed across the river; in the light of which facts there can be no doubt but that the distinguished honor claimed by Mrs. L. belongs rightfully to her. At all events, the cabins of Camp and McCraney were among the earliest improvements made at that time. These were speedily followed, however, by the erection of huts near the Catfish by miners. They were of the rudest description, finished without regard to any lines of architectural beauty, modest comfort and protection from the weather being the only ends sought to be attained in their hasty construction. They doubtless served their purpose, for the enterprise of these public-spirited citizens was emulated by the late-comers, who accepted the plans upon which they had been built, without complaint or amendment, the object seeming to be to "get under cover" with the least possible delay compatible with reasonable security from the rains of autumn and the coming frosts of winter.

The Langworthy brothers put up a house, also, at the head of the hollow south of the present survey of Mineral street, which the survivors insist was the first house erected in Iowa. It was one story high, about sixteen feet square, built up against a huge rock that protruded from the hillside and furnished a foundation for the fireplace. The roof was covered with poles and sod, and answered the expectations of the builders in the quality of protection it afforded. This house remained standing intact until about eight years ago, one of the landmarks of the progressive city, when it was torn down to give place to needed improvements. But the fireplace and chimney can still be seen by the curious, and are evidences of the rude conveniences which the early pioneers were forced to accept or go without. It wasn't long after the miners began to gather on this side of the river, before the bluffs and hollows were generously besprinkled with huts, and the labor of digging for ore was carried

on with industry, if devoid of the fullest complement of hoped-for and anticipated success.

Their presence, and to render the product a marketable commodity, necessitated the building of smelting furnaces, of which there was not one in the immediate vicinity. To supply their absence, Thomas McCraney erected a furnace up the hollow, to the left of and opposite the Diamond House, while the Langworthys built a similar establishment adjoining their primitive domicile on Mineral street; and in these rude furnaces they commenced smelting. They were constructed with two fireplaces called "eyes," into which immense logs would be rolled, the superstructure of the pyre, so to speak, being composed of light wood. This would be ignited, and, when the flames had attained the required headway, the furnace would be fed with lead ore, which, melting, would run down into channels, or superficial ditches, cut in the ground for its reception. This manner of reducing the ore, however, was attended with great loss occasioned by waste, and in subsequent years the ashes and slag from the old furnaces were re-smelted with profit.

The Langworthy brothers, during the period of their temporary occupation of the cabin and furnace in this year, obtained 300,000 pounds of ore; but, the Indian treaty not yet being confirmed by the Government, orders were given to remove the miners from their claims, and they hauled their property to an island opposite what is now the foot of Twelfth street, near the west shore of the river, and erected rude huts in which to pass the winter by the side of their pile of lead, while the soldiers occupied their cabin at the mines, using the same as a military headquarters.

Mr. McCraney was no less unfortunate. He had selected as his portion of the territory all that part of the present city between Seventh, Thirteenth, Main streets and the top of the hill on Julian avenue. He, too, erected a house for living purposes, and a furnace, and with his family were occupants of the former when the soldiery made their appearance for the purpose of ejecting the settlers. The squad which visited Mr. McCraney's house was under the command of Lieut. Covington. Mrs. McCraney was sick, and, being unable to be moved at the immediate command, excited the chivalrous officer to that degree of fury that he began to raze the premises. While thus engaged, miners came on to the scene and demanded a cessation of hostilities, threatening vengeance if he continued his work of demolition, and agreeing to remove the family should he restrain his "impetuous temper." A parley ensued, which resulted in Covington's agreeing to curb his impetuosity, when the invalid, with her family, was taken to the island and installed in a hut, where she remained until spring. It might here be stated that Mr. McCraney eluded the vigilance of the soldiers and worked his mines until Government restraint was removed.

One day, Milton McCraney was proceeding to the mines, accompanied by a pack-horse laden with supplies for the hands, when his course was watched by this same Covington, who followed in his wake, hoping to be rewarded for his diligence. Young McCraney, however, comprehended the situation, and, after leading his secret enemy a minuet through the woods, mysteriously disappeared, leaving him to find the way to camp at his leisure. The weather was the opposite of genial, indeed, very frigid, the thermometer ranging in immemediate proximity to zero, and the trials that Covington encountered before he triumphed must have been of a character calculated to excite the emphatic in his composition at the expense of the mirthful.

In the spring, Mr. McCraney sold his claim, with the furnace, to Peter A. Lorimier for 30,000 pounds of lead, worth at that time about $2.50 per hundred, realizing for his estate and appurtenances, now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, a mere bagatelle of $750. The purchaser, in subsequent years, laid off a portion of the lands thus acquired into plats and lots, the greater part of which he sold for merely nominal considerations.

In January, 1833, as has already been intimated, troops again came to the surface under Lieut. George Wilson, brother of Judges T. S. and D. S. Wilson, with orders to drive the settlers off, and hold them in check from depredating upon the mines until the date specified in the Rock Island Treaty. Upon an examination into the merits of the move, Wilson declined to act, and resigned or was removed, the authority delegated to him being transferred to Covington, who succeeded in making himself an object of general dislike in consequence of the faithful manner in which he discharged the trust committed to his discretion. Most of the miners again retreated across the river; about two hundred of them, with their families, settled upon the island, remaining until the restriction was removed, and a few remained in the mines, defying the authorities to intrude their presence.

Much feeling was exhibited by these latter, and, whenever an opportunity presented itself, they did not hesitate to manifest their disgust. One day a party of soldiers seized a wagon in charge of Thomas Boice, a miner, and indicated their intention of wrecking the running-gear. "What —— do you propose doing?" was asked of the squad. "Black Hawk the ram-shackle," was the response. Thereupon, Boice seized his rifle, and, covering the advance of the persecutors, announced, in the expressive syntax peculiar to the age, generation and attending circumstances, that if he didn't "haul off and leave the rig unharmed, he'd be blown into smithereens or flaxed quicker than Japhet did the sheep." The soldiers, desirous of avoiding so irreparable a calamity, "hauled off" in good order, and were preserved to fight another day.

The military seemed to delight in tormenting the settlers, who, at a distance from the actual scene of operations, were kept familiar with the vandal acts of the soldiers. These included the destruction of property of no use to them but of value to the owners, such as stealing the furnace logs for firewood, injuries to the furnaces and huts, and other uncalled-for levies.

Upon one occasion, a member of the J. L. Langworthy household noticed a party of soldiers, under the direction of an officer, taxing his pile of furnace logs, for tribute to the fireplace within the Langworthy house, appropriated to the occupation of the officers' mess.

"Can't you supply your wants at the wood-pile without burning our logs?"

"I don't know whether we can or not."

"How long will it take you to find out?"

"Until warm weather."

"Well, now, look here; we have spent time and money in laying by that crop, and I don't propose to submit to any such pillaging without protest."

"How will you prevent it? What good will your protest do?"

"I will prevent your illegal conduct by arresting you for a violation of the law. If you think I can't take you prisoner, keep on, and that question will be settled without any unnecessary delay."

After a further exchange of compliments and a quarrel that terminated with words, the officer backed down from the position he assumed and retired without the furnace logs. Indeed, the absence of actual encounters between the citizens and soldiers was a feature remarkable as it was commendable. The

miners were restrained from attack through fear of the penalties imposed by law; the soldiers, by fear of the consequences to themselves, was trouble precipitated through the provocation they daily offered.

The year 1832 was, as will be inferred, an eventful period in the history of the future city and county. The embarrassments incident to establishing a settlement were augmented by the trials to which the settlers were subjected by the military and collateral causes. It required the most uncompromising labor and diligence to acquire even a questionable title to the domain, and, when the pioneers congratulated themselves with the belief that the worst was over, they were made to realize that the worst had but commenced. To their perseverance in the face of difficulties calculated to appall the most hopeful; their apparent determination to conquer every obstacle, which they accomplished with a courage that finds its counterpart in the characters who flourished during the heroic age; to their tenacity in behalf of right as against might are succeeding generations indebted for all the prosperity and freedom from the trials to which their ancestors were almost constantly victims.

The first stock of goods ever brought to Dubuque arrived during the fall of this year (1832), being procured at Galena and consigned to Noble F. Dean, whose wife, as will be remembered, was the first white female coming to the present city to remain. The invoice was made up of boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, cotton shirts, candles, razors and the usual complement of articles now known and designated as "Yankee notions." He had erected a hut, previous to their arrival, near the Langworthy smelting-furnace, on Mineral street, and in that humble establishment dealt out his goods to purchasers, receiving pay therefor, when money could not be obtained, in ore and other negotiable securities.

The first saloon that ever found an abiding place in Dubuque, materialized during the same year. It was established on what was afterward known as "Bush Island." The proprietor responded to the name of Sam Morris, and was by no means a coy or gentle Ganymede. He is represented to have been a character infallible in his judgment regarding the quality of his stock, in which he indulged a confidence limited only by the demand, as he apprehended it, and, with other peculiarities of an original and comical type, he attracted no inconsiderable number of topers to his bar. He remained in Dubuque for some time, but finally disappeared and was last heard of plying his vocation at Beetown, Wis.

During the winter of 1832–33, this grocery comprised the business portion of the settlement.

Prominent among those who came to Dubuque for settlement in 1832, were Thomas McCraney, wife and family; J. Parker, I. E. Wooten, O. Smith and wife, Thomas Kelly, P. Quigley and family, J. Daugherty, Indian Kate, J. L. Langworthy, Lucius H. Langworthy, W. Thompson, William Carver, Leroy Jackson, J. O'Regan, E. Langworthy, L. W. Carter, Woodbury Massey, John Cunningham, J. McKenzie, J. A. Langton, Robert Waller, George Snowdon, John James, a number of ladies who afterward married, and many others whose names have been forgotten even by those with whom they were associated. But they were men, all cast in the heroic mould from which come conquerors; men who suffer persecutions for conscience' sake, and die in defense of their opinions. The troubles and disappointments they were obliged to endure, fell on persons of every condition—men and women, the young, the old, the infirm and helpless. But the weaker the party, the more did his spirit rise to survive the present and vindicate, in the future, a policy he recommended. That policy

has, since the days of its birth, been adopted with results which are before the people of Iowa; and, of all the illustrious men who have contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the State, none have been brought in review before the eyes of posterity more justly entitled to homage and profound veneration than those who began the development of Dubuque County.

When Thomas Kelly first came to the mines to "make" his claim on what is now recognized as "Kelly's Bluff," named for himself, a locality well known to every one familiar with Dubuque, adjoining the old Catholic cemetery on Third street hill. Here he toiled early and late, until military orders compelled him to flee to the island, where he remained until the revocation of that authority, when he returned and recommenced his labors. He was a man, it is said, who came hither from Ireland among the early emigrants, seeking in America the consolations of liberty and pursuit of happiness denied him at home, starting for the West directly upon landing. At a time when it seemed impossible to check the commission of crime and lawlessness, as at subsequent periods, he denied himself associates, confining his attention directly to the work in hand, that of "digging for ore." At a time when the Sabbath was regarded as a general holiday, when the sound of the church bell was never heard, and the bowie-knife and pistol supplanted the breviary and prayer-book, Kelly continued at his task, unmindful of the not unfrequently tragic events occurring about him. This was in time noticed, and the causes of his retirement were subjects of speculation among the settlers, and others more immediately identified with him in pursuit of wealth. Some referred to him as the victim of an unrequited love across the blue waters of the Atlantic, who, ambitious of forgetfulness of his woes, had buried himself in the mines, hoping, by such means, to attain so desirable a consummation. Others regarded him as an eccentric and disagreeable neighbor, without a touch of that fellow-feeling in his composition which makes the whole world kin. Many considered him a harmless lunatic; but his industry and parsimony elicited the conclusion that, if so, there was a method in his madness that enabled him daily to add to his accumulations. All consented to his self-imposed solitude, and refrained from impertinent intrusion or inquiry.

At length it was noised about that Kelly had discovered a "lead" incomparably richer than any previously known. "There was millions in it," to appropriate a familiar aphorism. It was the "biggest" that the annals of mining had, up to that time, recounted. He kept his own counsel, however, but casual inquiries and inquisitive examinations tended to confirm the truth of the rumor, when he became an object of pronounced interest and well-defined envy. Thereafter he was resolved into greater secrecy; his life assumed that of a hermit, in which a miserly disposition, comparatively latent theretofore, was the most prominent feature to be observed. It is said that his mine was inclosed in a cave, into which he was accustomed to go and watch the sources of his wealth with that delight born of avarice and covetousness. While respected, he was avoided, and the possession of inexhaustible resources failed to attract familiar companionship.

Along about 1847 or 1848, he loaded about $15,000 worth of ore on a barge and shipped it to New York by way of New Orleans, accompanying the venture himself. The freight was landed on a vessel at the Crescent City, and the same cleared for its destination, the cargo of Kelly being insured for about $10,000. While in the Gulf, the craft was wrecked, the consignment lost, and a demand made on the companies which had written policies of insurance, for an adjustment.

Arriving in New York and bearing rather a discouraged appearence regarding his make-up, etc., he first concluded his business with the insurance company, when he proceeded to a barber-shop for renovating purposes.

One of Kelly's idiosyncrasies was the belief that he was pursued by the Masonic Fraternity for some fancied grievance they had sustained at his hands, with homicidal intents. When he placed himself under the control of the tonsorial artist this thought must have been uppermost; for, when one side of his face had been relieved of its twenty days' growth of beard, he heard some one (as he afterward related) exclaim, "That's Tom Kelly;" and, concluding the Masonic villain still pursued him, he leaped from the chair, and, snatching his coat and hat, disappeared through a side door, to the astonishment of all who witnessed his exit.

While in this city his strange appearance and peculiarity of conduct attracted frequent comment importing his insanity. One day, quietly walking along a street of that city, he was followed by a crowd of boys who insisted upon annoying him, notwithstanding his efforts to avoid them. Finally, while endeavoring to board a wagon to escape, the gamins took hold of him, and, being attacked, he drew a pistol and discharged the same into the crowd with fatal effect, the victim being a stranger who had intervened to protect his tormentors in their assault.

Kelly was arrested, and, after the usual preliminaries incident thereto and a brief sojourn in the penitentiary at Albany, he was confined in the asylum at Utica. A curator was appointed by the courts of Dubuque County to administer his estate, and the man, as also his peculiarities and misfortunes, became as a tale that is told.

His experiences during restraint are not of record, but the impression prevails that they were not such as influence the recovery of a mind diseased.

Some time during the fall of 1854, the citizens of Dubuque were astonished at the re-appearance of Kelly in their midst, and inquiry elicited the information that he had succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the guards attached to the Bicetre at Utica, and, by circuitous wanderings, traveling at night and remaining under cover during the day, he had been enabled to make his way to the city of his adoption.

He wasted no time, however, in proffered explanation, but immediately resumed work in the mine, idle during his absence, at which he remained several years, when, on May 15, 1869, death closed a career as checkered as it had been eventful; his remains rest to-day beneath the turf at Linwood, where a monument records his name and virtues.

After the funeral, search was made for the wealth he was supposed to have stored away, and $10,000 were found, carefully tucked beneath the grass-plat of his yard, which, with his realty appraised at $8,468, was distributed among the surviving relatives. But it is believed that this is but a tithe of his possessions; he never deposited any in bank, and the conclusion is indulged by those familiar with his habits and parsimony, that on some future day miners who may re-work the leads discovered and labored in by Kelly will be rewarded by a "find" of wealth, the exact locality of which at present is beyond the realms of conjecture.

Reference has already been made to the military occupation of the mines, as also the adjacent territory, during the winter and spring of 1833; the hardships encountered by the settlers in consequence, and other facts appertaining thereto. On the 1st of June of that year, the soldiers were withdrawn; the superintendence of the mines was placed under the charge of John P. Shelden,

who proceeded to grant permits to the miners and licenses to smelters. Large accessions were made to the population, and a miniature village, composed of sheds and tents, with all the concomitants of newly developed mines, such as saloons, gambling-houses, etc., sprang up in the midst of the forests and hollows. The population was composed of all grades and conditions of men. Soldiers whose terms of service had expired; volunteers who had been in at the death of the Black Hawk war; emigrants from across the sea; miners, middlemen, gamblers, outlaws and outcasts came hither to improve or increase their fortunes, and, taking the tide at its flood, hoped to attain glory and financial responsibility.

Among the new-comers who arrived during that year, and became prime factors in the building-up of the country and developing its resources, were W. G. Stewart, P. A. Lorimier, J. P. Farley, S. M. Mattox, L. Leach, J. M. Moore, W. R. Evans, M. Ham, J. M. Harrison, Peter Weigle, John Floyd, Solon Langworthy and wife, A. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brasher, J. Palmer, A. W. Harrison, James Pratt, J. Goldthorpe, T. McKnight, H. Hunter, John King, Alvin G. Harrison, A. Keseecker, B. F. Massey, W. I. Madden, M. H. Prentice, J. W. Markle, W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Lewis, R. R. Reed, G. W. Cummins, Guy B. Morrison, Mrs. J. B. Estes, Mrs. P. Corkery, Mrs. J. Paul, Mrs. V. De Lorimier, Dr. Allen Hill and family, Mrs. Martha Harrison (cousin of Davy Crockett), Susan R. Harrison, Melissa E. Harrison, Martha Jane Stipp (now Mrs. J. T. Everett), and many others.

The morality of the settlement was such as would be expected to exist, if not flourish, in a mining community. While by no means paragons of morality, according to the measure of self-constituted arbiters, yet their virtues and manly qualities, if weighed against those of many a parson, would go up like a rocket.

The permits granted miners, and licenses to smelters, coincided with the regulations adopted by the committee in 1830; but the smelter was required to furnish a bond providing for the payment to the Government the value of 6 per cent of all the lead manufactured by him. This latter provision produced great dissatisfaction, As pioneers, they had suffered privations and hardships enough, they argued, in opening the way for the advance of prosperity; and to be subjected to a tax on the means of their subsistence was an imposition the Government could well afford to abstain from. This measure finally became so unpopular that the Government abolished its enforcement.

On January 10, 1833, occurred the first birth in the county, many allege in the State. It was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCraney. The event was properly acknowledged, not only by those immediately interested, but by the people at large, and the event was regarded as a distinguished honor. The infant was christened Susan Ann, and grew to womanhood, when she married John S. Byrne, and still lives at Whitewater, in the county wherein she first made her appearance on the stage of active life.

At this time, society was in a transition state, so to speak. There were no courts for the redress of private or public grievances, no churches or schoolhouses. Every individual stood upon his merits, and, if dispossessed of a claim or insulted in good name or reputation, generally took the law in his own hands. But, as the population increased, the moral power of the better class of citizens began to assert itself by the institution of public worship, the establishment of schools, arbitration of business disputes and other means of reform. Catholic services were held in the residence of Patrick Quigley during the summer. He then lived on what is Bluff street, now adjoining St.

Raffael's Cathedral, where mass was said by the Rev. Father McMahon—the first in the county.

The summer of 1833 dawned upon the settlement, rich in the promise of a prophetic spring. Nature and man's ingenuity combined to bring about a realization of what had been sought and hoped for. Emigration to the mines was large, and composed, as a rule, of men of substantial character, who came to improve their fortunes, and whose coming increased the value of material interests in their new home. The mines were regularly worked, and the returns therefrom remunerative. Huts, and, in remote instances, houses, were erected, stores opened, furnaces established, communication with Galena, Prairie du Chien and St. Louis was regular, farms were cultivated and every resource available at that early day, tending to develop the country and render it attractive to persons seeking homes west of the Mississippi, was employed with moderate success. Yet the privations the new-comers were forced to accept were met with courage and endured in patience, and this, too, at a time when men felt themselves standing on the brink of eternity. For, while they labored and watched, disease and death preyed upon the residents of Dubuque and the surrounding country with unparalleled violence. The spring had been peculiarly free from sickness, and the calls for medical attention, had such attention been accessible to call, were of exceptional rarity. With the first blush of summer, however, the scene changed. The miners and settlers were visited by an enemy more relentless than the Indian or the army. By an enemy that respected neither person nor condition, but laid the pallid arm of death within the cottages of the poor as also the more pretentious homes of the rich.

The Asiatic cholera made its first visitation to Iowa this year, and came down upon the settlements of Dubuque County with a violence only to be measured by the number liable to attack. The people were illy prepared to cope with what, in the light of its succeeding visitations, has proven an adversary more formidable than war or famine, and, as a result, many noble men and women fell by the wayside and perished.

The first fatal case was that of a man named Fox, who was buried at some point on South avenue—the first death in the county.

James Frith, a blacksmith, was taken next, and became food for the grave-worm, notwithstanding the efforts of neighbors to extend his lease of life. He was attacked while at work in his shop, located near the present corner of Bluff and Fourteenth streets, it is said, and so violent were the paroxysms under which he writhed that it required the services of several able-bodied men to hold him down. He, too, went the way of all flesh, after eight hours' suffering, and was buried on the ground selected for a graveyard about that time by Thomas McCraney, J. L. Langworthy and H. T. Camp, now devoted to park purposes and known as Jackson Square.

A day or so after the death just mentioned, a Mrs. Cullom, a beautiful and estimable woman who had accompanied her husband to this new country a short time previous to seek a home, incautiously inhaled the odor of a preparation administered to Mr. Frith. Soon after, she, with her infant child, was taken down and survived the attack but two days. Her remains, with those of the child, were carried to the churchyard at the head of Main street, where she was laid to rest amid the daisies. These last were the first man, woman and child buried in the cemetery which served the county and city until Linwood was laid out and landscaped as a substitute.

During the prevalence of the epidemic, business, mining, improvements and all sources of labor and independence, it is stated, came to a standstill. The newly improvised streets were empty, save by those who engaged in the work of aiding the sick and burying the dead. But two physicians were in the vicinity, Drs. Allen Hill and John Stoddard; and the afflicted were nursed, and those who died given burial, by the samaritans who, in times of danger and tribulation, rise up as unexpectedly as dispensations of Providence.

It is estimated that not less than fifty deaths occurred from cholera alone, during the summer, in the most thickly inhabited section of the prospective county. As a result, many who had come hither and escaped death, fled in fear, and still more, who were en route or anticipated coming, turned back or remained at home. Thus the population was practically diminished, and the winter and spring of 1833–34 was not anticipated with hope, though it should be said that the apprehensions in that particular were not altogether realized.

During this year, a man visited the mines in his pursuit of fortune, whose character and appearance attracted more than ordinary interest. Of finished address, accomplished manners, collegiate education, and the *personnel* of a gentleman, he impressed all with whom he associated as one whom unmerciful disaster or erratic characteristics had at some time left stranded, without sufficient resource within himself, or accessible to requisition, to "spar into deep water" and once more begin the voyage of life, guided by an experience taught in the school of adversity. Little by little, and only to those who, through courtesy and hospitality, had obtained his confidence, the story of his life was unfolded.

He had been a British army officer, commanding a company of Scotch Horse,but, owing to complications out of which he found it impossible to extricate himself, he finally solved the problem by resigning, and invested in the lottery of Western adventure. He located in a small, comfortless hut, semi-distant between Peru and Dubuque, and there lived the life of a recluse. In time he became addicted to drink, and, neglecting the more important affairs of life to minister at the altar of Bacchus, Capt. Allenwrath at length became a hermit and an outcast, dying several years ago in penury, and buried by friends, who dropped a tear of sadness for days lang syne.

By winter, 1833, the population of the county was quoted at not far from 2,000, the major portion of which was, of course, located in the immediate vicinity of the mines. In William I. Madden's hollow there were fifteen or twenty cabins; Langworthy's hollow was similarly populated, and fully a hundred miners lived in cabins built on the confines of what was known as bachelor's hollow, where the water tunnel now is. Main street was a dirt road, unimproved; impassable during the rainy season by reason of the mud, and invisible, for when "the wind blew, then the dust flew." On the corner of Second street, Baptiste Le Page maintained a residence, saloon and bakery, all in one, and one in all. He was, by the way, the first public baker in Iowa. Across the street lived a Frenchman, known to the public under the euphonious cognomen of "Calico;" and across from "Calico" lived another Gaul named Sampier. A. & J. Levi owned a storehouse near the center of the block now bounded by Main, Locust, First and Second streets. Calvin Roberts lived in a log house, built by H. T. Camp, in the middle of the present thoroughfare between First and Second streets. Pat Finn's house, Lorimier & Gratiot's store; and Hosea T. Camp's home, where the Julien House is at present; Jacob Duvall's saloon and gambling-house, Edwin Mattox' store, and the store of an American named Coleman, who had ventured into

Mexico upon one occasion, and assumed the airs of a veritable hidalgo in consequence (Ezekiel Lockwood occupied this store subsequently)—the three latter on the west side of the street—comprised the houses on Main, between Second and Third streets.

The Bell Tavern was then building on this square.

F. Gehon occupied a frame house constructed in Galena, and set up after its arrival in Dubuque, on the site of the Key City House. Woodbury Massey's house and store adjoined; then came the stores of Sam Johnson and Lewis & Pease. North of Fourth street, James Fanning was erecting two tenements, and John P. Scott had goods in a cabin near the corner of Fifth street. James Rutledge owned a cabin between Seventh and Eighth streets, and a house stood between Ninth and Tenth, subsequently occupied by Mrs. N. F. Dean. These were all on the east side of Main street. On the west side were the stores of John Johnson, Emerson & Crider, Milo H. Prentice, who was the first Postmaster, there then being a weekly mail between Dubuque and Galena, carried by George Ord Karrick, and delivered from a candle-box in the store of Mr. P.; a German boarding-house, kept by Henry Pfotzer; Pat O'Marra's saloon; a cabin owned and inhabited by an adventurous Teuton, and three other cabins, the occupants of which are represented to have been outlaws. Beyond this, stretched Lorimier & Gratiot's corn-field. Houses were distributed about the present metes and bounds of Locust, Bluff, Iowa, and other streets, now the residence portion of the city. The largest store of those days, it may here be observed, was near the corner of First and Locust streets, kept by Bogus and Williams, and for the times an "immense affair."

The limits of the city, or what it was believed would be comprehended within the limits of any city that should be built, were surveyed during the fall by George W. Harrison, an engineer from Galena, and included all that piece or parcel of land described as lying and being between First, Seventh, the river, and Bluff street; but Lorimier & Gratiot's corn patch was the most distinctive feature of enterprise practically manifested at the time. The houses were, of course, of log, but the owners were generally prosperous, and, as fast as they could obtain lumber, did so, and completed additions. At this time, James, Ezekiel and William Lockwood owned a saw-mill at Chippewa, Wis., and in November, William Lockwood piloted the first raft of lumber that ever landed at Dubuque. It reached the town early in the morning, where it tied up just below First street, and before night the freight had been purchased, delivered, and in many instances prepared for building purposes.

No churches were erected this year, those who worshiped, as is said by men who remember the times, collecting at Woodbury Massey's cabin on Locust, south of Fifth street, where the Rev. Mr. Randall, from Illinois, occasionally expounded the faith as recommended by John Wesley, or at Mr. Quigley's house near the Cathedral, to listen to the Rev. Father McMahon.

During November, the first schoolhouse erected in the county was commenced near the present site, but south of the German Theological Seminary, in the vicinity of Mineral street, and completed and occupied in December, when George Cubbage, a former resident of Wisconsin, began his administrations. During the Black Hawk war Mr. Cubbage and Henry Gratiot were taken prisoners by the Indians, who were disgusted with their prizes when they ascertained that both were bald-headed, and sold them to a trader for a plug of tobacco each.

On Christmas Eve, 1833, a saloon near the corner of Second and Locust streets, was the scene of a tragedy, in which the proprietor, a man named

Dickerson, was stabbed, and died from the effects during the following day. It seems that the firm of Casey & Osburn, smelters, near Center Grove, came to town on the day preceding Christmas, to superintend the shipment of a cargo of lead on the steamboat Miner, hence to St. Louis. Upon completing the delivery of his cargo on board the Miner, Casey accompanied the men to Dickerson's, where he paid for the liquor. When leaving the saloon, a party of roisterers out for a Christmas lark, surrounded Casey and insisted that he treat once more. This he refused to do, and during the altercation that ensued, Mr. Casey was roughly handled. He escaped from the crowd, however, and, returning to his furnace, enlisted a number of assistants and retraced his steps to Dickerson's. The house was closed, and an effort was made to arouse the proprietor by rapping at a rear door. This continued for a short time, when Dickerson suddenly opened the entrance, and, presenting a pistol, discharged its contents into the crowd. Thereupon Casey grasped his assailant, and, during the struggle for supremacy, some one in the crowd plunged a knife into the abdomen of Dickerson, who fell to the floor shouting that he was murdered. At this the crowd disappeared, and the victim of his own folly, after lingering a day in intense agony, yielded up the ghost and was buried.

There were no arrests, and the incident was soon lost sight of in the turmoil and whirl of exciting life in the mines.

This year occurred the first marriage in the vicinity, though not at Dubuque. Emily Willoughby, whose mother kept a boarding house in the settlement, was married at Jordan's Ferry, on the shores of future Dunleith, to William Dudley. The license was procured at Galena, and Mr. Cormack, a Justice of that bailiwick, officiated. On August 1 of the same year, he married Jesse P. Farley and Mary P. Johnson.

The Rev. Aratus Kent, it should be added, preached the first sermon ever delivered in Dubuque, on the second Sunday in August, 1833, in an unfurnished log cabin on Locust street, put up by Ezekiel Lockwood, with a box for a pulpit, and a number of rough boards appropriated for pews.

Dubuque was not the only settlement made during 1833. The same overtures were also made at Peru, Rockdale, Durango, Dyersville and Cascade.

Peru, however, was the most formidable rival encountered by Dubuque, and became a rival of no insignificant pretensions. A few settlers were residents of Eagle Point, and, though much nearer Dubuque than Peru, most of their trading was done at the latter place, because of the advantageous terms there offered. Thomas McKnight, Thomas Carroll, Michael Powers, Brayton B. Bushee, Francis Gehon, M. Patterson, Felix McBride, Augustus L. Gregoire, Tuck Baker, Sam Morris and other enterprising men located there, establishing stores, smelting works and other industries, and for a time it seemed as if Peru was to outstrip Dubuque in the race for precedence. But, while assisted by substantial men, capital and other auxiliaries necessary to superiority, it lacked the great element of success. Some astute and observing commentator has said that there was one thing he had noticed, i. e., great rivers always flowed by great towns. The absence of this indispensable requisite forced Peru to yield the palm to Dubuque, and her business and business men gravitated to the latter place for patronage and profit. Thus Peru passed from the theater of action, and is only known to-day for the superiority of its strawberries, early cucumbers and green corn.

A settlement was also made out in the interior, at some distance from the center of business, by Chester Sage and Brayton B. Bushee. It was named

Sageville, and to these gentlemen belongs the credit of having established the first saw-mill in the county. This mill was, early in 1834, supplied with two run of buhrs, and ground the corn and other cereals for the farmers who planted in that section.

Rockdale, now a suburb of Dubuque, was located by Richard and Robert Waller, Richard Bronson, James Pratt, William Hutton, David Hutton and others. The latter built the first grist-mill erected in Iowa, in 1834. It was originally constructed of logs, supplied with a single run of small French buhrs, with bolting apparatus and other arrangements to correspond. These mills were operated for many years, having been improved and rebuilt, and the Rockdale brand was among the best known to the market.

Rockdale is to-day a quiet, unpretentious village, with little to attract the traveler, and will be remembered in connection with the terrible storm by which it was visited on Tuesday night, July 4, 1876, entailing death and disaster unprecedented in the history of similar calamities which have occurred in the West.

Durango, known in early days as the "Timber Diggings," was first settled by Thomas McCraney, Presley Samuels, Nehemiah Dudley, Richard Marston, John R. Ewing and probably Capt. De Cillus, and for some time disputed their claim to superiority with Peru and Dubuque. It was a common remark in those times that the best men in the county were located at the "Timber Diggings" and Pin Oak, the latter settled by John Floyd, twenty-two miles northwest of Dubuque.

About the same time that Durango was selected as a site for the future metropolis, Capt. R. R. Read, Dr. Allen Hill, with Wm. Emery and Orrin Smith, became residents of a place since known as the Stewart farm, but failed to convince new-comers of the value resulting from investments there, and Stewart's farm, with Durango, lapsed into comparative obscurity.

The latter town is noted as the place at which a notorious desperado, named "Kaintuck" Anderson, died with his boots on, some time about 1837 or 1838. Anderson first came to the surface at Mineral Point, where he made himself universally disliked, and became the recipient of a well-deserved thrashing at the hands of Henry Hunter. He was a hard-loafing, hard-drinking, hard-swearing, thorough-paced braggart, it is said, always ready to resort to the "code," and invariably silenced by any manifestations of determination on the part of an opponent. After his flagellation by Hunter, he retired from the vicinity of Mineral Point, materializing, about the year 1834, at Durango. While residing there, he made an occasional visit to Dubuque, where, during one of these "hours of idleness," he encountered Thomas McCraney, by whom he was most ingloriously vanquished. It seems that Mr. McCraney had left Massey's store and was proceeding north, as Anderson was coming from that direction. Some words passed between them, when he drew a pistol and threatened homicide. Mr. McCraney, unappalled by his near proximity to danger, walked deliberately up to the prospective assassin and, disarming him, applied the pistol with such effect that Anderson begged for quarter. Hostilities were suspended, and the cowed assailant, having dressed his wounds in the store of Lewis & Pease, became invisible.

Upon another occasion, he was arrested out at the "Timber Diggings," by a Constable named Mayfield. While the latter's attention was occupied elsewhere, Anderson procured a rifle, and forced the helpless representative of the constabulary to indulge in such innocent whimsicalities as climbing trees,

dancing hornpipes, standing on his head, etc.; and while engaged in this last feat of equilibration the disciplinarian escaped.

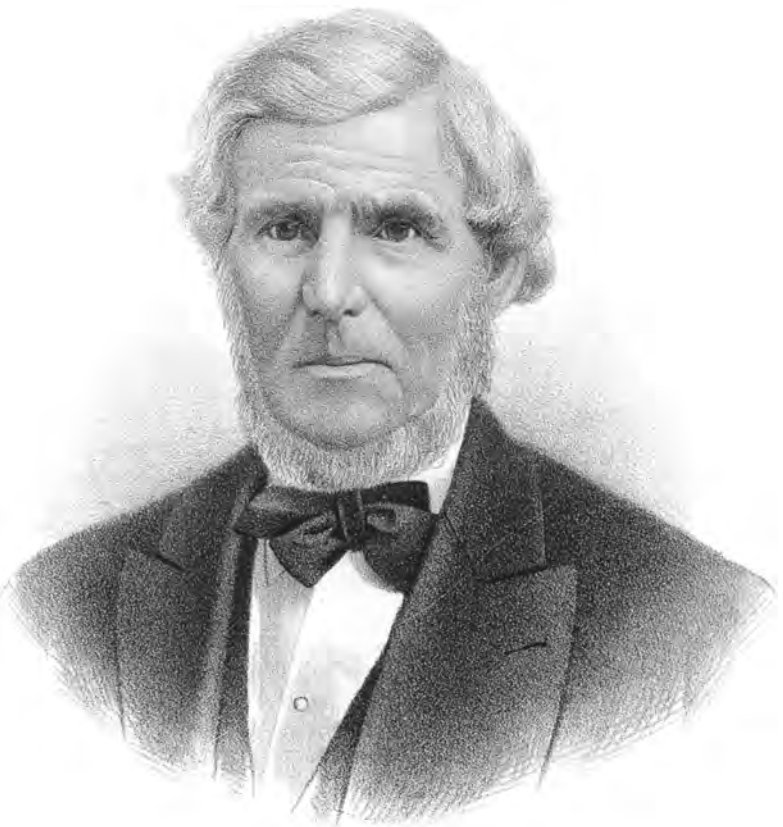
A short time previous to his death, he became involved in a quarrel with two brothers named Adam and Isaac Sherrill, and, being worsted in the encounter, he publicly proclaimed that he would shoot "Ad Sherrill on sight." This intelligence was brought to the knowledge of the intended victim, who was thus placed on his guard, and one day, seeing Anderson on the street in Durango, shot him dead. Sherrill was arrested, and arraigned before Joseph T. Fales, a Justice of the Peace, but acquitted.

Anderson's brother subsequently visited this section, presumably to avenge the decedent's taking-off; but, before any opportunity was afforded him, he was arrested for horse-stealing in Indiana, and the historian is denied the privilege of recording the means he contemplated employing in that behalf.

Improvements, though hardly keeping pace with time, were numerous, and the spring of 1834 witnessed a gratifying degree of progress in that behalf. The Bell Tavern, so called from the possession of a bell which was brought to Dubuque in March of this year, and elevated to its resting-place, the "first annunciator" ever sounded in the county, was completed in the spring by Joseph Bailey and William Sublett, who also kept it.

On the 12th of the same month, the first Sabbath-school ever assembled in this portion of Iowa was convened, through the efforts of Mrs. Woodbury Massey, Mrs. Adelina Peck, Mrs. Ezekiel Lockwood, Mrs. Susan Ann Dean, and others of the mothers in Israel, and included on its roster the names of many who have since grown to man's and woman's estate. Indeed, this year was made memorable for the success which attended evangelical labors. On Tuesday, April 8, Father John Johnson removed from Galena to Dubuque, and on the 20th of the same month he presided over the first prayer-meeting held in the county One week thereafter, the Rev. Aratus Kent preached in a log cabin put up by Noble F. Dean, already referred to, which was, at that time, occupied by Warner Lewis and family. On May 11, the Rev. Barton Randall organized the first Methodist society in Dubuque, and preached at the meeting, which was held at the house of Father John Johnson. The Rev. Mr. Wigley also became prominent at this time. Two weeks thereafter, a class-meeting was held at the Lockwood "mansion," and services were had during the summer, when there was preaching by the Rev. Randall, sermons read by young Dr. Stoddard and others, together with a camp-meeting beginning August 17, out at Simeon Clark's place, until the completion of the Methodist Church, for which logs were "got out" in July. The church was completed and ready for occupation in August following by the quarterly meeting of the congregation, at which the Revs. Randall and Bivens officiated. It was a commodious edifice for the times, being 20x26 feet in size, 10 feet high, and costing $255. Its location was on the south side of the present Washington Square, and the expenses of its construction were defrayed by subscriptions ranging from 25 cents to $25, made up by the citizens, except about $60, which was contributed from St. Louis.

The following are the names of those who contributed to build the Methodist Church: John Johnson, Woodbury Massey, Ezekiel Lockwood, Jacob Slever, M. Morgan, Mr. Gloeckler, —— Sheen, Charles Miller, M. L. Atchison, William Hillery, M. L. Prentice, John Levi, Simeon Clark, Thomas Child, F. Weigle, William Vaughn, Caroline Boody, L. Everett, John Wharton, Walton Baker, Samuel Walsh, George Peacock, J. Duval, David Sleater, John Smoker, J. B. Webber, William Mattox, J. L. Young, J. Richardson, M.



E. Langworthy.

DUBUQUE.

Hinkley, Warner Lewis, H. T. Camp, D. Green, J. B. Stoddard, H. Pfotzer, W. Lockwood, P. O'Mara, S. E. Jackson, W. Gilbert, G. W. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, L. Wheeler, J. Stoddard, G. S. Booth, Lewis Blean, N. Morgan, J. P. Cobb, A. Wilson, F. Whitesides, Baker & Cox, Mr. Shadwick, Fanny Ragan, —— Wier, Hardin Nowlin, Orrin Smith, J. B. Smith and others.

On October 20, the Rev. Nicholas S. Bastian reached the settlement on the steamer Wisconsin, to act as minister; and on Sunday, November 2, preached his first sermon.

In May, a meeting of citizens was held opposite Lorimier & Gratiot's store, on Main street, at which, rumor has it, the town was formally named. But there are a number of old citizens who assert that this alleged historical fact is fiction. The town was always known as Dubuque, they say, and required no formal act to confirm its title.

At the same meeting, a committee was appointed, consisting of P. A. Lorimier, J. M. Harrison, Hosea T. Camp, James L. Langworthy, and Ezra Williams, to select ten acres (on part of which the court house now is) for a public square. This was attended to, but, the act of Congress providing for the survey of Dubuque and its division into lots failing to include a "public square" in its enactments, the subject was not further agitated.

In June, the first marriage ever celebrated in Dubuque County occurred. Mary Arnold was solemnly pledged to James McCabe, of Galena, Father Fitzmaurice officiating. The ceremony took place at Nicholas Carroll's tavern, southwest of Peru, and is now included in what is known as the "Powers farm." After the benediction was pronounced, the company went to dancing, to the music of a string band, led by Charles La Point, which was kept up until daylight the next morning. Among those participating was a niece of Father Fitzmaurice, who insisted upon remaining and engaging in the festivities, notwithstanding the objections of the *Padre*, who strenuously protested against the same. "She remained," observed one of the witnesses, "and danced all night, too, in spite of her uncle's admonitions."

The observance of July 4, 1834, was held at Carroll's, when the Stars and Stripes were first raised in Iowa, though, as will be remembered, that claim is made for a party of gentlemen and ladies from Galena, who passed the national holiday of 1828 at the mouth of the Catfish.

From 1821, when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, Iowa was left, for the time being, as a "political orphan," until attached to Michigan Territory, which important accession was made in June, 1834. Directly after this, the Governor appointed a meeting of the Territorial Legislature at Green Bay. It was accordingly thought best to elect Representatives, a Sheriff, etc., by the citizens of Dubuque County, though no official election had been ordered. Dr. A. Hill and Capt. John Parker were thereupon chosen to the Council, and Lucius H. Langworthy was elected Sheriff. Owing, however, to some informality, a want of legal notice, etc., none of them were ever qualified, and the meeting was not convened.

Among the new settlers who came to Dubuque this year were Dr. S. Langworthy, L. Litton, J. Morgan, Jonathan and Roger Houps, Dr. John B. Stoddard, the younger, who took up his quarters in a log house at the corner of Locust and Fourth streets, on the ground occupied by L. D. Randall's residence; Mrs. A. B. Phillips, W. A. B. Jones, J. M. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, James Sloan, R. Bonson, S. Clark and wife, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Myers, John Fern, R. Spensley, D. M. Buie, J. D. Graffort, Dr. F. Andros and wife, Mrs. Richard Walker,

W. Hogan, J. Spensley, Mrs. J. Glew, Sr., Jonathan Morgan and family, Alexander Young and others.

The material interests of the town were in a high state of advancement. Mining was prosecuted with renewed diligence, and proportionately satisfactory results. Building was generally active; huts, and in some instances pretentious cabins, were erected, and the increasing demand for commodities gave birth to a number of new stores.

Of course, the moral atmosphere of the vicinity, notwithstanding the presence of churches and the labors of the ministry, was decidedly odorous with misdemeanor and crime. And, though the country seemed to be transformed as if by magic from a lonely wilderness into a flourishing community, the major composition of that community was, to use an expressive metaphor, "somewhat off." There were but very few men in the whole country who did not indulge in drinking and gambling. Poker and brag were more regular than Sabbath services, and occupied the attention and ambition of all classes. Balls and parties were also common, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence for one to treat his partner at the bar. Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, a somewhat celebrated Englishman, traveled over North America at an early day, and visited Dubuque when the site of the present city was little more than a howling wilderness. In his account of the Key City, he says:

"I reached Dubuque without accident, and proceeded to the only tavern of which it can boast, with the landlord of which I was acquainted, having met him on a Mississippi boat. The bar-room, which was, indeed, the only public sitting-room, was crowded with a parcel of blackguard, noisy miners, from whom the most experienced blasphemers of Portsmouth and Wapping might have taken a lesson; and I felt more than ever annoyed by that absurd custom, so prevalent in America, of forcing travelers of quiet and respectable habits into the society of ruffians by giving them no alternative but sitting in the bar-room or walking the street. It is doubtless true that the bar of a small village tavern in England may be crowded with guests little, if at all, more refined or orderly than Dubuque miners; but I never found a tavern in England so small or mean that I could not have the comfort of a little room all to myself, where I might read, write or follow my own pursuits without annoyance.

"I sat by the fireside, watching the strange-looking characters, when a voice in the door, asking the landlord whether accommodations for the night were to be had, struck my ear as familiar. I arose to look at the speaker, when I recognized Dr. M., of the United States Army, who is a relative of the Commander-in-Chief. * * * Their dormitory was a large room occupying the whole of the first floor, and containing about eight or nine beds; the Doctor selected one on the center of the wall, next to the door. I chose one next to him, and the nearest one to me was given to an officer who accompanied the Doctor. The Doctor, his friend and I refused to admit any partner into our beds, and, notwithstanding the noise and oaths in the bar-room, fell asleep. I was awakened by voices close to my bedside, and turned round to listen to the following dialogue:

"Doctor (to a drunken fellow who was taking off his coat close to the Doctor's bed)—'Hello! Where the devil are you coming to?'

"Drunkard—'To bed, to be shure.'

"Doctor—'Where?'

"Drunkard—'Why, with you.'

"Doctor (raising his voice angrily)—'I'll be damned if you come into this bed.'

"Drunkard (walking off with an air of dignity)—'Well, you needn't be so damned particular. I'm as particular as you, I assure you,' and walked off.

"I spent the following day in examining the mines at Dubuque, which are not generally so rich in lead as those hitherto found on the opposite shore toward Galena. However, the whole country in the neighborhood contains mineral, and I have no doubt that diggings a little distance from the town will be productive of great profits; at all events, it will be, in my opinion, a greater and more populous town than Galena will ever become.

"The next day being Sunday, I attended religious services, which were performed in a small, low room, scarcely capable of containing a hundred persons. The minister was a pale, ascetic, sallow-looking man, who delivered a lecture dull and somber as his countenance. However, it was pleasant to see even this small assemblage, who thought of divine worship in such a place as Dubuque. In the evening, there was more noise and drunkenness about the bar, and one young man was pointed out to me as the 'bully' par excellence. He was a tall, stout fellow, on whose countenance the evil passions had already set their indelible seal. He was said to be a great boxer, and had stabbed two or three men with his dirk during the last ten days. He had two companions with him, who acted as myrmidons, I suppose, in his travels. When he first entered, I was sitting in the bar, reading; he desired me, in a harsh, imperative tone, to move out of the way, as he wanted to get something to drink. There was plenty of room for him to go round the chair, without disturbing me; so I told him to go round, if he wished a dram. He looked somewhat surprised, but went round, and I resumed my book."

This gentleman tarried long enough in Dubuque to familiarize himself with the deficiencies he describes in part, and returned to scenes less exciting.

Yet, amidst all this there were occasional gleams of moral sunshine breaking through the clouds of immoral dissipation, and promising a brighter future; but not until the establishment of courts, first under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and then under that of Wisconsin Territory, did matters assume a more peaceful and orderly aspect. Even then there were troubles, quarrels and bloodshed, growing out of disputed lands and claims. The absence of these adjuncts to civilization necessitated, or rather entailed, proceedings on the part of the miners, which were not only what modern legal ethics would denounce as "summary," but in many instances so devoid of equity as to partake somewhat of criminality. If an interloper made himself obnoxious to the majority, excuse was made for his trial and exile, if he escaped with his neck, or the cheerful accompaniment of tar and feathers.

The first case of tar and feathers in town was that of an unfortunate jackleg miner, named Oliver Wheeler, who had been guilty of betraying a trust confided to his care, under the following circumstances:

During the winter of 1833–34, a man named Davis came to Dubuque from Missouri, to engage in such occupations as opportunity or necessity persuaded him to accept. He was reported to be the son of a farmer, who had provided him with a "running mare" and a modest outfit of money, which latter he soon exhausted in the several resorts accessible to inexperienced *voyageurs*. Early in the spring, Davis fell sick and lay at Herman Shadwick's house, corner of First and Locust streets, penniless, friendless and wrestling with the tortures of delirium.

When the news of his unfortunate condition was brought to the knowledge of the miners, it created a feeling of sympathy characteristic of the men, who speedily employed means to relieve his immediate necessities, and provided for

his convalesence. But his recovery was soon regarded as a question of chance rather than possibility, though he occasionally enjoyed a brief release from mental troubles. When the apparent hopelessness of recovery was confirmed by medical diagnosis, it was decided to raise a subscription and send him home. Accordingly, $175 was obtained from the charitably disposed; his "running mare" was exchanged for a work-horse, owned by M. Ham; a sleigh with all that was necessary to contribute to his comfort was provided, and Wheeler, with one Stoner, an equally unscrupulous comrade, was hired to accompany and care for him on the way. The party passed through Illinois, Davis being represented as an object of charity, for whose support *en route* contributions on the residents were levied, and when he reached home, as was subsequently ascertained, the last stage of his disease was worse than the first. By some inscrutable means the treatment of Davis was hinted at in Dubuque, and W. A. Warren, E. Lockwood and W. Massey, comprising the committee under whose directions the charity had been solicited and expended, addressed a communication to the invalid's father, making inquiry as to the truth of the facts alleged against Wheeler & Co. Meantime, the first-named returned to Dubuque, and, when the father wrote in response to the inquiries that the charges were true, the committee met, and directed the arrest of the unfaithful steward. William Smith was chairman of the meeting, and, after the matter had been freely canvassed, it was decided to arrest Wheeler and ornament his exterior with a coat of tar and feathers. Accordingly, W. A. Warren, the first Constable, was deputed to arrest Wheeler, who was reported as then being at McGary's Landing, a low saloon near the present location of the plow factory, and produce him before the committee in session opposite the Bell tavern. Mr. Warren visited McGary's, accompanied by A. B. Harrison and Willis Cassady, where he found the object of his search, who was captured after some resistance, and escorted to the tribunal in waiting to receive him. When opposite the Bell tavern, he escaped from his custodian and attempted flight through the hallway of that edifice, but Jacob Pate, who was among the crowd, intercepted his retreat and halted him before he was able to reach the slough. This was about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the crowd had moved up Main street to a point opposite H. T. Camp's house, then occupied by Col. Calvin Roberts. Here his coat and shirt were removed, and the epidermis of his back plentifully smeared with tar, supplemented by feathers from a pillow taken from the house of Woodbury Massey by Frank Massey, while his brother and family were absent at church. At the conclusion of the services, Wheeler found refuge in the saloon of Pat O'Mara, north of where the Opera House now stands, where he succeeded in ridding himself of his adornments, and was put across the river.

He was next heard of in Missouri, where a marriage between himself and the daughter of a wealthy farmer was indefinitely postponed, owing to the intervention of a horse-jockey, who had witnessed his scourging in Dubuque and promulgated the facts to his prospective bride, who withdrew her consent, being thereunto persuaded by her father, the parent aiding in relieving the country of his presence.

The capital penalty was also inaugurated in Iowa this year, by the hanging of Patrick O'Connor. Eliphalet Price, an old settler, familiar with the facts, furnishes the following account, which is appropriated:

"In giving a detailed account of the trial and execution of Patrick O'Connor at the Dubuque mines, the writer is aware of the fact that there are many persons still living who participated in bringing about a consummation of justice on that occasion.

"Up to the date of the treaty between the Sac and Fox Indians at Rock Island in 1832, no judicial tribunals existed in the country, except those created by the people for special purposes. Difficulties of a civil character were investigated and settled by arbitrators, while those of a criminal character were settled by a jury of twelve men, and, when condemnation was agreed upon, the verdict of guilty was accompanied by sentence. Such was the judicial character of the courts held at that time, in what was known as the 'Black Hawk purchase.'

"Patrick O'Connor was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1797; came to the United States in 1826, arriving at Galena, Ill., where he embarked in mining operations. Having fractured his leg in the fall of 1828, on board of a steamboat on Fever River, it was found necessary to amputate the limb, which was done by Dr. Phileoa, of Galena. In this position O'Connor became an object of charity. The citizens of Galena and the miners in that vicinity came promptly forward and subscribed liberal sums of money for his support and medical attendance, and, in the course of time, he was enabled to get about with the assistance of a wooden leg, when he began to display a brawling and quarrelsome disposition, which soon rendered him no longer an object of public sympathy. In this situation, he endeavored to awaken a renewal of public charity in aid of his support, by setting fire to his cabin in Galena, which came near destroying contiguous property of great value. This incendiary act, and the object for which it was designed, was traced to O'Connor and exposed by John Brophy, a respectable merchant of Galena. O'Connor soon after, while passing the store of Mr. Brophy, in the evening, fired the contents of a loaded gun through the door, with a view of killing the proprietor. Failing to accomplish his object, and being threatened with lynch law, he left Galena and came to the Dubuque mines in the fall of 1833, where he entered into a mining partnership with George O'Keaf, also a native of Ireland. They erected a cabin on the bank of the Mississippi River, about two miles south of Dubuque, and conducted their mining operations in the immediate vicinity.

"On the 9th of May, 1834, O'Keaf visited Dubuque and purchased some provisions, returning to his cabin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by an acquaintance. Upon arriving at the cabin and finding the door fastened upon the inside, he called upon O'Connor to open it.

"'Don't be in a hurry; I'll open it when I get ready,' O'Connor replied.

"O'Keaf waited a few minutes, when he again called to O'Connor: 'It is beginning to rain, open the door, quick!'

"To this O'Connor made no reply, when O'Keaf, who had a bundle in one arm and a ham of bacon in the other, placed his shoulder against the door and forced it open. As he was in the act of stepping into the house, O'Connor, who was sitting upon a bench on the opposite side of the room in front of the door, immediately leveled a musket and fired at O'Keaf, who fell dead. The young man who had accompanied the deceased fled to the smelting furnace of Wilson & Hulett, about a mile distant, and gave information of what had transpired. In a short time, a large concourse of miners were assembled around the cabin, and, upon asking O'Connor why he had shot O'Keaf, replied 'That is my business,' and proceeded to give directions as to the disposition of the body. Some person present suggested that he be hung immediately to a tree in front of the cabin, and a rope was procured for the purpose. But the more discreet and reflecting portion of the bystanders insisted that he should be taken to Dubuque, and the matter be there fully and freely investigated. Accordingly, O'Connor was taken to Dubuque, and, on the 20th of May, 1834, the

first trial for murder in what is now known as the State of Iowa was held in the open air, beneath the wide-spreading branches of a large elm tree, directly opposite the dwelling then occupied by Samuel Clifton. A large assemblage of people congregated and stood quietly gazing at the prisoner, when, upon motion, Capt. White was appointed prosecuting attorney. O'Connor, upon being directed to select counsel, replied, 'Faith, and I'll tind to me own business,' appearing perfectly indifferent to the critical position in which he had placed himself. At length he selected Capt. Bates, of Galena, who happened to be present, and in whose employ the defendant had been formerly engaged. He then selected the following-named jurors (two of the panel being strangers whose names cannot be obtained), and the trial proceeded: Woodbury Massey, Hosea T. Camp, James McKenzie, Milo H. Prentice, Jas. Smith, Jesse M. Harrison, Thomas McCable, Thomas McCraney, Nicholas Carroll, James S. Smith and Antoine Loire. The jury being seated upon some logs, O'Connor was asked if he was satisfied with the jury, to which he responded, 'I have no objection to any of them; ye have no laws in 'the country, and ye cannot try me,' replying in similar terms when called upon to plead.

"Three or four witnesses were examined, when Capt. White addressed the jury for a few minutes and was followed by Capt. Bates, who endeavored to influence the jury to send the criminal to Illinois, where he would be tried by a legal tribunal. Capt. White replied that offenders had been sent to Illinois for that purpose and had been released on a *habeas corpus*, that State having no jurisdiction over offenses committed on the west side of the Mississippi River. After this, the jury retired, and, having deliberated about an hour, returned the following verdict, through Woodbury Massey, the foreman:

We, the undersigned, residents of the Dubuque Lead Mines, having been chosen by Patrick O'Connor, and impaneled as a jury to try the matter wherein Patrick O'Connor is charged with the murder of George O'Keaf, do find the said Patrick O'Connor guilty of murder in the first degree, and ought to be, and is by us sentenced to be, hung by the neck until he is dead, which sentence shall take effect on Tuesday the 20th day of June, 1834, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

[Signed by all the jurors, each in his own handwriting]

"There was a unanimous expression of all the bystanders in favor of the decision of the jury. No dissenting voice was heard until a short time before the execution, when the Rev. Mr. Fitzmaurice, a Catholic priest from Galena, visited O'Connor and inveighed against the act of the people, denouncing it as being illegal and unjust. Immediately the Catholic portion of the Irish people became quiet on the subject, and it was evident they intended to take no further part in the matter.

"Up to this time, it was not believed that O'Connor would be executed. It was in the power of the Rev. Mr. Fitzmaurice to save him, and he was anxious to do so. Had he appealed to the people in a courteous manner, and solicited his pardon upon the condition that he would leave the country, it is confidently believed that the people would have consented to do so; but he imprudently sought to alienate the feelings of the Irish from the support of an act of public justice, which they, in common with the people of the mines, had been endeavoring to consummate. This had the effect of closing the avenues to any pardon that the people might previously have been willing to grant. They, however, up to this time, would have recognized any pardon from the Governor of Missouri, or President of the United States. Application was made to the Governor of Missouri to pardon him, but he replied that he had no jurisdiction over the country, and referred the applicants to the President of the United States. President Jackson replied to an application that had been made to him, that the laws of the United States had not been extended to the newly

acquired purchase, and that he had no authority to act in the matter, and observed that, as this was an extraordinary case, he thought the pardoning power was vested in the power that condemned. A few days before the execution, a rumor got afloat that a body of 200 Irishmen were on their way from Mineral Point, intending to rescue O'Connor on the day of execution. Although this report proved to be unfounded, it had the effect of placing the fate of O'Connor beyond the pardoning control of any power but force. Runners were immediately dispatched to the mines to summon the people to arms, and on the morning of June 20, 1834, 163 men, with loaded rifles, formed in line on Main street, in front of the 'Old Bell Tavern,' where they elected Loring Wheeler Captain of the company, and W. I. Madden, Woodbury Massey, Thomas R. Brasher, John Smith and Milo H. Prentice Marshals of the Day. The company, being formed six abreast, marched slowly, by a circuitous route, to the house where O'Connor was confined, while a fife breathed in lengthened strains the solemn air of the 'Dead March,' accompanied by the long roll of muffled drums. The stores, shops and groceries had closed up their doors, and life no longer manifested itself through the bustling hum of worldly pursuits. All was silent as a Sunday morn, save the mournful tolling of the village bell. Men whispered as they passed each other, while every countenance denoted the solemnity and importance of the occasion. Two steamers had arrived that morning from Galena and Prairie du Chien, with passengers to witness the execution. The concourse of spectators could not have been less than one thousand persons.

"The company, having marched to the house occupied by O'Connor, owned in 1865 by Herman Chadwick, halted, and opened in the center, so as to admit into the column the horse and cart containing the coffin. The horse was driven by William Adams, who was seated upon the coffin, and employed as executioner. He had on black silk gloves, and a black silk handkerchief secured over and fitted to his face by some adhesive substance, which gave him the appearance of a negro. The Marshals soon came out of the house, followed by O'Connor and the Rev. Mr. Fitzmaurice. The two latter took a position directly behind the cart, while the former mounted their horses and rode to the front of the column, which moved slowly to the smith-shop of Thomas Brasher, where the irons were stricken from O'Connor by Henry Becket. The prisoner seemed to have abandoned all idea of being released, and seemed much distressed, wringing his hands and ejaculating detached parts of some prayer. 'Will the Lord forgive me?' he would frequently ask of Mr. Fitzmaurice, who would reply: 'Whosoever believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved,' together with other like Scriptural expressions. After he returned from the smith-shop, the Captain of the company desired him to get into the cart, when the priest observed: 'No, I wish to talk to him; let him walk.' Capt. Wheeler replied that he had orders to place him in the cart, but would go and state his request to the Marshal. Accordingly, he advanced to where Mr. Madden was sitting upon his horse, who replied to the request, "No; if that gentleman wishes to talk to him, let him ride upon the cart with the murderer." The Captain delivered the answer, to which Fitzmaurice bowed respectfully, but made no reply. O'Connor being now seated upon the coffin, the column commenced moving forward, to quarter-minute taps upon the drum, and arrived about 12 o'clock at the gallows, which was erected on a mound in the vicinity of the present court house. The company here formed in a hollow square, the cart being driven under the arm of the gallows, at the foot of which the grave was already dug. The Captain immediately ordered the company to ground arms

and uncover, and many of the spectators removed their hats while the priest offered up a fervent and lengthy prayer, parts of which were repeated by O'Connor. At its close, the accused addressed a few remarks to the people, admitting that he had killed O'Keaf, that he was sorry for it, and hoped that all would forgive him. Then pausing for a moment, he observed, 'I wish Mr. Lorimier and Gratiot to have my — ' Here he was admonished by the priest, 'Do not mind your worldly affairs; in a few minutes you will be launched into eternity; give your thoughts to your God.' The hangman now spoke to O'Connor, and assisted him to ascend the cart, when he adjusted around his person a white shroud; then securing his arms behind him at the elbows, he drew the cap over his face, fixed the noose around his neck, and descended from the cart to await the signal. This was given by one of the Marshals, who advanced into the open area, where he stood with a watch in one hand and a handkerchief at arm's length in the other. As the hand of the watch came around to the moment, the handkerchief fell and the cart started. There was a convulsive struggling of the limbs for a moment, followed by a tremulous shuddering of the body, and life was extinct. The body hung about thirty minutes, when Drs. Morrow and Hannibal stepped forward, felt of his pulse, and said: 'He is dead.' The body was cut down, placed in a coffin with his wooden leg, and deposited in the grave. The company marched in single file to the front of the Bell Tavern, where a collection was taken up to defray expenses, when the company disbanded," and the first execution to take place in Iowa passed into history.

In digging the foundations for the Jefferson House, a number of years after, the skeleton of O'Connor was found and properly interred.

A couple of days after the execution, Adams, who enacted the role of Calcraft on that occasion, was sent after some provisions by Alexander Young (still a resident of this city), in whose employ he then was, dropped into McGary's saloon, and narrowly escaped with his life. It seems that a number of deceased's friends were therein collected, and as soon as they saw Adams enter the place it was proposed to revenge the punishment inflicted on O'Connor by hanging his executioner. Adams hastened from the dangerous locality, and succeeded in eluding their vigilance until he was able to hide himself in a barn on Locust street, where he remained until morning, when he crossed the river at Peru and made his way to Rock Island.

Years ago, Mr. Young was one day passing through the last-named city, when he was accosted by a stranger with somewhat of that familiarity which is said to breed contempt, and, after scanning his features closely, recognized Adams in the person of his interlocutor. The latter related to Mr. Young the particulars of his escape, which he explained was the "closest shave any man ever had and saved his scalp."

There were other events of importance this year. Gen. G. W. Jones made the first political speech in Iowa during the fall. He spoke from a pile of lead opposite Atchison's store on Main street, near Third, and was replied to by J. D. Doty, an opposing candidate, two days after, the latter addressing his audience half a square further down Main street.

Charles Miller opened the first carpenter-shop known to Dubuque this year also; it was located on Main street, north of the present First National Bank building.

Among the distinguished visitors was John T. Smith, alias John Smith T., the noted Ste. Genevieve or Shibboleth duelist, who counted thirteen victims to his skill in the use of the pistol, as the agent he had employed wherewith to

drag up drowned honor by the locks. He claimed the upper one-third of the Dubuque grant, and visited the town with a view to perfect title, but remained a short time only.

The first swell-box sleigh ever made west of the Mississippi was made during the winter for Solon Langworthy, by Charles Miller, and cost $100.

In 1835, the times continuing prosperous, large additions were made to the population of the county. The mines had become productive and rich, and farms began to be improved in the vicinity. One of these latter was that of Ambrose Meeker, who located at the grove which has since borne his name.

John Foley took up the ground at what is known as Foley's Grove. Samuel Preston, Thomas R. Brasher and others settled in Mosalem Township. Previous to that move, Mr. Brasher had officiated as landlord of a boarding-house in Dubuque, also conducted a blacksmith-shop, in which he had the assistance of Henry Becket. Chester Sage, of whom mention has been made, bought the claim in Peru Township, where Thompson's mill subsequently stood. There was a trace of quiet humor in his composition, and after his mill began to operate Mr. Sage was in the habit of relating to the farmers of the vicinity how to make buckwheat flour. "Why," said he, speaking through his nose, "when buckwheat is scarce just take a little good black muck from the creek bottom, and throw it among the wheat while it is being ground. That will make the stuff for pancakes."

In connection with Timothy Davis, subsequently a Representative in Congress from the Northern District of Iowa, Mr. Sage built the celebrated Elkader Mills, in Clayton County.

Mr. Henry Hunter settled in Washington Township, where he made a claim of 160 acres, and influenced many substantial farmers to locate near him.

John Ewing carried on a furnace and valuable diggings on the Little Maquoketa. One day, along about 1846, upon returning from Dubuque, he learned that a German employed by him had corrected one of his children, or rather slapped him for disobedience. Loading his gun, Ewing proceeded to the mines without delay, where the German was at work, and, without comment or warning, shot him. There were several witnesses to the tragedy. None of them ever appeared to give testimony against the accused. Ewing was arrested and tried, but acquitted, and soon after left the country.

Tom Smith, also employed in the mines, purchased a small claim, designing to cultivate it as a garden, on a point of land between the North and South Forks of the Little Maquoketa, near Ewing's furnace. A dispute arose between Smith and a land-owner whose name is not of record, which ended in an encounter between them. The unknown met Smith, armed with rifle, pistol and knife. Smith maintained a defensive attitude until his opponent had exhausted his ammunition, when the former leveled his gun, with the remark, "It is my turn now." While the would-be assassin was twisting his adipose into the most original devices to avoid the shot, at the same time praying for mercy, Smith fired, lodging a brace of shot in his breast, causing more pain than danger, and terminating the encounter.

In the mean time, Dubuque Town made rapid advances; began to assume the importance, if it lacked the influence, of a city, and, during the year, was made the shipping-point for 50,000,000 pounds of ore. Situated as it was in the vicinity of mines among the richest then known, surrounded by a choice farming country with as fertile soil as any in Wisconsin Territory, and located on the banks of the Mississippi River, the great highway of the Western

country, the town's progress was only in harmony with the spirit of the age, supplemented by the rare combinations cited.

The spring was passed amid the bustle and disorders quoted, and summer came and went without any apparent falling-off either in the tide of emigration, success in business, or repeated violations of the remnant of law, which, though non scripta, was still regarded as in esse, and, as already quoted, not unfrequently it was enforced, and its violation punished, by means not recognized by its provisions. Indeed, the consequence was that 1835 proved one of the most turbulent, if also prosperous, years yet experienced. Civil government existed only in name, its powers being so restricted as to be unable to cope with the opposition.

But the attendance at churches and schools gradually increased, and an acceptable improvement was to be observed in the character of those who came hither. The composition of the class of emigrants during this year was not, as a rule, made up of the dross of life, but pure gold. They were farmers, mechanics and professional men, with a slight sprinkling of adventurers, or soldiers of fortune, who came to conquer adversity without reference to the means to be employed in the attainment of their ends. On the fifteenth day of August, the corner-stone of the new Catholic church was laid, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast audience. It was located a few feet south of the site of the present cathedral, built of stone; was finally completed and dedicated in 1836, and called Saint Raffael's Church.

This was the only church edifice commenced during the year, though subscriptions were sought, and arrangements made, for the building of a Presbyterian meeting-house.

The new arrivals included Xavier Rheinfried, J. D. Bush, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. J. Graham, Jr., Charles Hoag, W. I. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. McDaniel, T. C. Fassitt, J. Brunskill, Mrs. E. Langworthy, J. Simplot, the Rev. H. W. Reed and wife, J. G. Shields and others.

During the year, a feeling sprang up among the citizens against the further participation of gamblers and men of their type in the social amenities of the times. The morality of residents was becoming shocked at the familiarity which that character of enterprise was assuming toward their daughters, sisters, etc., and it was decided to deny them, in the future, the privileges and immunities accorded them in the past. But this decision was never cited as undeniable authority, and, at a ball given in honor of Gov. Dodge and his two daughters, at Fanning's dance hall, opposite the present site of the new opera house, these evidences of humanity pirouetted, chassezed and danced the Money Musk with the beauty and chivalry of Dubuque, without fear or reproach.

In this year, Choteau, of St. Louis, who claimed title to the lands once owned by Dubuque, attempted to circumvent the skill of his adversaries and obtain possession of his alleged claim, by proposing to lease the land to miners. But this gentry generally preferred the protection of the Government and declined to acknowledge any other ownership.

THE MASSEY MURDER.

On Monday, September 7, 1835, a tragedy occurred which, from the prominence of the chief actors, the romantic features which attended its sequel, and other facts, is still remembered by residents of Dubuque on that date.

Woodbury Massey was the eldest of several brothers and a sister, left orphans at an early day. Himself and family were the founders of the first

Methodist church erected in Dubuque. Had he lived, no doubt he would have proved a main pillar and support of the young community. In an evil hour, he became the purchaser of a lot and lode called the "Irish lot," to which a Mr. Smith and son William possessed some claim. They were the exact opposite to Mr. Massey in character and disposition. The title was involved in a suit, which was decided adversely to the Smiths, and the Sheriff, as was his duty, sought to put the rightful claimant in possession. When they arrived upon the grounds, the Smiths, being secreted among the diggings, rose up suddenly, and, firing their guns in quick succession, Mr. Massey was shot through the heart. His family, living near by, saw him fall, thus early cut down in the prime of life and usefulness, a victim to the unsettled state of the times and the ungoverned passions of turbulent men. Mr. Massey was buried on Tuesday, and the vindictive assassins were arrested and held in confinement until the session of the Circuit Court at Mineral Point, Judge Irving presiding upon the trial. The counsel for defense objected to the jurisdiction of the court, and the prisoners were discharged. They, however, left the scene of their crime for a time.

One of the decedent's younger brothers, highly exasperated by this transaction, that no trial could be obtained for such offenders, determined that, should the elder Smith come this way, he would take the punishment for the murder of his brother into his own hands. One day, while sitting in his shop at Galena, he chanced to see Smith walking in the public streets, and, snatching a pistol, he fired upon him with fatal effect. For this act of the younger brother, there seems to have been the broadest charity manifested. He was never tried or even arrested, and lived for many years, greatly respected by all who knew him.

The death of the father, of course, soon brought the younger Smith to the mines. It was understood privately that he was determined to shoot one or the other of the surviving brothers at the very first opportunity. He was known to be an excellent shot with the pistol, of an imperious disposition, and rash temper. These rumors finally reached the ears of the fair-haired, blue-eyed sister, who was thus made to believe that he would carry his threats into execution. She was just verging into womanhood, with fresh susceptibilities and all her deep affections awakened by the surrounding difficulties of the family. One day, without consulting others, she determined, by a wild and daring adventure, to cut off all chances of danger in that direction. Disguising herself in "Mother" Johnson's sun-bonnet, and taking a lad along to point out the person whom she sought, never having seen him before, she went into the street on her mission of justice. Passing Guerin's store, afterward N. Nadeau's saloon, where the Key City House now is, on Main street, the boy saw Smith and pointed him out to the avenging Nemesis. He was always well armed, and of undaunted courage, as she well knew, and, stepping into the store, she exclaimed in a voice tremulous with emotion, "If you are Smith, defend yourself," and, as he rose to draw his weapon, she pointed a pistol at his breast and fired. He fell to the floor, apparently in the last pangs of dissolution, and Miss Massey, seemingly convinced of the fatal result of her shot, retired as mysteriously as she had come. Whither she went, no one could conjecture; but, as it was afterward ascertained, she hastened to the friendly house of Milo H. Prentice; subsequently she found shelter in the house of a Mr. Johnson, a reliable merchant of the town, finally retreating to the home of her brother, on the hill, on the property at present occupied by the family of the late James L. Langworthy, where she remained over night, and was taken to Galena next morning.

It so happened that, at the time of the shooting, Smith had a large wallet filled with papers in his breast pocket, and the ball, striking about the center, was checked and his life spared. Upon recovering consciousness, he rushed into the street in pursuit of his assailant, but she had fled and escaped his violence. He lived many years, but the wound he received on that occasion hastened his death. After going to Illinois Miss Massey was married to Mr. S. J. Williamson, and, with her husband, has been dead many years. Her name, "Louisa," has been perpetuated, however, it having been appropriated to one of the counties of Iowa.

Another account relates that the young lady, accompanied by a lad named Williams, found Smith in Guerin's store, and going in, engaged the clerk employed in conversation regarding the price of a remnant she admired. During the interview, she interrogated the clerk as to the identity of Smith. Being assured that her object was within reach, she drew a pistol from beneath a cloak, with which she was disguised, and discharged it at Smith at the very moment the clerk, comprehending her design, warned the intended victim. Having, as she thought, inflicted a fatal wound, she hurried across the street and gained the friendly shelter of Mrs. Johnson's home, as Smith, who in the mean time revived, appeared on the street prepared to defend himself.

So outraged were the people at the legal license assumed by the killing of Massey, that in October a miners' meeting was held, at which emphatic speeches were made regarding the condition of affairs. It was resolved by those present, that, there being no court of sufficient jurisdiction, they were called upon to defend themselves, even if compelled to invoke the presence of Judge Lynch. It was also decreed that the gamblers, thieves and other characters of questionable repute should be called upon to leave the city within thirty-six hours, under the penalty of hanging.

The earnestness and unanimity of those interested in this matter had its desired effect, and disreputable characters of all degrees boarded the ferry, and lost no time in crowding space between Dubuque and their camping grounds.

There were other tragic incidents during the year, but in most instances those accused pleaded a successful defense, or escaped the vigilance of the law officers.

One day while "sky-larking," as it was termed, John O'Mara was smote on the head by Patrick Brennan, and never smiled again. The officers of the lynch law assembled and made efforts to arrest the offender, who, anticipating their action, had made his escape.

A fellow who neglected to leave his name was arrested for shamefully beating his wife, and called upon to plead. His guilt being established, he was treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and shipped over to Illinois.

A fellow by the name of Leek had stolen a large canoe, belonging to Thomas McCraney, and loading the same with lead from piles near the river, placed there for shipment, floated down the stream as far as Rock Island, where he sold out at a large profit. He was found at Rock Island, and returned to Dubuque for trial. Upon being found guilty, he was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, which Mr. Enoch, Sheriff for the time, administered, the accused having previously swallowed a glass of brandy Sheriff Langworthy gave him; and being tied to a black-jack tree near Judge Dyer's late residence, he was sent across the river with the admonition that if he returned he should receive a double punishment. He never came back.

KIDNAPING KIN.

In the fall, a man named Tate, residing on the hill north of where the Academy of Visitation is located, married a Missouri widow with a fifteen-year-old daughter, and other attractions calculated to please the fastidious. A brief time after the couple, with their responsibilities, had settled down to the realities of life, the daughter inherited $1,500 from a relative, and trouble began. The grandmother of this heiress made the family a visit, as was afterward ascertained, for no other purpose than to contrive ways and means to become possessed of the money held by Mrs. Tate in trust for her daughter. The old lady, it seems, made arrangements with the Captain of the boat on which she journeyed to Dubuque, to stop here on his return and aid her in kidnaping the child, whose release would be effected upon the payment of a major part of her inheritance. The boat returned from St. Paul, arriving at Dubuque on Sunday afternoon, and made one of three tied up at the foot of First street, in the slough, now covered by the side-tracks of the Illinois Central road. About dusk that evening six deck-hands, being instructed as to what was expected of them by the Captain, left the steamer and proceeded to Tate's cabin. Some time was occupied in devising impracticable schemes for the execution of their contract, during which people in the vicinity departed for church. Tate being without arms, and thus deprived of the assistance of his neighbors, became an easy prey to these nighthawks, who burst open the door of his domicile, and, seizing the young girl, attempted to effect their escape, favored by the darkness and gloom which at this time enveloped their identity. The disorder occasioned by the assault, together with the cries of the girl, attracted the curiosity of a number of boys, including Frank Hayden, A. B. Harrison, Robert Brasher and C. Willoughby, who followed them as they ran down Lorimier Hollow with their conquest. As the Methodist Church was passed, the boys halted, and interrupted the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Bastian with the warning that "Some one was stealing Tate's girl." The congregation filed out of church and followed in the wake of the fugitives, who were traced to the steamboats moored at the foot of First street. The crowd demanded the production of the girl, when the Captain came out on the boiler deck, and, denying that any girl had been brought on his boat, solicited an examination of the craft by a committee, which was appointed, with James Fanning as Chairman. The examination was without results, but the boys insisted that they could not be mistaken, and the crowd refused to receive and accept the report submitted. Finally, an old silversmith, named C. Kadmus, visited his shop, at the corner of First and Main streets, where he prepared fire-balls, and, returning, threatened to burn the boats unless the missing link between riot and good order was produced, with the least possible delay. This had the desired effect, for the merry maiden and the tar soon appeared, the impending ruin was delayed, and the heiress reserved for conquest in a manner more legitimate, as also more in sympathy with her inclinations.

The improvements of 1835 included the first cabinet-shop in Dubuque, established by Louis Jacob, on Main street, between Fifth and Seventh.

These summary processes enforced a respect born of an apprehension existing in the minds of the lawless. Mr. Lucius H. Langworthy, in his history of the times, commenced years later and left uncompleted at his death, says: "Dubuque might now begin to hope for a peaceful and prosperous future. Law had seized in its grasp the hands of disorder and arrested the progress of turbulent men. System had begun to dawn from the darkness of chaos. True,

the trials which surrounded the pioneer West had been neither few nor light. No social virtue shone out amid the rampant vices of the times. The glimpses of moral sunshine which faintly struggled through the clouds of dissipation, almost faded away amid the prevailing darkness. Yet, in spite of all these circumstances, the dreary day was at an end, and the morrow was to be cheering, invigorating and sunny, giving fair promise of a harvest, rich and glowing in the coming time."

The settlements made up to this year had seemed to follow the course of the river, but thence onward, the county became generally inhabited, and settlements tended into the interior. Men commenced to take up lands for farming, comparatively remote from the future city. John Bankson, Willis Thompson and others settled at Bankson's Prairie. Between Dubuque and Cascade sturdy farmers took up their abode, including Messrs. Wyatt and Lytton, whose farm is still known as the "Old Lytton place." Dougherty and McCabe also settled in that vicinity. Rockville was founded by Kibby, O. H. Olmstead and others.

Henry Hunter first made a settlement in Washington Township. He was born in Kentucky, but came quite early to Missouri, thence removing to Galena in 1828, and to the Dubuque mines in 1833. A Mr. Higgins and family, with others, made claims soon afterward, and remained for many years prosperous cultivators of the soil.

All the remaining townships of the county began to be settled about this period by a substantial class of inhabitants, who have continued to occupy the grounds from the time their claims were made. Out of the almost impenetrable wilderness the rose has blossomed, and, where the wild beasts rested undisturbed, is now heard the song of the farmer and the hum of machinery.

Adam Sherrill and brother, Garry White and others, first located themselves at Sherrill's mound, so called in their honor. They discovered remunerative diggings near by, and the settlement established by them became a central point in Jefferson Township.

John Floyd came to Dubuque in 1833, and, in 1836, removed to Pin Oak, in Concord Township, where he kept a tavern for many years. Holy Cross, near by, is a place of note as the site of a Catholic church, around which soon clustered a large number of German and Irish settlers.

In 1835, John Sherman made a claim to the water-power and settled in Cascade Township. He associated Arthur Thomas with him and built a custom flouring-mill on the Maquoketa, on a section of land not surveyed, since laid out by Thomas Chew as an addition to the village. Cascade proper was first taken up by Mr. De Long, who laid claim to the ground, but afterward sold it to Caleb Buckman, who laid out the first village, called West Cascade.

Some time after this period, say in 1845, Thomas Chew rented the water-power, including the mill and adjacent improvements, valued at $8,000, at which rate he purchased the property subsequently, comprising the quarter-section upon which East Cascade now stands. The freshet of 1861 swept away the first mill, and he erected a valuable mill in its place.

Jacob Hamilton settled in Whitewater, and erected buildings at the place now known as Fillmore Post Office. Jacob Kitler located further south in the same township.

The first settler of Dodge Township was old Mr. Kibby, who established himself there this year (1836). He distinctly remembered Gen. Washington, and was a witness of the battle of Bunker Hill. A true frontiersman, he selected this spot because it seemed to be beyond any of the settlements in the

county, and for many years officiated as the Boniface of a public house. His numerous descendants were of similar temperament and adventurous spirit. One of them, Lucius, emigrated to Kansas during the border troubles, where a party of ruffians attacked him on the plea that he was an Abolitionist. He killed one, dispersed the rest, and, fleeing, remained away until Kansas was rescued from the slave power.

Chauncey Swan made a valuable discovery of mineral near Catfish, about two miles southwest of Dubuque, and will long be remembered as the proprietor of a hotel at Iowa City, where the members of the Legislature were wont to pass their time during the session.

The population at this time was in many respects unlike that of most communities, and remains so even at the present day. Emigrants flowed in from all parts of the world—every petty European power and each of the States of the Union were duly represented. Meeting for the first time, they soon assimilated in feelings and opinions, for circumstances innumerable rendered mutual support indispensable. In a new country there will always be a necessity for the exercise of all the quiet virtues and pleasures of social life.

The next event of importance was the issue of the first number of the Dubuque *Visitor*, bearing date Wednesday, May 11, 1836.

After the first difficult struggles which every new community puts forth for its existence are accomplished, after its every-day necessities are satisfied and its physical requirements supplied, the mind craves nourishment. Its demands are at first modest and unheard among the stern realities of frontier life. But ere long its tones grow clamorous and compel attention. To supply this mental need, Mr. King put forth the *Visitor*, and a welcome visitor it proved, as the record of events of great import to the public almost daily transpiring.

Not long after the passage of the bill dividing Michigan Territory into separate governments, a citizen addressed a communication to the *Visitor* in which he treated of the "future of Iowa," which was the first time the name was ever used in connection with the title to the future State.

By an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1836, and taking effect July 3 following, the territory now comprising the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was organized as Wisconsin Territory. The territory known as the Black Hawk purchase was divided into two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, and at the first census, taken the same year, the population numbered 10,531.

About this time the birth of a babe in the family of a miner, residing in Heeb's bottom, not only appreciated the population beyond the number returned by the census, but occasioned the greatest excitement among his colaborers. The advent of the child having been promulgated, miners to the number of about two hundred formed in a body, and, marching to the house wherein the new-comer was being entertained, received a hospitable welcome, but refused to depart until the young child and its mother were personally congratulated, which being conceded, the crowd withdrew.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The first public observance of the Declaration of American Independence by celebration occurred on July 4 of this year.

The officers of the day were: Dr. S. Langworthy, President; P. Quigley, J. M. Harrison, Dr. T. Mason and W. C. Jones, Vice Presidents; Rev. S. Mazzuchelli, Chaplain; Hon M. H. Prentice, Reader; William W. Coriell, Orator, and E. Lockwood and D. Gillilan, Marshals. At 11 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed, under the direction of the Marshals, and

marched to the Catholic Church, where, after divine service and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Coriell delivered an eloquent and impressive address. At its conclusion, the procession was again formed and marched to the green in front of the town, where a dinner was discussed and toasts drank. Among the volunteer toasts were the subjoined:

By Dr. Langworthy—"The young and rising Territory of Wisconsin—her perfect organization a sure guarantee for our future prosperity and happiness."

By the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli—"May the American Republic be lasting and glorious and powerful, and may Wisconsin Territory, whose birthday we celebrate, be shortly not inferior to any of the States."

By W. W. Coriell—"Dubuque, the future capital of Wisconsin."

By Patrick Quigley—"The Territory of Wisconsin—a new and beautiful barque this day launched upon the ocean of self-government; her crew intrepid and patriotic sons of freemen, her officers vigorous and efficient. May her voyage be short and prosperous until she is moored in the constitutional harbor of unity and sovereignty."

By James McCabe—"May the veins of mineral in the bowels of Wisconsin last as long as the Government of the United States, and the Government forever."

By J. King—"The Miners and Smelters of the Upper Mississippi Lead Mines—may Dame Fortune shower upon them her favors according to their enterprise, virtue and intelligence."

By A. Coriell—"The Miners and Mines of Wisconsin."

By Leroy Jackson—"The Fair of Wisconsin—not excelled in beauty, may they ere long not be surpassed in numbers."

By J. M. Harrison—"Gen. Samuel Houston."

By David Sleator—"The Liberality of Americans to Emigrants.

By William Blake—"Irish Emigrants."

By Judge Prentice—"Dubuque."

By Samuel W. Masters—"May the Eagle of America never lose a feather."

By W. B. Green, William Cardiff, Charles Corkery and Stephen Hempstead—"Wisconsin."

By Eli Chittenden—Gov. Dodge and the people of Wisconsin."

By B. F. Davis, of Peru—"May the mills be dammed, the iron blasted and the manufactures of America be consumed."

By William Hutton—"Henry Clay, of Kentucky."

By E. Lockwood—"The Orator of the Day."

By Dr. Mason—"Our Fellow-citizen, Stephen Hempstead."

By Michael Norton—"The United States of America."

By William Allen and W. Lewis—"George W. Jones."

By H. W. Sanford—"The Heroes of Texas."

By Davis Gillilan—"Washington."

By W. C. Jones—"The Squatters on Black Hawk Purchase."

By Peter Davis—"Daniel O'Connell."

By D. F. Blythe—"The Pioneers of the West."

By T. C. Fassitt—"The Land we Live in and the Homes we Left."

By Capt. F. Gehon—"The Fourth Day of July."

By Judge King—"Woman—were it not for woman our infancy would be without succor, our age without relief, our manhood without enjoyment, and Dubuque without an inhabitant."

S. M. Langworthy

DUBUQUE.

This closed the day's ceremonies, which are remembered by the numbered few who still live to recall them to mind.

But this was not the only celebration on that day in what is now the city of Dubuque. An enthusiastic meeting of citizens convened for a similar object near a spring of clear water in the valley of Bee Branch. These, with that held on the same day at Mineral Point, were probably the first of the kind held in Wisconsin Territory.

At the barbecue held in the valley of Bee Hollow on that day, Paul Cain acted as President; L. H. Langworthy as Vice President, and A. N. Mills, G. W. Cummins, Antoine Loire and Sylvester Saucier as Marshals. John G. Hewlitt delivered the oration, Simeon Clark officiated as Chaplain, and L. H. Langworthy read the Declaration. After the exercises, the dinner, which was furnished by Hayden Gilbert, Lucius H. Langworthy, William Carter and Paul Cain, was enjoyed in true barbecue style. The usual thirteen toasts were drank, and thirty volunteer sentiments offered by H. T. Camp, Thomas Child, R. Estes, H. H. Reas, John Parker, Calvin Roberts, John Davis, Samuel Johnson, John Morrison, L. H. Langworthy, John S. Lorain, Paul Cain, Simeon Clark, S. Saucier, Daniel Carson, John A. Streight, L. Dillon, Risdon Smith, Edward McArin and L. De Celles. Some of these still live; many have gone to distant points, and not a few sleep beneath the shade of the trees that line the beautiful river.

July of this year was a month of events rather out of the ordinary channel in which the lives of citizens had theretofore drifted. These included the celebrations quoted, the laying of the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church, the entertainment to Gov. Dodge, the cowhiding of Dr. John B. Stoddard the younger by J. M. Harrison, etc. The dinner was given on the 16th of the month, largely attended, and many toasts given, to one of which the Governor responded most happily. The day following, Gen. George W. Jones returned from Washington, and, on July 21, declined the tender of a similar compliment.

The corner-stone was laid on Wednesday, July 13, in the presence of Chief Justice Dunn, and, while it lacked much of the pomp and circumstance which would have marked a similar occurrence in older communities, it was solemn, impressive and instructive from its simplicity.

A procession was formed about 4 o'clock, and, preceded by a band of music, proceeded to the site of the church. After the assembly had been called to order, a hymn was sung, prayer by Mr. Benjamin Rupert was offered, followed with an eloquent address by Dr. T. Mason, when the corner-stone was placed in position. Among the articles deposited previous to being sealed, were a copy of the *Visitor*, a memorandum recording the current events of the day, and a copy of the church subscription list. The edifice was built of stone, completed in 1837, and cost upward of $3,000. It was built by Rupert & Jones and Abram Kline, and still stands on its original site on Locust street, between Sixth and Seventh, now furnishing a place of worship for African Methodists.

On the 23d of the same month, a meeting of the stockholders of the Wisconsin Hotel Company was held at the Tontine House for the purpose of selecting a site and plans for the building. E. Lockwood, T. C. Fassitt, Augustus Coriell, John King, William Myers, J. L. Langworthy, Hiram Loomis and James Cox participated in the proceedings, but the enterprise failed.

One afternoon in the latter part of the month, Dr. Stoddard met J. M. Harrison at the corner of Locust and Third streets, and, becoming involved in a dispute, raised a cowhide he carried when making his visits on horseback, and attempted to castigate the latter. But Mr. Harrison felled the Esculapian with a blow, and, securing possession of the "gad," inflicted a punishment as severe as it was humiliating.

Between 1833 and 1836, the graveyard selected by the committee at the time of the cholera epidemic, except that portion afterward and now called Jackson Square, became the property of individuals and the Catholic Church. These private claims on lands laid out for public uses were the causes of many troubles and much contention during the latter year.

For the purpose of putting a period to these exciting causes, a public meeting of the citizens was held at the Methodist Church, on Saturday, August 13, 1836, at which James Smith presided, L. H. Langworthy acted as Secretary, and it was resolved to fence in the original burial place as selected by James Langworthy, Thomas McCraney, and H. T. Camp. Messrs. John Ewing, H. T. Camp and James Smith were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and P. A. Lorimier, E. Lockwood and William Myers, a committee to locate a cemetery in some convenient place, to remain the property of the community. The cemetery was finally located at the present site of Jackson Square, whither the bodies interred in the mooted ground were removed, and reposed undisturbed until Linwood was chosen as Dubuque's necropolis.

Another feature of the experiences of 1836 was the number and vastness of veins of ore discovered. These included one by the O'Mara boys, two miles northwest of Dubuque; one by David Sleater, fifty yards south of his old lode; the Sleater diggings, which were thought to have become exhausted, were again discovered east of the original opening, by O'Ferrall, Cox & Co., and west by the Messrs. Gilliam.

Along the Cave, Bee and Langworthy Valleys, valuable mines were operated by Orrin Smith, and Emory, Suttrell & Co., McCabe & Brophy, the Messrs. Langworthy and Kilbourn & Co.

George Ames, Fred Dixon, Myers & Co., Morrison & Co., Ragan & Co., and James Fanning worked mines on the Catfish.

A mine on the Maquoketa, called "The Cave," Sherman, Bowen & Co.'s and Hogan's mines, in the same locality, were also labored in with gratifying results. In fact, the mining interests had increased from 1833, and the leads found proved more extensive and valuable than any others in the entire mining district of the Upper Mississippi.

The Catholic Church, built by subscription, was completed for worship this year, and was at that time the largest in the country.

At the first election of members of the Council and Representatives, held on the 10th of October in the same year, Dubuque County embraced all the northern half of the State, and was by the estimate of population entitled to five members in the House of Representatives, with three in the Council.

The following election precincts were declared as polls by the Governor in his proclamation:

All the town of Dubuque, at the house of Robert Bourne; on the headwaters of the Catfish, at the house of Col. Camp; on Turkey River, at the house of Robert Hatfield; at Prairie La Porte, Durango, Belleview, and on the North Fork of the Maquoketa, at the house of Mr. Hamilton; at Higgins' Port at the upper end of the Rapids, at Brophy's Ferry, and on Cedar River,

where voters resided, provision was made for their exercise of the elective franchise.

Dubuque Town polled 621 votes out of 1,031 recorded in the county, and the election resulted as follows; G. W. Jones, Delegate to Congress; John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight, Members of the Council; Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, H. T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley, of the House of Representatives; and George W. Cummins, Sheriff.

The total vote of the several counties included in Wisconsin Territory was stated at 3,476, which indicated a population of 5,155 in Dubuque County, there being a large proportion of voters to the non-voting population, including females, children, etc. As the General Government paid the Territorial expenses, neither were assessments made nor taxes gathered from the people who were but partially enumerated, and that for purposes of equalization in apportioning the representation. Judicial districts were created by law about this time, and Dubuque, with other counties, composed the Third District.

It was confidently believed that Dubuque would be selected as the seat of government, to which it was entitled by reason of its central position and other advantages. But the speculators of Belmont and Madison controlled the decision, and on October 25, 1836, the Legislature convened at the former place, in obedience to the Governor's proclamation in that behalf, issued on the 9th of the previous September. The residents of Dubuque County condemned this decision most earnestly, and the Governor's actions were caustically criticised in the columns of the *Visitor*. The Executive visited Dubuque, however, on the 4th of November, accompanied by Councilmen Smith, Ingraham, Teas, Knapp, Sweet, Foley, McCraney and McKnight, and Representatives Reynolds, Teas, Quigley, Chance, Jenkins, Wheeler, Sheldon, Child, Smith, Byles, Shanley, Engle, Camp and Nolan. They were met at the ferry landing by a committee of citizens, and escorted to Graffort's Hotel, where they sat down to a dinner, being detained the entire day in the discussion of the *menu*, and by other attractive solicitations. On the succeeding Sunday, Representative Reynolds officiated in the pulpit of the Methodist Church in the evening, his colleague, Mr. Teas, preaching in the morning. Accounts of these circumstances published at the time furnish a warrant for the conclusion that the discourses were eloquent and thrilling, and listened to with rapt attention by an immense congregation.

On Monday morning, the 21st of November, great excitement prevailed in Dubuque, consequent upon the report that Capt. Edward White, residing outside the town limits, had been shot and mortally wounded by Dr. John B. Stoddard, the younger. Deceased lived on the hill, near the present residence of John Simplot, whither Dr. Stoddard rode for the purpose of looking at some land he had taken up. He found a negro upon the property, who also claimed title by virtue of a previous occupancy. On the approach of Stoddard, the negro retreated to the house, and procuring the presence of Capt. White, returned to the field to dispute its possession. A dispute arose between the latter and Stoddard, as a result of which Capt. White received a load of buck-shot in the thigh, from the effects of which he died on the following Wednesday, leaving a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate. Dr. Stoddard was immediately arrested, and arraigned before Justice T. Mason, who, after investigating the facts, admitted him to bail, but before the cause came to trial the accused left the country. He, as was subsequently learned, took his wife (who was the Widow Peck previous to marrying the Doctor, and a daughter of Dr. John Stoddard) and emigrated to Texas.

During the summer of 1848 he returned to Dubuque, which coming to the knowledge of a son of the deceased White (then employed by William Carter), the latter sought him out, threatening to shoot Stoddard on sight. But Stoddard, warned of the threatenings by A. H. Harrison and others, again left Dubuque, and, returning to Texas, became a permanent resident of that State.

During this year, John Plumbe, Jr., commenced in person, and at his own expense, a survey of the route for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, directing the public attention to its importance by several well-written articles in the newspapers of the day. In 1838, he succeeded—through the influence of the Hon. George W. Jones—in procuring from Congress an appropriation to defray the expenses of locating the first division of the line; devoting his entire attention, and making constant exertions to promote this great national object.

Thus was devised, by a citizen of Dubuque, the first grand scheme of a great national highway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and a portion of the road surveyed by the Government. Asa Whitney proposed a plan superior to that submitted by Mr. Plumbe, and devoted his time and efforts for years, in urging the subject upon the attention of Congress. His plan was approved by seventeen States, and the great mass of the American people, but the Government, deaf to every call of patriotism, still refused to grasp the glittering prize of a world's ambition—the trade of China, Japan and the Oriental islands.

The population of Dubuque in the fall of 1836 was estimated at 1,300; there were then 4 principal streets, 7 cross streets, 50 stores and groceries, 55 dwellings, and the Miners' Bank, then chartered. The population was a mixed mass of English, French, German, Irish, Scotch and Americans, each steadily pursuing his own business, independent of his neighbor, and laying the foundation for a prosperity that is the most prominent factor in Dubuque County to-day.

The city calaboose was completed this year, and proposals for the building of the County Court House directed to be advertised for. John Johnson also built the first two-story brick house in town, being a part of the present Germania House, on Main street, to the rear of which Loomis & Wheeler built a brick smoke-house.

In addition to those already mentioned as having settled in Dubuque during 1836, the following also claim recognition as coming in that year: Mrs. L. Litten, S. Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Booth, E. and C. Brady, P. Williamson, C. F. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. John Kries, Jr., William Newman, G. W. Goldthorpe, G. W. Starr, A. Kline, Dr. J. W. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Morheiser, Mrs. John Floyd, V. de Lorimier, Mrs. A. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. M. McNair, John Blake, Mrs. T. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Markle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregoire, J. Kreis, T. S. Wilson, C. J. Leist, M. McNamara, T. Mason, G. Karrick, William Wilde, John Burton, I. N. Higbee.

In the year 1835, a company was organized in Philadelphia for removal to the young Territory of Iowa, or what was then known at the East as Michigan Territory, intending to build up a town of their own. They were governed by a constitution and by-laws, and those who united and left the East were assured by the persons who had charge of the same, that funds would be supplied to render these plans successful. In the spring of 1836, mill-buhrs were purchased and shipped to Dubuque, and, in the month of April, nineteen members of the company left Philadelphia for the West, landing at Dubuque on the 15th of May following. A number began exploring the country for a location, but

before any was selected the company backing them failed. The company property was then sold, its proceeds divided among the members, and all returned to Philadelphia, except the following persons, who were known as the Philadelphia colony and gave the first decided impetus to Dubuque: R. Rittenhouse and wife, R. Rogers and wife and wife's sister, Elizabeth Reed, now Mrs. Joseph Ogilby, J. T. Fales and wife, S. Blackwell and wife, H. L. Stout, Joseph Ogilby, B. F. Davis and wife, E. S. E. Davis and wife; Amos Mathews, Abel Mathews and Benjamin Rupert, whose wife and family came in the spring of 1837. Mr. Peter A. Lorimier, in the summer of 1836, deeded all his ground north of Tenth, from Main to Bluff streets, to the Philadelphia colony for $200.

Among the announcements made in the Dubuque *Visitor* of January 17, 1837, was one promulgating new mineral discoveries. A large lead had been found a few days previous within one mile of town, by Mr. O'Farrell; also a rich vein by Saucier & Morrison, about half a mile from town; another by Taylor, Nix & Co., near Center Grove, while at Van Buren, ten miles north, a profitable mine was opened. In all of these, the veins ran east and west, and the ore was found in blocks.

There was at that time a comparative deficiency of operators in many of the mechanic branches, notably cabinet, chair, brick and shoe makers, tinsmiths, curriers, soap and candle makers, potters, weavers, wheelwrights, coopers, etc., all of whom could have found profitable and constant employment.

The prices paid for articles manufactured by mechanics, indicate their need, as will be seen from the following: Low-post bedsteads cost $10; chairs, $18 per dozen; brick, $10 per thousand, and $3 for laying the same; soap from a shilling to 16⅔ cents per cake; candles, 18¾ cents a pound; tubs, $2; buckets, 75 cents; wagons, $90 to $100; wheelbarrows, $12 each.

The current prices for necessaries of life were at a proportionately high figure. For example: Mess pork was $25, and prime, $20 a barrel; flour, $16 to $20; lumber, $3 per hundred. Mineral sold for $25 per thousand, and lead for $5 per hundred.

Rents, owing to the rapid increase in population, were high. Notwithstanding that several saw-mills were in operation, with more in process of building, it required the expenditure of $150 to erect a comfortable log house.

Decency and good order prevailed, however, and public gatherings, as also private "doin's," were attended liberally and passed off in harmony.

But few farms had been improved beyond the range of mining districts. Some settlements were made in Vernon and Taylor Townships, and a colony was established at New Vienna by Germans, where schoolhouses, blacksmith-shops, grocery stores, a mill, tavern, church and other buildings were put up. The colonists belonged chiefly to the Catholic denomination, and were a frugal, industrious people.

Still earlier, James Crawford secured the grove bearing his name.

The absence of ladies who were holding on to a state of single blessedness, was noted in the letter of a recent arrival to his friends at home, as among the melancholy incidents of life in Dubuque County. "If there were any at the East," he wrote, "who desired to change for the 'better,' let them visit the west side of the Mississippi, where they would obtain a husband without delay or price." This great disparity was nowhere more prominent than in the churches, where the attendance of males was greater than females in the proportion of five to one. He closed with the assurance, that, if the fair sex in the old States

would venture out into Iowa, a matrimonial change could be effected in which complete satisfaction would be fully guaranteed.

Dubuque, it was insisted, was now to enter upon a prosperous period. The county was in a high state of improvement, and the future city to begin its race with rival organizations in the West. Permanent buildings were to grace the streets; schools, churches, academies, lyceums and benevolent enterprises were to be established, and flattering prospects would attend the projected reforms of the day; the population would continue to flow in a resistless tide to this favored land, and business increase in a wonderful ratio.

The vast cornfield between Seventh, Bluff, Eleventh and Main streets was still cultivated by Lorimier & Gratiot. The ground east of Main and north of Eleventh was owned by the Langworthys. John E. Miller owned a house and farm on the site of the fair grounds, and here H. W. Sanford, one of Dubuque's oldest and wealthiest citizens, earned his first money, "harvesting."

The two-story frame, the first built in the State, erected by Edward and Lucius H. Langworthy, at the present corner of Couler and Eagle Point avenues, maintained its distinguished presence and so continued until January, 1880, when it was sold at public vendue for $20.

Claim associations were formed in different parts of the country for the purpose of securing to actual settlers pre-emption, and in the event of sales by the Government, without sufficient guarantee, then to protect each other in the right to purchase at Congress prices. The disposition of the lands by Congress was a question, and it was doubtful whether Congress would recognize the irregular claims to lots in the mining districts. On these accounts there was a general alarm, which the claim societies were designed to, in a measure, check, and which had that effect.

It will be remembered that on the 2d of July, 1836, an act was passed by Congress providing for the survey, etc., of certain towns, including Dubuque, and, by subsequent legislation, further provision was made for the appointment of three Commissioners to settle and adjust the title to lots in said towns, etc., which met with the approval of residents in the towns named. On March 4, 1837, a meeting of claimants was held at Dubuque, at which the names of George W. Harris, Stephen Hempstead and James Fanning were recommended to the President as proper persons to be appointed Commissioners. This recommendation, however, was not considered, as W. W. Coriell, of Dubuque, George Cubbage, of Mineral Point, and Morton M. Carver, of Burlington, were appointed to the positions, and residents began pre-empting and confirming title to the land they then occupied.

The river was free from ice at an unusually early period in the spring of this year; steamboats began to arrive and business resumed its wonted activity. The streets were filled with strangers attracted thither—some to engage in mining, to embark in mercantile business, to speculate in lots or explore the more northern portions of the Black Hawk purchase.

New stores and warehouses had been contracted for, or were in progress of building; a steam saw-mill was promised for the end of May, and several new smelting-works, it was anticipated, would be in operation—in a word, the gross amount of business in town and county, it was confidently stated, would far exceed the aggregate of the first three years.

Such was the outlook as it appeared to citizens and immigrants early in 1837. And such conclusions found expression only among men who are supposed to reason from correct premises, not from those enthusiastic in vaporings. The prospects were rose-colored, and painted to the East as more promising than

any which ever appeared in the land of the Egyptian queen. But the canvas exposed to admirers, and upon which was traced with a master's hand the limnings of speculative resource, yielded place to the dark and gloomy times which were experienced by the entire country in the panic that followed. The bright dreams of wealth gave way to actual want. Anticipations, bred of confidence in one's ability to "pull through," retired in the face of realities no pen can describe. The South and West were flooded with money issued by banks at Ypsilanti, Shawneetown and elsewhere, and the "Sand Stone" and "Red Dog" corporations indicated their former existence by thousands of bills, of all denominations, as hopeless of redemption as Capt. Jack, Scar-faced Charley, or one of their more modern counterparts identified with the Utes.

As the price of commodities appreciated, that of mineral and lead diminished; and "houses" that thought themselves secure, found, when it was too late, that they stood on slippery places; some survived, while others went out of existence and were heard of no more forever. As an evidence of the quality of money which passed in these times, it may be stated that an old citizen, at present the head of a Dubuque City bank, paid $75 in bills published by the Shawneetown Bank, for a common cloth coat at a store on the corner of Main and Second streets.

When the impoverishment consequent upon the dull times was at its height, the *Iowa News*, in commenting thereon, observed: "No material change for the better appears to have taken place. The true causes of the terrible train of evils which now attract universal attention are said to be overtrading, excessive bank issues and the rage for speculation in Western lands. The present troubles will, doubtless, work their own cure, but, in the mean time, pride, with grandeur and opulence, will be reduced to indigence. The best preventive against a recurrence of such times is a return to industry, frugality and perseverance in the pursuit of our respective callings and professions. Speculation is bad at best. If unsuccessful, it is bad; if successful, it leads to extravagance and prodigality, and these to ruin."

That the effects of the panic of this year were not more manifest in Dubuque was simply because it was a new settlement with limited liabilities. But, in time, these effects were felt, and bore upon the miner, merchant, mechanic and farmer most disastrously. Mineral fell from $25 to $12 per thousand, and so remained for six years, or until about 1843, before it began to rise in value.

Yet, these ruinous concomitants were but slightly felt as compared with the more prosperous sections, and did not seem to delay the advancement of Dubuque in all that, considering the embargoes, would contribute to its development and prosperity.

In the afternoon of March 25, a meeting was held in the Methodist Church, at which it was determined to incorporate Dubuque, and a resolution adopted providing for the election of five Trustees, on the 1st day of April following. The election took place at Hempstead & Lorimier's store, resulting as follows: W. Myers, T. C. Fassitt, Charles Miller, T. S. Wilson and T. Fanning, Trustees. On the succeeding Monday, which was April 3, T. S. Wilson was appointed President; T. C. Fassitt, Secretary; P. Quigley, Treasurer; E. C. Dougherty, Assessor and Collector, and P. C. Morheiser, Marshal.

The attention of the Trustees was first devoted to the improvement of the streets and the harbor. The first resolution referred to "removing the obstruction from the slough of the river next to the town of Dubuque, and rendering it navigable for steamboats." The Board also recognized the existence of

nuisances that will always infest new and thriving towns. Horse racing was forbidden; fines and penalties imposed for violations of municipal laws, which they adopted and which materially improved the peace, prosperity and happiness of the community.

Soon after the appointment of W. W. Chapman as Village Attorney, the jurisdiction of the Board in regard to holding court, imposing fines, etc., was brought into question, and Stephen Hempstead being consulted, insisted that the act of incorporation "empowered the Trustees to hold court and collect penalties for the breach of ordinances." A court was convened August 26, John Plumbe, Jr., being elected to the Presidency of the Board, vice P. A. Lorimier, declined, and Thomas C. Wilson, resigned.

There lived at this time in the portion of the city now known as Dublin, a man named Martin Kelley, who obtained a nickname as singular as its origin was peculiar. A certain piece of land on which he had some claim was being surveyed. In discussing the manner in which the job should be done, one of the surveyors observed that they "must run a diagonal line." Overhearing this, Martin, whose ideas of lines and angles were somewhat mixed, sprang to his feet in a towering passion, exclaiming, "Be jabbers, yez shan't do it, at all at all. Its meself that owns it, dedaligon and all." Ever after, he was known by no other name than that of "Dedaligon."

One day, he and two other fellow-topers were disputing over their cups, which one of the three was the more thoroughly versed in military tactics. To prove their respective skill, all of them agreed to try, but during their maneuverings Kelley was killed. The particulars of the tragedy are best illustrated in the evidence adduced on the preliminary examination, the following excerpt being the testimony of Hayes, one of the participants:

"Yer Honor, meself and Dedaligon had the broomsticks, and Michael he had the gun, ye see. Misther Kelley, he says, shoulder arms, and we shouldered arms at the word of command, ye see. Thin Misther Kelley sez, persint arms, and we persinted, ye see, and Misther Kelley sez fire, and, be jazes, we blazed away. But his was a broomstick and didn't go off, ye sez, and Misther Kelley was shot intirely, yer Honor, an' if Michael is to be hung, yer Honor, its meself that'll be hung in his stead."

The first term of the District Court for Dubuque County was held in the town of Dubuque on Wednesday, May 1, 1837. Present the Hon. David Irvin, Presiding Judge, and Warner Lewis, acting as Clerk. The impression of a quarter of a dollar was adopted as the seal of the court, and among the proceedings was authority granted to Henry F. Landers to maintain a ferry across the Mississippi at the mouth of Turkey River, also to George W. Jones at Dubuque. The Sheriff returned into court the venire facias for a grand jury to be composed of the following persons, who were present in obedience to a summons: Andrew Bankson, Presley Samuels, M. Patterson, N. Carroll, Abram Wilson, James Gillilan, B. B. Lawless, Jesse Yount, S. S. Sartiss, Andrew J. Dinin, Jacob Hamilton, Reuben Estes, Mathias Ham, Rufus Miller, James Miller, Thomas R. Brasher, John Wharton and Lyman Dillon.

On motion of M. McGregor, attorney, Antoine Le Claire was authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi at Davenport, etc., etc., which constituted the chief features of the first court held in Dubuque County. Court was held in a log hut, corner of Main and Fourth streets, and among the lawyers in attendance were John Turney, J. P. Hoge and Thomas Campbell, all of Galena.

On July 20 of this year, Gov. Dodge was called to hold a treaty with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their lands, which included the entire pine country on the Rum, St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin Rivers. The representatives of the two nations met the Governor at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi Rivers, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on the date above indicated, and had a "big talk" with his Excellency preparatory to the sale. After Ma-ghe-ga-bo and others had fully canvassed the matter in hand, a treaty was concluded on July 29, by which a large purchase was made of the lands designated. These in turn were taken up by settlers, and "a want long felt," to borrow from the paper of the period, was supplied abundantly.

The first steam saw-mill ever erected in Dubuque County was begun and completed during the summer of 1837, by C. H. Booth, F. K. O'Farrall and P. H. Engle, on Block 404, now occupied by the lumber-yard of Ingram, Kennedy & Day. When the foundations were laid, a contract was executed with William Carter for the supply of lumber and other building material. Mr. Carter proceeded to the islands above the city, where he fashioned the frame which was designed to be 36x60 feet, and rafted it to the city, where it was set up and furnished. The mill was supplied with an engine of sixty-horse power, purchased in Pittsburgh, at a cost of $3,500, and transported to Dubuque on the steamer "Rolla." The firm began sawing in 1838. In 1841, Mr. Carter became a partner in the enterprise, and so continued until 1850, when the firm was composed of C. H. Booth and Eugene Shine, who ran it until 1857, when operations were suspended. The establishment was burned down in 1859, nothing but the smoke-stack left standing as a memento of this pioneer business in Dubuque.

Several years ago, the Rolla exploded her boilers on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and Dubuque, and C. H. Booth, with Gen. Jones and wife, were among the passengers who survived the calamity.

On the 3d of August, Alexander Butterworth was married, and his mother, the oldest person in the West, danced at the ball which followed. She was raised in Kildare, Ireland, and remembered the battle of Culloden, which was fought in April, 1747. She was 107 years old at the date of her son's wedding, four years of which she had resided in Dubuque, and the citizens, upon the occasion referred to, made the same a subject to be properly acknowledged.

The last half of the year, while it did not fully confirm the predictions made for improvements and progress in the county and city, was attended by no bitter disappointments in these connections. Each day's succeeding experience but strengthened the belief as to the future of both, and rejoiced in the advantages, present and prospective, offered in this favored region."

To those who had been accustomed to the business of lumbering, a superior opportunity for becoming independent was afforded by the treaty with the Sioux and Chippewa. The new purchase abounded in fine timber, exhaustless water-power, etc., and the price then paid for pine lumber was quoted at $50 per thousand. Farmers who had arrived the previous spring averaged their wheat crops at $100 per acre. Mechanics received from $3 to $5 per day, and laborers from $30 to $50 a month. New mines were opening almost daily, and new leads being discovered in those already worked. It was not to be wondered at, then, that the population increased, lands held at firm prices by pre-emptors, and difficult to obtain from the Government, which was, in fact, the case.

The second session of the Wisconsin Legislature convened at Burlington on the 6th of November, 1837, at which Dubuque County was divided into

Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar Counties, and from this Legislature Dubuque County practically dates its birth as a several sovereignty.

The new arrivals this year included, among others, A. Simplot, F. Christman, R. Nolle, John Perry, D. A. Kumbrell, C. Pelan and wife, John Christman, A. S. Martin, W. Rebman, S. D. Dixon, F. Emerson, J. Christman, James Taylor, J. B. Taylor, James Crawford, S. Hugle, A. D. Anderson and wife, C. J. Cummings, Bishop Loras, J. B. N. Burgeoise, S. D. Dixon and wife, Mrs. G. W. Cummings, Mrs. H. Simplot, Mrs. J. P. Quigley, Mrs. P. Christman, Mrs. N. Simpson, Mrs. Benjamin Rupert and two children.

The year 1838 was marked by a degree of prosperity, says an early historian, unequaled since the settlement of Dubuque. Farms in the vicinity began to be improved, though they were few in number. The inhabitants, believing that the climate was unfavorable to agriculture, were not readily convinced that the soil was adapted to cultivation. Observation had shown that mining regions in other countries were generally sterile and unproductive, and this conclusion seems to have been associated with Dubuque County. People were unable to realize that overlying rich mines of ore was a prairie soil of unsurpassed fertility.

The mines yielded their richest treasures, and the broad Mississippi bore away on its current more than six million pounds of lead. Immigration commenced early and continued to swell the number of the population in both city and county. Both were properly governed, the latter by regular officers, and the town by a Board of Trustees elected annually, who, with the President, made, as has been noted, laws and provided for their enforcement.

Politics assumed a prominence rivaling that of the mines and agriculture; in fact, they became the grand staple commodity. To be a reliable Democrat of the Jacksonian school, unchangeable as the leopard's skin, was the air-line route to political preferment, in spite of the popularity which attached to the reputation of a dyed-in-the-wool Clay Whig. After a time, however, the Democracy became the dominant party, and to add to their power, it is said, the waters of the Mississippi contributed in a most mysterious manner.

The year previous, Leroy Jackson had erected a brick residence, the first of the kind in the county, and this year, the number was increased by the addition of two, put up by James and Edward Langworthy. Reading-rooms were opened, stores established, societies organized, and other aids to the promotion of pleasure and profit created and contributed. Mail facilities were vastly improved, and friends congratulated themselves with the knowledge that, though separated by miles of country, the time had arrived when they might indulge a reasonable familiarity. Merchants procured their supplies at St. Louis, though some of them proceeded to New York via Pittsburgh, and purchased from "first hands."

The population of the county was quoted at 2,381; of the territory west of the Mississippi, 22,859. An admiring settler of Dubuque borough says that, notwithstanding the town has been settled but four years, it contains two stone churches, a banking-house where the "Miners' Bank of Dubuque" pays specie for its notes, thirty stores, three hotels, a theater, a lyceum, two academies, a reading-room, a printing office, a large steam saw-mill, coffee-houses, billiard-tables, brick mansions, etc., which not alone proves the industry of citizens, but also natural advantages to promote and sustain this astonishing growth.

On January 3, a meeting of the constituent members of a literary association, formed on the 27th of December of the previous year, was convened at the house of James L. Langworthy, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: T. R. Lurton, President; John Plumbe, Jr., Secretary, and R. Farwell, Clerk.

Regular meetings were held thereafter in the court house, and the benefits that resulted cannot be easily estimated, not the least of which, perhaps, was the evidence it afforded relatives at a distance of the presence in Dubuque of refining influences and a generous stimulant in the cause of education. One of the first acts of the association was to petition Congress for a grant of money or lands wherewith to establish a seminary of learning at Dubuque.

Late in the winter, Sheriff Cummins established the following election precincts: In the town of Dubuque, at the storehouse of W. W. Coriell; in the town of Peru, at the house of Mr. Patterson; in the town of Durango, at the house of J. Devin; on the Little Maquoketa, at the house of John R. Ewing; on the Catfish, at the house of John Paul; on the Great Maquoketa, at the house of Jacob Hamilton; on the Catfish, at the house of John Regan; and the election held on the 8th of March resulted in the selection of James Fanning, P. A. Lorimier and Andrew Bankson as County Commissioners; George W. Harris, Recorder and Treasurer; Joseph L. Hempstead, Coroner; C. J. Leist, Reuben Mayfield and J. La Flesh, Constables.

In February, it should be observed, Gov. Dodge appointed Hardin Nowlin, Supreme Court Commissioner; Thaddeus O. Martin, Notary Public; Joseph T. Fales, C. C. Bellows, William Morrow and Charles P. Hutton, Justices of the Peace; Thomas Child, Surveyor, and David Sleater, Lieutenant Colonel of militia; and, in April, the election for Town Trustees was held, on which occasion, Alexander Butterworth, John McKenzie, Benjamin Rupert, John Plumbe, Jr., and Philip C. Morheiser were chosen—Patrick Quigley and L. H. Langworthy being returned as members of the House of Representatives at the election holden May 7.

On Monday evening, March 26, a public meeting of citizens was held at the court house to inaugurate measures for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for the survey and location of a railroad connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. Capt. F. Gehon occupied the chair, and J. Plumbe, Jr., acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly commented upon by the Secretary and others, T. S. Wilson submitted a series of resolutions, providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of J. Plumbe, Jr., T. S. Wilson, Dr. Lurton, Dr. Finley and David Sleater to draft a memorial to Congress, to generally enlist the attention and assistance of citizens of Wisconsin Territory, and, in making acknowledgments to the Hon. G. W. Jones for his untiring diligence, particularly request his attention to the vital importance of the subject in hand. The memorial was drafted, and the contemplated objects arrested the attention of all in the lead-mining region, who argued that their prosperity would be better insured by the prosecution of works opening a more direct communication with the Atlantic cities. That the services of Gen. Jones in this connection, as through his official career, were considered as invaluable, is to be found in the fact, that, prior to the passage by Congress of the bill creating Iowa Territory, a meeting was held in Dubuque at which Warner Lewis, P. A. Lorimier, James Fanning and Judge Prentice were appointed a committee to petition President Van Buren, on the part of citizens, for the nomination of Gen. Jones to the governorship of the Territory. The

honor, as is known, was conferred upon "Old Bob" Lucas, and the building of the road was reserved for future generations.

On June 11, the Legislature assembled at Burlington, and remained in session until July 4, when the act dividing Wisconsin Territory and establishing the Territorial government of Iowa took effect.

This year the birthdays of American Independence and Wisconsin were celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion. Dr. Stephen Langworthy was President, Patrick Quigley, Milo H. Prentice and John Parker were Vice Presidents; Col. Paul Cain and John B. Russell acted as Marshals, Stephen Hempstead read the Declaration, James Churchman orated, and Warner Lewis, Thomas Child and Charles Corkery drafted the toasts.

Although the day was stormy, a procession was formed at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and marching to the Catholic Church listening to the exercises as provided by the committee. At their conclusion, those in attendance proceeded to an arbor, under which a substantial dinner had been provided, where they feasted until evening, when they dispersed to their homes. The *Iowa News* expressed pleasure at its ability to report that the immoral practice of drinking spirits to excess was not indulged on that occasion.

About this time, or a few days previous, a party of wandering, dissipated Winnebago Indians came down the river, and encamped on the island opposite the lower end of town. One Sunday night, a number of disreputable characters visited the Indian lodges, for equally disreputable purposes. Being resisted by the camp, and determined on effecting their object, a conflict ensued, resulting in the infliction of wounds upon the person of a squaw, which caused her death on the following Tuesday. One of those engaged in the outrage, named Singleton, escaped; but a Frenchman identified with S. was arrested and arraigned before Justice J. T. Fales, by whom he was committed for trial.

The dead squaw was coffined and buried by the citizens of Dubuque, the missing and wounded were restored to health—through the same humanitarian agency, and, after a season of fruitless search for Singleton and the rest, the subject was placed to the record of crimes for which no adequate punishment could be administered.

The creation of the new Territory carried with it many responsibilities and obligations peculiar to the times, the country and the executive branch of the Government. The necessity for a land office in Dubuque County was a question upon which there was no debate among the citizens. It was one of the wants that manifested its absence almost daily. The efforts of Gen. Jones, in Congress, to procure the location of the land office at this point, were finally rewarded by its establishment on September 24, and among the first appointments made were Thomas McKnight, Receiver, and Joseph W. Worthington, Register thereof.

"Few individuals are aware," says Eliphalet Price in his "Annals of Early Iowa," "of the many ludicrous and amusing scenes that were wont to transpire almost daily in the land office at Dubuque, during the early period of its location at that place. They are to be attributed to a want of knowledge of the laws of Congress regulating the disposal of the public domains, and prescribing the metes and bounds of its subdivisions by ranges, townships and sections. There perhaps has been no person who ever acted in the fiduciary capacity of Receiver of that office, who was more highly esteemed or extensively acquainted with the settlers than Col. Thomas McKnight, one of the early pioneers of Dubuque, who realized many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. His

sympathies and friendship in consequence were always warmly enlisted upon the side of the settler, whenever the entry of his home was threatened by a speculator, or endangered by the grasping desire of a neighbor to extend the area of his possessions. His social qualities, politeness and good humor always secured for him a visit from the farmer whenever business brought him to town.

"One day he was interrupted by a rap at the door of his office, and, in obedience to his direction to 'walk in,' the door opened sufficiently to admit the exact and entire physical proportions of Larry McDermot, a native of the Emerald Isle, who for the first time in his life found himself standing bolt upright in a land office, grasping with both hands a small sealskin cap, the rim of which glided through his fingers, leaving the profuse locks of sandy hair swinging from the eaves of his forehead.

"'Your sarvant, sir, an' is this the land office?'

"'Yes, sir,' said the Colonel.

"'Well, then, it's Larry McDermot I am, an' will yez be telling me if the thray acres is intered, down in the big ravane, where Dinnis O'Drisdel an' meself mowed hay last year for the Widdy McCormick's cow, jist forninst Bryon O'Shay's claim, that is before he parted with it to Billy McGrath for a bit of a hoorse?'

"'Where are the numbers of your claims?' observed the Colonel, turning over his township plats.

"'Och, an' isn't yerself that shud be knowin' the numbers better than I, when yez kape the land office, an' have the rading of the books an' the maps, and the loikes of that; an' do yez think it's the loikes of Larry McDermot that's a big fool to be tilling the numbers of his land to every chap that wud be wanten to inter a dacent place?' Mr. McDermot was informed that the 'thray acres in the big ravane' were unentered.

"'Will, thin, it's plased I am to be knowing the same, an' if it's a drap of the craytur that ye'd be taking this morning, it's Larry McDermot that 'll be payin' for the same.'

"His offer was politely declined, when McDermot departed, humming to himself as he descended the stairs—

"'I earn my money where I can,
And spend it like an Irishman.'

"Scarcely had the Colonel resumed the consideration of matters of grave import, when another rap at the door was answered by an invitation to 'walk in.' Immediately the door opened, and in stepped Mr. Billy Grassbottom, fresh from the country, with market baskets strung on each arm. His business was regarding the regulations of the land office, which having been satisfactorily adjusted, he departed to give place to a miner, and so on; the cares of office in those days were of a character calculated to render the occupant solicitous for the expiration of his official term."

During the fall, Congress, at the solicitation of Gen. Jones, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of locating the first division of the road from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. In this enterprise, John Plumbe, Jr., originated and advocated, for the first time in the history of internal improvements in America, the construction of a road to the Pacific Coast. To accomplish this design, he proposed that an adequate grant of public lands be made to the road, consisting of alternate sections, to be conveyed no faster than the road progressed, the remaining sections to be raised to double the then minimum price. A joint-stock company, with shares at $10 each, to be offered to every

man, woman and child in the United States, before more than one share could be taken by any one individual, 50 cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the road to be managed by a Board of Directors composed of one from each State and Territory in the Union.

In this scheme, Mr. Plumbe was assisted by L. H. Langworthy, who visited Washington for the purpose of procuring the grant, and whose arguments in that behalf were submitted to the consideration of the United States Senate by Gov. Dodge.

This great enterprise, replete with so many advantages, has been completed, and the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean have been knit together under one common flag and one common destiny.

On the 25th of August, Gov. Lucas issued his proclamation, establishing electoral districts, apportioning the representation in the Legislature among them and appointing the second Monday in September for holding elections; the order of the Sheriff and Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, for the election of county officers, was also published on that date.

The county of Dubuque was made part of an election district composed of Dubuque, Jackson, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette and Clayton Counties, and precincts were established as follows: Dubuque, at the house of Lorimier & Gratiot; Peru, at the house of M. W. Power; Durango, at the house of A. J. Devin; Pauls, at the house of John Paul; Regans, at the house of John Regan; Whitewater, at the house of Jacob Hamilton; Huetts, at the house of Joseph Huett; Dribblebis, at the house of Jacob Dribblebis.

Previous to the election, people in all parts of the Territory appeared to be alive to the importance of the occasion, and the selection of men who would so arrange public affairs that the onward march to steady government would not be delayed. Yet the vote on September 12 was unusually small, owing, as was claimed, to the fact that at this season of the year many, even in the immediate vicinity of the polls, were prevented from attending; also to the strict adherence to the letter of the naturalization laws, by which many foreigners, long residents of the county, and who had voted at previous elections, were thereby prohibited.

The result showed the election of Wm. W. Chapman, as the Congressional Delegate; Warner Lewis and Stephen Hempstead as members of the Council, with Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankston, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin, members of the House; J. R. Ewing, G. W. Ames and W. Smith, County Commissioners; George W. Cummins, Sheriff; George W. Harris, Recorder; J. M. Emerson, Treasurer, and John W. Finley, Coroner.

The Legislature convened on November 12, at Burlington, the Council being called to order in the basement of the Methodist Church, while the House held its sessions in the upper story of the sacred edifice. Among the laws passed at this session was an act providing for the location of a Territorial road between Dubuque and Keosauqua.

P. L. Sharp and wife, W. H. Robbins, C. D. Townsend, W. Weigle, C. W. Cannon, Tim Davis, N. V. De Cellus, J. Glew, Sr., the Rev. J. Crelin, J. H. Bartlett and others were among the prominent arrivals this year.

But little occurred, during the year 1839, to exert an influence over the future of Dubuque, either in the city or country. The business, which had theretofore been generally distributed about the county, notably at Peru, Durango and other points, gravitated to the city, where it assumed the position of an established fact.

The citizens, though not particularly interested in the threatened collision between the Executive and Legislature, the latter remaining in session at Burlington, were exercised at the location of the Territorial capital, and, when that question had been decided adversely to Dubuque, representatives, merchants, miners and the profession were not inconsiderably disappointed.

The spring did not open with increased arrivals of permanent settlers; those who were in the county, except miners and merchants, had exhausted the supplies of money and produce they brought with them, and were poor. They had begun to realize the difficulties to be encountered in building up a new country, especially if title to the land was in question. The Board of Trustees failed to collect taxes, hence repairs and improvements needed and projected were not accomplished.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause mineral lands, in the several States and Territories, to be sold as other public lands, to the passage of which the people looked with much solicitude, failed to become a law. It was believed that its provisions would have benefited the miner, and revived business. The vesting of the titles in individuals would have rendered their possession safe and avoided constant litigation.

The difficulties that hampered miners in the possession of their claims, retarded mining operations to a degree previously not experienced; for, so soon as mineral land had been taken up and valuable discoveries made thereon, the claimant would be liable to trouble arising from the resurrection of old claims, abandoned and forgotten. The passage of the bill, it was well known, would remedy this evil; troubles would cease, and mining be prosecuted with security. For these reasons, and others germain thereto, the neglect of Congress to pass the bill quoted was severely commented upon and deprecated. One encouraging feature connected with mining during this spring, was an advance in the price of lead, which was quoted in New York at $6.25 a hundred.

To add to the embarrassments with which the people were surrounded, instructions were issued from the General Land Office, prohibiting the issue of certificates of pre-emption to lots on the Dubuque claim until the question of Dubuque's title under the Spanish authority had been determined. This contributed to cripple enterprise, prevent the expenditure of money in improvements, and restrain capital from investment. The prosperity of Dubuque was thereby checked, by an unwarranted intervention, it is claimed, and materially prevented a development of the county, which the resources and ability of the inhabitants fully warranted.

Such were a few of the annoyances to which citizens were subjected. They produced an effect on every department of trade, etc. Two churches only remained open—the Methodist and Catholic. Work on the Presbyterian Church was suspended, and the absence of a minister of that denomination precluded preaching in the unfinished structure. The Catholic Church was so far completed as to be comfortable, and a large congregation attended each Sabbath, composed of members and laymen, to listen to the sermons of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loras, who had but recently arrived, and for many years subsequent officiated in the diocese, aided by Father Mazzuchelli, with very distinguished results. The Bishop visited Europe after his appointment to the charge, and returned with aid sufficient to complete the church, which was done during his bishopric; and though practically rebuilt under subsequent administrations, it is to-day one of the most imposing religious edifices west of the Mississippi.

The season, as if to compensate for the lack of material advantages, was one of the most delightful experienced since the country was first settled by the whites. Previously agricultural interests had not kept pace with mining interests, and the settlers were dependent upon neighboring producing districts for the necessaries of life. This season the prospect held out encouragement, not only for an abundance for home consumption, but also to export.

High tragedy, by the theatrical combination of Messrs. McKenzie & Jefferson, diverted public attention for ten days in February, and, as a test of merit, the criticism in the *News* is quoted: "With but few exceptions, the actors are well suited to their respective parts, some of which were played admirably. In the leading character of *Othello*, Leicester played his part well, to all appearances; while in Germon, as *Iago*, one could see in his laughing eye the capacity to carry out his well-laid plans. In comedy Jefferson has a wild and ruffled look that sets all on the grin at once." On Monday evening following this lucubration, "Richard the Third" was announced as the play that would be presented.

The second Board of Trustees for the town of Dubuque, elected on the first day of April of this year, were as follows: Samuel D. Dixon, Edward Langworthy, Patrick Quigley, Lorin Wheeler and Thomas C. Fassitt. Mr. Quigley was appointed President; Benjamin Rupert, Clerk; George A. Shannon, Treasurer, but, failing to qualify, J. M. Emerson succeeded; and William Hall, Collector and Marshal, vice John McKenzie, declined.

The report of J. T. Fales, Acting Treasurer for the year, was submitted, showing the receipts to have been $64, and the expenditures $211.54½, with a balance of $147.54½ on the loss side of his account. The report was printed.

The Trustees entered upon the discharge of their duties with an evident determination to improve on the career of all predecessors. A system of public improvement was proposed, and referred to a committee; "corporation certificates bearing 8 per cent interest" were first issued; a fire-engine was purchased; improvements of the levee and slough commenced; some drainage effected; the grade of a number of streets established, upon the recommendation of S. B. Brophy, Town Engineer; embankments raised along the levee by contracts with Charles Miller, L. H. Langworthy, F. Guerin, etc., and other measures proposed which were afterward consummated.

In the year 1839, a case under the old fugitive slave law occurred in Dubuque, which stirred the current of popular opinion to its uttermost depths, and was the cause of intense excitement. Within a few years previous, a negro named Ralph had come to Dubuque from Missouri, to work in the mines. He was a slave, but had procured the consent of his master previous to so doing. While quietly at work, his master and another man made their appearance in Dubuque and claimed the chattel, on the ground that he had violated the terms of the contract by which his temporary liberty was accorded him. One story is that he was delivered to claimant, in obedience to the commands of a Justice of the Peace, and, while being taken on board of a boat, was rescued by some liberty-loving citizens, and released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Federal courts.

Another story is that the master and an assistant seized "Ralph" and escaped with him to Belleview. While there, Patrick Quigley and Alexander Butterworth overtook the kidnapers, and, taking possession of the disputed possession, returned with him to Dubuque. The question of title was first submitted to Judge T. S. Wilson, James Crawford appearing for relator, but transferred from the tribunal over which he presided to the United States Court,

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and disposed of as above, by the decision of Judge Mason, which was to the effect that the freedom of Ralph was perfected when he came to Dubuque with the consent of his master.

Another case, involving more serious consequences, occurred in Dubuque during the same year, wherein the head-center was also a Senegambian.

At this time, a negro "boy," known as Nat, lived in the immediate vicinity of the city. He, with his family, were free people of color, and of ordinary good behavior. No charge of felony or misdemeanor had ever been alleged against himself or household, and they pursued the even tenor of their way without the tinge of suspicion attaching that the lives they led were not free from guile. But, one day, it so happened that Nat was charged with theft, and, despite his plea of not guilty, Col. Paul Cain, with James Campton and others, placed him under arrest, and proceeded to extort a confession by means which resulted fatally. He either could not or would not yield to the demands of his captors, and, conveying him to a secluded locality, he was strung up and beaten unmercifully. When one tired of flogging the prisoner, he was afforded temporary relief, in the hope that he would relent, and by admissions not only confirm the verdict but justify the punishment inflicted. His repeated refusal to accede to this proposition was followed by a repetition of the castigation, until, overcome by faintness, he succumbed to the effects of the brutality inflicted. An effort was made to restore him to consciousness, without success, however, and he died upon the ground where his martyrdom was experienced.

The parties were arrested and tried for murder, but acquitted on the technical ground that their intention to commit murder had not been proven, and the tragedy was soon committed to oblivion and forgetfulness.

The new arrivals, from 1839 to 1841, were J. Graham, Jr., P. W. Crawford, F. Weigel, F. Mangold and wife, Mrs. J. Austin, N. Simpson, J. Simpson, J. Houps, Mrs. J. W. Finley, Mrs. John Fern, A. Cain, A. L. Brown, R. C. Waples, T. Crawford, P. Kiene, E. D. Turner and others.

As has been stated, the effects of the crisis of 1836–37 were sensibly felt in Dubuque County. The impression was still apparent in 1840, and, though the growth of the same was checked, it had not ceased. This was also true of the city. Improvements from 1839 until the State was admitted into the Union were few, especially so in the country. Business was dull, and it was an effort for the people to make both ends meet. Emigration was limited. In fact, from 1833 to 1846, except lands comprehended in the territory set apart for town purposes, there was comparatively little land sold. The settlements made were principally by emigrants from the Western States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. They, too, were poor, and came to Iowa in wagons and on foot to take fortune at the flood. These settled as a rule some distance from the city, on streams fringed with timber, living in log cabins and making improvements slowly. The rich prairies, which have since been resolved into veritable gardens, were neglected—regarded as unproductive. The Fifth Principal Meridian divides the county in the center, and the land east thereof was reserved by the Government as mineral land. Other portions were avoided until the defeat of Dubuque's claim furnished a perfect title to their purchaser. In 1842, John Flanagan was appointed Superintendent of the lead mines. Under his control the obsolete system of leasing the mines was sought to be revived. But citizens refused to recognize any right on the part of the Government to enforce tribute from the hard earnings of the new settlers. Public meetings were held to memorialize Congress to offer these lands the same as other lands, but for many years these efforts were unsuccessful. The Government agents continued

to harass the people and finally to indict miners and smelters as trespassers. But a heavy bill of costs, to be paid by the Government, resulted, and at last, in 1846, the lands were offered at public sale.

In 1841, Robert Lucas, "the belligerent Governor," became embroiled in a desperate affair with the Governor of Missouri, concerning the extent of their respective powers, and, as the Ohio war-horse could brook no curb or rule incompatible with the dignity of Iowa, he called upon the militia by a proclamation something like the eloquent appeals made to the people of New Amsterdam by the renowned Sir Wouter Van Twiller, and partaking somewhat of the character of another Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, surnamed Peter the Headstrong, with his sturdy trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlear.

Like as a war-worn charger, while sporting in peaceful plains, hears the strains of martial music, and pricks up his ears, and snorts, and paws and kindles at the sound, so did the heroic soul of the testy Governor joy to hear the clangor of the trumpet. Brig. Gen. Warner Lewis, chief in command of the military forces at Dubuque; Col. Paul Cain, second in rank; Maj. David Sleater, and Capt. George Shannon flew to arms, and aroused the militia, who flocked under the standard of their country. After being drilled, marched and countermarched until their evolutions were perfect, armed with pick-axes, shovels, fence stakes and guns, they made a most imposing appearance, and attracted universal attention by their warlike and bloodthirsty mien. The officers, on prancing horses, galloped along the line, cheering and encouraging their men for the coming encounters, while their orders were given with that coolness and precision which marks the truly heroic soul when about to try the fortunes of war. Fair ladies lent their most bewitching smiles, and when the advance, composed of a captain, an orderly and one private by the name of James Churchman, moved forward under the general-in-chief, they waved their handkerchiefs, offered up many an earnest prayer that they might return victorious from the war, and that the fame and honor of Iowa might be triumphantly vindicated. The army reached the lines in safety, after tiresome marches, and, entering a grocery upon the disputed territory, met the opposing host, a great raw-boned, long-armed, lank and hungry-looking Missourian, in the middle of the floor, and at once demanded a treat of whisky, or an unconditional surrender, which just and equitable terms being refused, the army pitched into the enemy with headlong impetuosity. The charge was so vigorous, and so well supported with whisky ammunition conveyed to the field of action, that the enemy, after a desperate resistance, gave way.

"They tug, they strain, down, down they go,
The 'Puke' above, 'Our James' below."

Both armies tumbled to the ground, but the forces of Iowa, recovering first, succeeded in turning the enemy's flank, whereby the rout became general and the victory complete. Peace soon followed this decisive engagement, and, like most wars of the world, the affairs of the belligerents remained as they were previous to the commencement of hostilities.

During the same year, John D. Bush, the present Mayor of Dubuque, took possession of what now is Washington park, and planted it to watermelons. When the crop began to ripen, Orlando McCraney and Jacob Christman served notice of their intention to levy tribute upon his patch, and, one dark night, undertook the venture. But his Honor, being forewarned, was armed with a blunderbuss, and put the poachers to flight with a charge of shot. The succeeding night, the square reverted to its original ownership, and was open to the public.

Mining, during the period from 1839 to 1843, was only moderate. The rush was over, and men waited for developments of richness and regarding Dubuque's claim before resuming active operations. Many of the early leads, such as those of McKinzie, Montgomery and others, had begun to exhaust their supply. The only lead of consequence discovered was that made by the Langworthys on the Massey claim, south of Mrs. James L. Langworthy's residence on Third street hill. The miners kept at work, however, "pegging away," as one of them related, though the returns which rewarded their efforts were scarcely remunerative—neither in quantity nor the price at which they were sold.

Morally, the city and adjoining country was reasonably satisfactory. The lawlessness, bravado and violence which had been manifested during the early days of Dubuque, had softened through the better influences that had mingled with the population of later days. Courts were regularly convened, laws enforced, ordinances observed and penalties inflicted. Outlaws, however, occasionally indicated their existence and assumed prerogatives in harmony with their characters and reputations; but they were suppressed in almost every instance, and received the butt end of the law as a testimony against them.

In June, 1840, a man named Storey was shot dead by James Fanning on the bank of the slough, south of Third street, under the following circumstances: A married man, named John Patterson, had employed his wife's sister, who resided with the family, to assist about the house. While living in this relation, Patterson sought to impress the girl with faith in the doctrine taught at Nauvoo, about that time, by Joseph Smith. The girl refused to be convinced or listen to his arguments, and demurred to his plea with a vehemence born of her womanly abhorrence for the doctrine of polygamy, which only inspired her brother-in-law to renewed efforts. Disgusted and alarmed at his pertinacity, she fled from the household and sought protection at the hands of Timothy Fanning, who then kept the Jefferson House, on Main street, between First street and the slough.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the tragedy, the man Storey, at the instigation of Patterson, procured a skiff, and, placing it in a convenient locality, near Fanning's, suddenly appeared at the house, and, securing the object of his visit, attempted to gain the skiff before the crowd, which had been attracted by his maneuvers, could overhaul and detain him. In this he was prevented, however, for James Fanning cut off his retreat and brought the fugitive to bay before the landing-place had been attained. Storey dropped his burden, and, drawing a pistol, fired at Fanning, wounding him in the foot, as the crowd, who joined in the chase, came up. There being an appearance of sympathy for Fanning, Storey asked for fair play, remarking, at the same time, he had no friends. Gen. Francis Gehon, who was present, assured him he should be protected, and William Smith (the same person Louisa Massey encountered in Guerin's saloon four years previous) handed Fanning a brace of pistols. The fusillade was renewed, and, at the third shot, Storey fell with his head to the north, where he lay, and, after a convulsive gasp, stiffened with death. The body was buried at once, and Fanning, after undergoing the formality of a trial, was acquitted.

In November of the same year, a dissolute young man of the period, named Washington Hyde, residing at Potosi, stabbed Patrick Murray, a miner, killing him instantly. The day was cold, and, as Hyde made his entrance into Simplot's saloon, on the west side of Main, between First and Second streets, he closed the door with a loud noise, which attracted comment from Murray,

who was playing cards in the room. A short time after, Hyde repeated his experiment with the stove door, when Murray addressed him to the effect that, though he bore the appearance of a gentleman, his acts refused to testify to that extent. Hyde responded, and, after a brief colloquy, Murray struck him. Thereupon, a bowie-knife was plunged into his side, and the assassin attempted escape. He reached the ferry and had landed at Dunleith, when G. W. Cummins, the Sheriff of Dubuque County, who followed in his wake in a skiff, arrested Hyde and lodged him in jail.

He was tried before Judge T. S. Wilson, court being held in the stone church, and convicted, the sentence of death being pronounced. But, before the day of execution arrived, Gov. Chambers commuted his penalty to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, from which he was pardoned out before the expiration of his sentence.

During the summer of 1842, the Methodists held a conference in Dubuque, which was largely attended, and presided over by Bishop Andrew. Much good resulted to the cause, and benefits to the surrounding country.

In 1843, business gradually revived. After six years of almost hopeless gloom, the prospect of better days came—a glint of sunshine, as it were, that lighted up the scene and substituted a feeling of encouragement for the disappointments which concluded with the panic, to which reference has been made. The arrival of settlers was a weekly occurrence, new leads were discovered and old leads sought after, improvements were projected; the town of Dubuque had grown into a city, with all the privileges and immunities appertaining thereto. In short, it seemed as if the lease of life had been renewed with vigor and promise.

In 1843, a most ludicrous incident occurred. A villainous fellow palmed himself off upon the people of Buchanan County as the renowned patriot and hero of the Thousand Isles, Bill Johnson. This man, together with his daughter, Kate Johnson, were suspected of imposing on the people of the county, and he was taken out and given fifty lashes. The offenders, named Evans, Spencer, Parrish and Rowley, were apprehended and arraigned before Judge Wilson, charged with burglary and riot. Great sympathy was felt for the prosecution, the citizens declaring that Johnson appeared as if born to command, and indicated by every action that he was the identical old Bill Johnson, the Canadian patriot, who had stamped himself as the friend of human liberty and republican institutions. Miss Johnson, the young bloods insisted, was an interesting and intelligent young lady, possessing rare accomplishments, and the worthy daughter of a gallant sire. The case was conducted on the part of the prosecution by James Crawford and Gen. James Wilson, the defense by James Churchman and I. M. Preston—and the jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The sentences were passed, but before their enforcement, Bill Johnson was discovered to be an impostor and a thief, and the penalty of the assailants was remitted. The next heard of Bill and Kate was that a respectable resident of Mahaska County had fallen in love with the daughter. She reciprocated the attachment, but the old man demurred to the proposed alliance, and the twain fled to an adjoining county, where they were married. As soon as the father learned the whereabouts of his daughter he ran her to cover, and, entering a house where the turtle-doves were cooing, replevied the "wife of yester'een" at the point of a pistol. A few days afterward, Johnson was shot through the heart with a rifle ball from between the chinks of the logs, and Peck arrested for the murder. But he was acquitted, and the lineage of the

heroine was traced back to an obscure family in Ohio, her history and romance closing alike in contempt and infamy.

The Indians on the border settlements, west of Dubuque, committed many depredations during the winter of 1843, by stealing and robbing. They also murdered Mr. Tegardner and his partner, Mr. Atwood, at the same time wounding a son of the former. This was done at night, at their trading-house, which was fired, and consumed with the bodies of murdered men. These Indians were arrested, of whom Wah-Con-Chaw-Kaw (Big Indian) was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Haw-Ka-He-Kaw was killed by "Big Indian" because "he was a great liar and ought not to live," while the third, named George, was acquitted.

During the same year, a young man named Asa Downs, who had improved a farm near where Mathew McNair's diggings subsequently were, had prepared to visit his parents in the State of New York, having by hard work and close economy accumulated enough to defray the expenses of the trip. Upon a day previously announced for him to leave the country he disappeared. After some time letters were received from his friends in New York, asking for information concerning his whereabouts. This led to the suspicion that he had been murdered by the man whom he had supposedly left in charge of his farm. He was examined, as also were the premises, by Sheriff Stewart, but no satisfactory explanation was elicited, and the mystery is unexplained at this late day.

In 1845, Gen. C. H. Booth, Thomas Rogers and N. Nadeau built and furnished the first steam flour-mill erected in Dubuque County. It was located at the corner of Third and Iowa streets, where the building still survives with the same equipments with which it supplied material for the staff of life thirty-five years ago.

The event of this and the ensuing year was the admission of Iowa into the Union. Application had been made during the previous year for admission, but rejected at a popular election on account of the reduction by Congress of the boundary lines proposed. But, in 1846, new boundary lines were accepted, and, on the 28th day of December, 1846, Iowa was admitted as the twenty-ninth State owing allegiance to, and claiming protection under, the Federal Constitution.

The reception of the news of the admission of Iowa was greeted with rejoicing in Dubuque, as the beginning of a new era in her experience that would make the people to prosper anew.

In 1846, the war with Mexico having been commenced by the Government, the volunteer forces of Iowa were called upon by their respective officers. Dubuque, as well as most other portions of the State, offered her full share of citizen soldiery, and the whole country was warmed up with an unusual glow of patriotism. Two fine companies were raised in Dubuque and held in readiness to march to the plains of Mexico. News had been received of the brilliant victories of the American Army at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the soldiers waited eagerly for the summons. On the 4th of July, the usual celebration was had, and the ladies of Dubuque, having prepared beautiful banners, presented them to the military companies which formed for the occasion. One banner was presented to the Guards by Miss Rachel Coriell, who delivered an appropriate address, and another to the Rangers by Mrs. Glenat, accompanied by remarks equally felicitous. Eloquent responses were made by Col. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., and Capt. Dougherty, and the greatest interest was manifested on the occasion.

The Mexican war, the admission of the State, and other influences upon which the seal of success had stamped its impress, united to once more place Dubuque on the broad highway that leads on to glory and to fortune. The first feeble efforts, as has been recorded, were unattended with that fullest fruition they deserved. But time at last, which sets all things even, has brought with it not only the prosperity, but the refining influences of life, and these, proceeding hand in hand down the dim, mysterious isles of the future, draw nearer and nearer unto that period in the history of great endeavors where the clouds of doubt, trial and discouragement are dispelled by the dawning of a perfect day.

Since 1846, the history of Dubuque County has been as the history of individuals. The panic of 1857 produced its effect, but she is less celebrated for having survived that effect than for having materially destroyed the causes which promoted its development. During the war for the perpetuity of the Union, her efforts were contributed to the successful consummation of that object. In 1860, her bonded debt exceeded half a million of dollars. To-day it is less than fifty thousand. The mineral and agricultural resources to be found within her limits are inexhaustible, and Fortune beckons to every age and race, to come and partake of the bounty reserved as a reward for the industrious.

COUNTY ROSTER.

County Judges.—Under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, John King, Lorin Wheeler and Milo H. Prentice, from 1833 to 1836.

District Judges.—David Irvin, 1836; Charles Dunn, to July 4, 1838, when the act organizing Iowa Territory took effect; T. S. Wilson, July 4, 1838, to April 26, 1847; James Grant, to May, 1852; T. S. Wilson, to January 1, 1863; James Burt, to January 1, 1871; J. M. Brayton, to November, 1872; D. S. Wilson, to January 1, 1879; Sylvester Bagg, present incumbent.

Territorial Council.—John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight, 1836; Warner Lewis and Stephen Hempstead, 1838; M. Bainbridge and Joseph S. Kirkpatrick, 1840; Thomas Cox and Francis Gehon, 1842; Stephen Hempstead and Philip B. Bradley, 1845.

Territorial Legislature.—Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlen, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle and Patrick Quigley, 1836; Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlen, 1838; Edward Langworthy and Timothy Mason, 1840; Warner Lewis and C. H. Booth, 1841; Thomas Rogers and Frederick Andros, 1842; Thomas Rogers and Hardin Nowlen, 1843; David S. Wilson and Samuel Murdock, 1845.

Delegates to the first Constitutional Convention, held at Iowa City, beginning October 1, 1844, and remaining in session one month—Francis Gehon, Edward Langworthy, Theophilus Crawford, Stephen Hempstead, Samuel B. Olmstead and Michael O'Brien.

Delegates to the second Constitutional Convention, convening at Iowa City May 4, 1846, and remaining in session fifteen days—Thomas McCraney and Francis O'Farrell.

Senators.—Theophilus Crawford and T. H. Benton, Jr., 1846; Theophilus Crawford and John G. Shields, 1848; John G. Shields and Warner Lewis, 1850; John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and M. L. Fisher, 1852; John G. Shields, M. L. Fisher and W. W. Hamilton, 1854; W. G. Stewart and W. W. Hamilton, 1856; W. G. Stewart and D. S. Wilson, 1858; D. S. Wilson and G. W. Trumbull, 1860; G. W. Trumbull and J. D. Jennings, 1862; J. D. Jennings and F. M. Knoll, 1864; F. M. Knoll and B. B. Richards, 1866; F.

M. Knoll and B. B. Richards, 1868; M. B. Mulkern and F. M. Knoll, 1870; B. B. Richards, 1872; D. N. Cooley, 1874–76; M. M. Ham, 1878–80.

House of Representatives.—S. B. Olmstead and Michael O'Brien, 1846; Sidney Woods and James A. Langhton, 1848: Theophilus Crawford, H. V. Gildea and A. K. Eaton, 1850; A. K. Eaton, A. D. Anderson and Richard Bonson, 1852; Richard Bonson, J. M. Moore, B. M. Samuels and W. S. Hall, 1854; J. M. Moore, W. T. Barker, T. Hardie and D. Cort, 1856; T. Crawford, Lincoln Clark and D. A. Mahony, 1858; F. A. Gniffke, J. H. Williams, F. Mangold and J. D. Jennings, 1860; T. Hardie, W. McLenan, F. M. Knoll and C. Denlinger, 1862; D. Cort, B. B. Richards, John Christoph and D. O'Brien, 1864; D. O'Brien, W. T. Barker, T. S. Wilson and A. Bahl, 1866; T. S. Wilson, D. Donovan, R. B. Lockwood and J. B. Longueville, 1868; F. O'Donnell, W. Mills and J. Christoph, 1870; F. O'Donnell, J. Christoph, C. H. Booth and M. E. Kaier, 1872; T. W. Johnston, W. Lattner and C. J. Rogers, 1874; T. W. Johnston, T. Crawford and J. K. Graves, 1876; F. O'Donnell, D. O'Brien and F. M. Knoll, 1878; W. J. Knight, D. O'Brien and Michael Ehl, 1880.

Judges of the Circuit Court.—Organized by act of the Legislature, approved in 1868. succeeding the County Court, and began sessions in January, 1869. W. T. Barker, to January, 1872, when he died; D. S. Wilson appointed to the vacancy, and served until September of the same year, when he resigned to accept the office of District Judge, to which he had been elected, and was succeeded by B. W. Poor, who held until January, 1873, when Sylvester Bagg was elected, and presided until January, 1879, when he yielded precedence to B. W. Lacy, at present in office.

Judges of the City Court.—Organized in 1859 and abolished in July, 1862—Samuel M. Pollock.

Probate Judges.—This court was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature, and continued in the exercise of jurisdiction in cases of wills and the administration of estates, etc., until the County Court was established in 1852, when it was merged therein, and, finally, in 1868, when the Circuit Court was organized, became a part of that tribunal. The Judges were, E. Lockwood, 1834; Joseph T. Fales, from July 2, 1838, to April, 1839; Charles Corkery, from April 20, 1839, to 1847: V. Glenat, to 1849; W. W. Hamilton, to 1852, when the County Court was provided.

County Court.—William Y. Lovell appointed Judge upon the creation of the court in 1852. Stephen Hempstead elected in August, 1855, and served until the court was abolished in 1868, when the legal business was transferred to the Circuit Court, cognizance of accounts against the county being taken by the County Auditor, that office being created the same year, and Judge Hempstead installed.

Sheriffs.—G. W. Cummins from 1836 to November, 1846; James R. Thompson, to December, 1847; William G. Stewart, to October, 1853; John Ricketts, to November, 1855; David Decker, to May, 1856; M. M. Hayden, to 1860; C. Jerome Cummings, to 1864; D. A. Mahony, to 1868; W. D. Bucknam, to 1872; Ernst Young, to October, 1872, died in office; J. O'Hea Cantillon for one month; Michael Liddy, to fill vacancy, and re-elected, serving until January, 1876; Peter Ferring, holding two terms and re-elected at the November election, in 1879, for the third term—the first candidate elected to the office for three successive terms, in the history of the county.

Clerks of District Court.—Warner Lewis, from May, 1837, to 1839; George Wilson, to 1841; P. S. Dade, to 1843; Warner Lewis, to 1845; James

R. Wells (died in office), to 1849; I. P. Van Hagen, to 1853; Benjamin Rupert, to 1859; J. F. Bates, to 1865; Milan Lepper, to 1867; Hugh A. Rooney, to 1871; P. J. Quigley, the present incumbent.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—W. W. Corriell, 1836—failed to accept, and was succeeded by T. S. Wilson, who resigned in 1837; J. V. Berry, 1838; L. A. Thomas, 1839; W. J. A. Bradford, 1840; James Churchman, 1841; James Crawford and W. J. A. Bradford, 1842; S. Hempstead, 1843; James Crawford, 1844; James Grant, 1845; L. A. Thomas, 1846; W. J. Barney, from February 12 to April 1, 1847, when he was succeeded by L. A. Thomas; F. A. Chenoweth, 1848; L. A. Thomas, 1849; D. S. Wilson, 1850–53; no record for 1854; J. S. Covel, 1855; W. M. Crozier, from April to August, 1856, when L. Robinson was elected; M. B. Mulkern, 1857, who served until the office was merged into the District Attorney, in 1860.

Treasurers.—C. H. Gratiot, 1836–37 and 1838; Patrick Quigley, 1839 to 1844, inclusive; I. E. Wooton, 1845–46; I. P. Van Hagen, 1848 to 1851, inclusive. In 1852, the offices of Treasurer and Recorder were consolidated, and Michael O'Brien elected thereto, serving from 1852 to October, 1858, when he died, and D. A. Mahony was elected his successor—for the unexpired term; William G. Stewart, 1859–63. In the year 1864, the office was separated from that of Recorder, and W. G. Stewart elected to its occupancy, being inducted into the position in January, 1866; A. McCann, 1867; W. G. Stewart, 1869 to 1871; V. J. Williams, 1873 to 1875; J. Harragan, 1877 to 1879.

Coroners.—Joseph L. Hempstead, 1837–40; Charles Blake, 1841–42; E. Brown, 1843–44; Matthew McNear, 1845–46; George L. Nightingale, 1847; Michael J. Sullivan, 1848–49; Thomas R. Brasher, 1850; Charles J. Leist, 1851–53, and 1855–59, 1861 and 1863; J. O'Hea Cantillon, 1865, 1867; J. O'Hea Cantillon, 1869, 1871, 1873; C. C. Coakley, 1875, 1877; John L. Vaughn, 1879.

Recorders.—Warner Lewis, 1837 to 1840; E. C. Dougherty, 1840; George W. Harris, 1846; I. P. Van Hagen, 1851; Michael O'Brien, 1852, in which year the office of Recorder was consolidated with that of Treasurer, Mr. O'Brien discharging the duties incident to both offices until 1864, when the offices again became several, and Warner Lewis 1865 to 1880 inclusive.

Collectors.—George W. Cummins, 1840–42; I. E. Wooton, 1843; P. Quigley, 1844; I. E. Wooton, 1846; C. J. Leist, 1846; I. P. Van Hagen, 1847–51. The office abolished, the County Treasurer discharging the duties of Collector.

Surveyors.—Chauncey S. Edson, 1837; no record for 1838, 1839 or 1840; J. E. Whitcher, 1841; I. N. Higbee, 1843; Alfred L. Brown, 1844; J. E. Whitcher, 1845; Alexander Calhoun, 1846; John Ball, 1847; Thomas Hurley, 1849; Hardin Nowlin, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1859; A. L. Brown, 1861, 1863; John T. Everett, 1865, 1867; O. H. Crusius, 1869; W. I. Anderson, 1871; W. H. Evans, 1873; Mathias Tschirgi, 1875; John T. Everett, 1877, 1879, 1881.

County Auditors.—Created by act of the Legislature, approved April 7, 1868. S. Hempstead, 1869–74; F. McLaughlin, 1874, 1876 and 1878; T. C. Murphy, 1880.

Drainage Commissioners.—Created by act of the Legislature of January 13, 1853, but not filled until after the October election in 1863, when George Salot was chosen; George Salot, 1865; J. Gilmore, 1867; Dennis O'Brien, 1869; Simon Heles, 1871 and 1873; R. McNamara, 1875. No further record.

County Superintendents of Schools.—Created by act of the Legislature, approved March 12, 1858. William Y. Lovell, 1858; Timothy Mason, 1859; Charles W. Belden, 1861; J. J. E. Norman, 1863, 1865, 1877, 1869 and 1871; N. W. Boyes, 1873, 1875, 1877 and 1879.

School Fund Commissioners.—Mordecai Mobley, 1847, when the office was created, re-elected in 1848, and held until July 3, 1849, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Warner Lewis. The latter in turn resigned July 1, 1850, and was followed by George McHenry, 1851 and 1852; Amos Mathews, 1853, and re-elected in 1856. Office abolished.

Assessors.—John A. Wright, 1836; Charles Stowell, to October 30, 1837; E. C. Dougherty, May 1, 1838; George W. Cummins, 1838–39; Joseph T. Fales, 1840; George W. Cummins, 1841–42, and Charles J. Leist, 1843.

By act of February 13, 1843, Assessors were made township officers, and so continued until 1851, when the Sheriff was made Assessor ex officio. In 1853, the township system was revived; April 1, 1857, was once more a county office, and Anthony Simpson elected, but on March 23, 1858, the township system was again revived and still continues.

Supervisors.—Francis Gehon, William Smith and John Paul, 1836; William Smith, James Fanning and Brighton Bushee, 1837.

At the election held April 2, 1838, the title of the office of Supervisor was changed to Commissioner, the following serving in that capacity until 1851, when "Supervisor" was again substituted: James Fanning, P. A. Lorimier and James Bankson, to September 24, 1838; John R. Ewing, George W. Ames and William Smith, 1839–40; William Smith, John R. Ewing and Jacob Dribelbies, 1841; William Smith, Jacob Dribelbies and Frederick Byerly, 1842–43; William Smith, Frederick Byerly and Jonathan Higgins, 1844; William Smith, Jonathan Higgins and Michael W. Power, 1845; John G. Shields, Jonathan Higgins and M. W. Power, 1846–47; Michael W. Power, John G. Shields and Lyman Dillon, 1848; Michael W. Power, Lyman Dillon and John H. Thedinga, 1849–51. The Board was thereafter abolished, and the County Court substituted.

By act of March 20, 1860, which took effect July 4 following, the Board of Supervisors was re-organized, with the following members for 1861: J. H. Thedinga, T. C. Stewart, Arthur McCann, C. Denlinger, Dennis O'Brien, J. B. Kitler, E. Macomber, T. A. McCarron, Dennis Donovan, Levi Sparks, H. Young, Arthur Cox, Wesley Kile, Lawrence Duggan, John Christoph, F. M. Knoll, Lewis Miller, J. H. Floyd and Peter Nichols.

1863—W. D. Bucknam, Daniel Cort, Dennis Donovan, L. Duggan, E. Macomber, T. A. McCarron, John M. Moore, Thomas C. Stewart, H. R. Wilder, R. Bonson, H. S. Hetherington, F. M. Knoll, Wesley Kile, Stephen McAleer, O. J. Metcalf, Louis Miller, Dennis O'Brien, S. F. Squires and M. L. Sweeny.

1865—T. Crawford, Michael Ehl, Simon Heles, Wesley Kile, F. M. Knoll, A. McCann, John Ruegamer, Dennis O'Brien, P. F. Walker, William D. Bucknam, Arthur Cox, Dennis Donovan, L. Duggan, R. S. Long, John B. Longueville, Elias McCants, Daniel McKeown, Martin Sweeny and Thomas C. Stewart.

1867—Andrew Bahl, Daniel Cort, Theophilus Crawford, Dennis Donovan, Simon Heles, F. M. Knoll, R. B. Lockwood, Reuben S. Long, John B. Longueville, Francis Mangold, Arthur McCann, Bernard McGovern, Dennis O'Brien, John Ruegamer, Austin Smith and Edward Spottswood.

1868—Andrew Bahl, Daniel Cort, Theophilus Crawford, Richard Cox, William E. Dougherty, Michael Ehl, John Fitzpatrick, Simon Heles, F. M. Knoll, R. B. Lockwood, Reuben S. Long, John B. Longueville, Francis Mangold, Dennis O'Brien, John Ruegamer, Austin Smith, Thomas C. Stewart, E. Spottswood and Mathias Schroeder.

1869—A. D. Anderson, Andrew Bahl, Daniel Cort, Theophilus Crawford, Richard Cox, Lawrence Duggan, William E. Dougherty, Michael Ehl, John Fitzpatrick, Simon Heles, Anton Heeb, F. M. Knoll, A. Lasher, John McNamara, Dennis O'Brien, James O'Regan, Austin Smith, W. G. Stewart, E. Spottswood and Mathias Schroeder.

1870—A. D. Anderson, Andrew Bahl, R. Bonson, Daniel Cort, John Crippes, Daniel Duggan, Thomas Finn, John Fitzpatrick, Anton Heeb, Simon Heles, M. Kaier, F. M. Knoll, Adam Lasher, John McNamara, Frank Meis, Dennis O'Brien, James O'Regan, John Ruegamer, Patrick Rooney, Austin Smith, E. Spottswood and Hezekiah Young.

1871—By virtue of the provisions of Chapter 148, Acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly, the number of County Supervisors was reduced to three, as follows: John Ruegamer, A. D. Anderson and D. O'Brien.

1872—A. D. Anderson, John Ruegamer and L. Duggan.

1873—L. Duggan, John Ruegamer and Theophilus Crawford.

1874—Theophilus Crawford, L. Duggan and William Coates.

1875—William Coates, Theophilus Crawford and Mark Sullivan.

1876—Mark Sullivan, William Coates and Jacob Kessler.

1877—Jacob Kessler, Mark Sullivan and William H. Peabody. Peabody resigned, and D. A. Mahony appointed as successor.

1878—Mark Sullivan, Jacob Kessler and E. R. Lumbert.

1879—Mark Sullivan, Jacob Kessler and E. R. Lumbert.

1880—Mark Sullivan, Jacob Kessler and William M. Faust.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The court house in which court was first held during 1843, stands at the corner of Clay and Seventh streets, and was designed and built (being completed a year later) under the auspices of the most prominent citizens of that day, at a cost of $10,000. It was considered a marvel of architectural skill and finish, but to-day is regarded with critical severity as compared with the pretentious and substantial edifices erected in the intervening years.

A Wisconsin Territorial District Court for Dubuque was organized in 1837, with David Irvin, Judge, holding terms in June and October, in a log house on Locust street, between Third and Fourth. When Fanning's building, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, was completed, a change of base was effected thereto, and court was presided over by Justices Irvin and Arndt. The tribunal next is heard of in the log building on the site of Washington Square, used also as a church and schoolhouse, and again in the stone church on Locust street, built by the Methodists, and now occupied by the Africans of that denomination. Judge T. S. Wilson administered the law here, with James Crawford, Timothy Davis, John V. Berry, James Churchman, Stephen Hempstead, M. M. Bainbridge, E. J. Reeves, — Bradford and others as practitioners.

On June 11, 1836, the County Commissioners issued an order for a contract to build a "court house of hewed logs, 26x20 feet in size, walls to be seven inches thick, first story nine feet high, second story five feet to the

beginning of the roof, to be divided into three rooms, with two eight-light windows;" to have "a good stout lock and thumb latch" on the entrance door; "to be furnished with a circular pine table, two and a half feet wide, and to be finished by October 1, 1836." This building was never used for a court house, however, but as a jail. In 1839, Samuel Wilkins submitted a draft of the present court house, which was accepted, Mr. Wilkins receiving, on April 1 of that year, the sum of $8 in consideration of his services. Immediately thereupon, contracts for its construction were executed with Rogers & Anson, Joseph Ogilby was elected architect, William Smith, superintendent, and the work commenced, James Langworthy furnishing the brick, and Joseph Ogilby the lumber.

Various causes contributed to delay its completion. In the fall of 1839, when operations had continued nearly six months, the foundation only was completed, the superstructure being under contract for future delivery. Meantime, court sat in the log house on Washington Square and the stone church opposite, administering justice without regard to the inconveniences to which the judiciary, advocate, client and witness were thereby subjected, until the spring of 1843, when Judge T. S. Wilson, Sheriff George W. Cummins, and Warner Lewis, clerk, officers of the court, removed to the new dispensation. The building was occupied by the county officers in addition to those above mentioned; also by Davis & Crawford and Stephen Hempstead, attorneys, and, with the latter exceptions, the building has afforded shelter to successive administrations to the present day.

In 1855, during the official term of the Hon. Stephen Hempstead, an addition was built to the eastern front of the original building, and thus enlarged, the halls of justice have answered the objects for which they were builded. The structure is of red brick, two stories high, severely plain in appearance, and, though convenient and accessible, will doubtless yield place to a more imposing structure at no distant day.

COUNTY JAIL.

What was known as the "calaboose," an insecure stone building, completed in 1836, served the purposes of a jail until the log house, at the present corner of Eighth and Clay streets, designed for a court house, was built, when it was taken possession of and answered the demand until the stone jail now appropriated was begun.

In 1855, during the official term of Judge Lovell, the question of appropriating the sum of $40,000, for the building of a jail, poor house and hospital, was first presented. On April 1, 1856, the people, by a popular vote, decided upon the appropriation of this amount for the purposes mentioned, and, on the 17th of the same month, a contract was concluded with David Armstrong for its construction. The amount named in the instrument was $36,011, and Rague & Drake were named as architects. The amount of the loan necessary for the work was represented by bonds to the amount of $21,000, of which were negotiated, at par, $9,000, at 70 cents on the dollar, and the balance at more advantageous terms.

The building is composed of blue limestone, procured from Dunleith, originally contained thirty-two cells, and, with the Sheriff's residence, was completed in 1858, at a cost of $60,000.

On June 1, 1874, a contract for the erection of an addition to the eastern portion of the building, same to be devoted to the occupation of female prisoners, was let to John Hennig. The addition is 10x14x18x46, containing three

tiers, with two cells in each tier, and was completed in the following December, at an expense to the county of $5,600. It is of the same material as the jail proper, and, like that necessity of the times, a secure and substantial edifice.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The early history of the schools in Dubuque County has been treated in another portion of this work. The cause of education has always been a subject of vital importance to the inhabitants, and regarded with that consideration the subject of its nature has demanded.

The county schools are at present under the supervision of a Superintendent, created by an act of the Legislature, approved May 12, 1858, and elected by the people. At that date, there were eighteen school districts in the county, which have since been increased until now they number sixty. This increase is due in part to the large proportion of pupils enrolled each succeeding year, and in part to the action of the Legislature.

On April 3, 1866, an act was adopted providing for the organization of independent districts, to be comprised of city and subdistricts with a population of 200. This act was repealed, however, and the Legislature, at the session of 1872, enacted a law providing for the establishment of independent districts from subdistricts of district townships, which was likewise repealed; but, in January, 1876, a law was passed, by which the districts could be re-organized by the residents, and rules for their government provided.

According to that law, now in force, both cities and towns may be organized into independent districts, provided the population therein equals 300, or the subdistricts of a district township may be consolidated into independent districts, as the people express their desire at the polls.

As stated, the Superintendent is elected, and includes among his duties the examination of teachers, holding of a Normal institute, visitation of schools, issuing of teachers' certificates and hearing appeals.

The Normal institute is designed for the training of teachers, under the tutorship of this officer, assisted by conductors and instructors, and is held one month, annually, in each county of the State.

The following statistics and statements, relating to the schools of Dubuque County, have been furnished by Superintendent Boyes' annual report for 1879, the perusal of which cannot be entirely without interest, for the showing is most excellent, and will commend itself to the approval of the public.

Total number of persons in the county between the ages of 5 and 21..	18,386
Total number of persons enrolled in the public schools of the county...	8,888
Total average daily attendance in the public schools.....	5,581
Total number of persons enrolled in private schools of the county.....	2,432
Total number of teachers employed in the public schools for the same or one term.....	203
Total number of teachers employed in private schools.....	75
Total number of public schools.....	128
Total number of graded public schools.....	15
Total number of private schools.....	23
Total number who attended Normal institute.....	138
Average compensation of male teachers per month.....$	50 15
Average compensation of female teachers per month.....	29 12
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil.....	1 32
Total value of school property.....	250,000 00
Total number of district townships.....	19
Total number of subdistricts.....	61
Total number of independent districts.....	50

SCHOOLHOUSE FUND.

Total receipts from all sources	$ 6,568 68
Total disbursements	5,397 16
Balance on hand	$ 1,171 52

CONTINGENT FUND.

Total receipts from all sources	$ 31,337 39
Total disbursements for rent, repairs, fuel, Secretary and Treasurer's records, dictionaries, insurance, janitors and other purposes	23,430 65
Balance on hand	$ 7,906 74

TEACHERS' FUND.

Amount on hand September 15, 1878	$ 16,657 83
Amount received from district tax	44,069 11
Amount received from semi-annual apportionment	17,749 40
Received from other sources	863 91
Total receipts from all sources	$ 79,340 25
Amount paid teachers this school year	64,156 40
Amount paid for other purposes	248 55
Balance on hand	$ 14,935 30
Total amount of school money on all funds in hands of school-district treasurers, September 15, 1879	24,013 56
Total amount expended during the year	93,232 96

The following is a list of the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the several school districts of Dubuque County, with the post-office address of each: Asbury—John J. Gainor, President; Nathan Simpson, Treasurer; Joseph E. Lewis, Secretary; post office, Dubuque. Burr Oak—William Brant, President; William King, Treasurer; J. O. Trower, Secretary; Epworth. Bloody Run—Justus Grimme, President; William Vyverberg, Treasurer; John Gukeisen, Secretary; Sherrill's Mound. Bankston—John Gleason, President; T. J. Sullivan, Secretary; Bankston; D. W. O'Connell, Treasurer; Tivoli. Carroll—John Kerper, President; Matthias Elenz, Treasurer; John N. Schmitz, Secretary; New Vienna. Columbus—Theodore Goerdt, President; John Schindler, Treasurer; Henry Niggiling, Secretary; Dyersville. Center Grove—E. Becket, President; J. T. Daykin, Treasurer; David Brunskill, Secretary; Center Grove. Cottage Hill—James Glew, President; Charles Platt, Treasurer; O. Stuart, Secretary; Cottage Hill. Center—N. Meyer, President; A. Bahl, Treasurer; James Sims, Secretary; Dubuque. Cascade—C. R. Knapp, President; Samuel Lewis, Secretary; Worthington W. Aitchison, Treasurer; Farley. Dubuque—M. M. Ham, President; Joseph Herod, Treasurer; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; Dubuque. Dodge—Henry McGuigan, President, Farley; A. Lasher, Treasurer; E. H. Bush, Secretary; Worthington. Derby Grange—J. Cavanaugh, President; John Bottoms, Treasurer; Theo. Merritt, Secretary; Dubuque. Douglas—Peter Gaul, President; M. Endres, Treasurer; Theo. Arens, Secretary; Allison. Dyersville—C. C. Chesterman, President; William Trick, Treasurer; John Morley, Secretary; Dyersville. East Cascade—L. Benham, President; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; Wm. Baird, Jr., Secretary; Cascade. Epworth—J. M. Kirkpatrick, President; P. Keagy, Treasurer; F. Reynor, Secretary; Epworth. Eagle—John Hieberger, President; M. Ferring, Treasurer; Timothy Murray, Secretary; Tivoli. Flanagan—Dennis Flanagan, President; Matthew Flanagan, Treasurer; F. W. Haselow, Secretary; Rickardsville. Farley—P. F. Walker, President; Thomas Smith, Treasurer;

C. A. Joseph, Secretary; Farley. Floyd—M. Schroeder, President, Cottage Hill; Joseph Pfeiler, Treasurer; N. Anderson, Secretary; Pin Oak. Germania—Nicholas Speltz, President; William Lichter, Treasurer, Allison; Peter Foxen, Secretary; Pin Oak. Hickory—Conrad Meis, President; John Koenig, Treasurer; Herman Attens, Secretary; New Vienna. Hogan—S. C. Hall, President; S. H. Ensign, Treasurer; W. H. Hogan, Secretary; Farley. Holy Cross—Bernard Rooney, President; C. L. McGovern, Treasurer; John Crippes, Secretary; Pin Oak. Jackson—Charles Ungs, President; Charles Hess, Treasurer; John Reis, Secretary; Allison. Jefferson—Henry Miller, President; J. Kessler, Treasurer; Peter Stillmonkes, Secretary; Sherrill's Mound. Julien—G. Shannon, President; F. Carroll, Treasurer; Thomas W. Johnston, Secretary; Dubuque. Knollville—Baltzer Born, President; Jacob Engler, Treasurer; Sherrill's Mound; F. M. Knoll, Secretary, Sageville. Liberty—James Kearns, President; M. McCullough, Treasurer; Terrance Connolly, Secretary; Pin Oak. Lincoln—James Warren, President, Farley; John Pins, Treasurer; A. Stichler, Secretary; Tivoli. Millville—A. Graham, President; S. F. Squires, Treasurer; John Dewherst, Secretary, Epworth. Mosalem—Marcus Ehret, President; William Gassman, Treasurer, Rockdale; Emil Ernsdorf, Secretary, Kings. New Vienna—Henry Backenstedt, President; Jacob Kerper, Treasurer; Joseph Schemmel, Secretary; New Vienna. Oakville—Hiram Cobb, President; T. C. Stewart, Treasurer; W. J. Thorpe, Secretary; Dubuque. Pleasant View—J. R. Chubb, President, Farley; C. F. Kenthelener, Treasurer, Epworth; John Higgs, Secretary, Farley. Prairie Creek—John M. Maloney, President; Dennis O'Brien, Treasurer; John O'Brien, Secretary; Melleray. Plum Creek—John Hannan, President, Rickardsville; William Hayes, Treasurer; Owen Boyle, Secretary; Pin Oak. Pleasant Grove—Siloam Hooper, President; John Hall, Treasurer; David Hooper, Secretary; Epworth. Rock—Joseph Feldman, President; B. Meyer, Treasurer; Ferdinand Meis, Secretary; Dyersville. Riverside—M. Henkles, President; John Schnearing, Treasurer; Valentine Loetcher, Secretary; Sherrill's Mound. Salem—Hugh Riley, President; T. P. Dolan, Secretary; Key West; F. J. Laude, Treasurer, Rockdale. St. John's—Martin Sweeney, President, North Buena Vista; John McKenna, Treasurer; Thomas Smyth, Secretary; Pin Oak. Stone Hill—Alfred Cartigney, President; Jacob Marshall, Treasurer; John McKnight, Secretary; Dubuque. St. Francis—Casper Klosterman, President; G. Beckman, Treasurer; Frank Meis, Secretary; Dyersville. Sageville—L. Gratzmacher, President, Dubuque; Peter Herber, Treasurer; Joseph Schuler, Secretary; Sherrill's Mound. St. Joseph's—John Timmons, President; Edmond Walsh, Treasurer, Buncombe; William Gaule, Secretary, Melleray. Scott—W. G. Ruffcorn, President, Epworth; Nathan Simpson, Treasurer; James Scott, Secretary; Farley. St. Mary's—Henry Pasker, President; Adolph Langel, Treasurer; H. Willenbrink, Secretary; New Vienna. Tivoli—Matthew Daly, President; John Lahey, Treasurer; Thomas Murray, Secretary; Tivoli. Taylor—W. J. Hirons, President; G. W. Kidder, Treasurer; J. J. Bradley, Secretary; Epworth. Table Mound—John Cottingham, President, Dubuque; L. Powers, Treasurer, Ballyclough; P. Loes, Secretary, Key West. Union—P. Flahiff, President; John Stratton, Treasurer; F. H. Kramer, Secretary; Farley. Vernon—T. C. Murphy, President, Melleray; James Madigan, Treasurer; J. H. Allison, Secretary; Peosta. Webster—A. Friedman, President; Nicholas Spoden, Treasurer; George Friedman, Secretary; Allison. West Cascade—John Leos, President; F. May, Treasurer; Henry L. Dehner, Secretary; Cascade. Wilton—Martin Byrne,

President; E. McFadden, Treasurer; B. Savage, Secretary; Dubuque. Whitewater—Charles McAllister, President, Farley; Abel Comstock, Treasurer; R. F. Curran, Secretary; Cascade. Washington—J. B. McKitrick, President; I. S. Bigelow, Treasurer; Buncombe; James Pinkerton, Secretary, Zwingle. Zwingle—Albert Cort, President; F. C. Bauman, Treasurer; U. S. Deahl, Secretary; Zwingle.

THE POOR HOUSE.

In December, 1875, the poor house, established at an early day and located near the northern limits of the city, was destroyed by fire. In March, 1876, the County Supervisors purchased of W. H. McNear what was known as the Farley farm, at Julien Station, containing 200 acres for $10,000, upon which temporary buildings were erected and the paupers once more domiciled.

Plans for a new structure were drawn and the contract for its construction let on the 10th of May succeeding, to Messrs. Heer & Nascher, of Dubuque, for $10,500. On the 10th of June the foundations were laid out, and the building completed during the ensuing fall.

The building is 69x35 feet, of brick, three stories high, with a basement, built of stone and containing the kitchen, dining, wash, bath, store and furnace rooms, with closets, etc., and supplied with stairs leading to the upper floors.

The first story is of brick, divided into twelve rooms and containing the main entrance, opening into a hallway dividing the building through its entire length, with an egress at either end, a valuable means of escape in case of fire. The inside walls are stripped with two-inch pieces for warmth and to prevent dampness, and the floors are laid with two-inch plank. On the west side is the County Physician's office, three bedrooms containing two beds each, a hospital-room and two cells for insane patients. On the east side are the Steward's apartments, consisting of a parlor, kitchen, dining-room and two bedrooms. The main entrance is surmounted with a handsome portico, and the steps leading up to it, as are also the stairs inside the building, covered with a cast-iron plate to prevent wear.

The second story is divided into nine bedrooms, there being two for the accommodation of six beds each, and seven for two beds each. The third story is a *fac simile* of the second.

The roof is covered with the best charcoal roofing-tin; plain, but with a handsome, neatly-fitting metal cornice all around. The sills, keys and corners for the projecting arches over the windows are of cut stone, and the newel posts, handrails and bannisters are of black walnut.

The building is heated from top to bottom by two of Boynton's caloric wood furnaces, from which the heat is conveyed through tin pipes to thirty-eight different rooms, with a register and ventilator in each, and two in the large rooms. The furnace-room is conveniently arranged, having one furnace on each side, with the doors facing each other, and as compact as those of an ocean steamer, set in solid brick work, and protected from any chance of starting a conflagration. They are also supplied with an outdoor ventilator, furnishing 1,000 square inches of pure air in a steady stream, which, after being heated, is directed throughout the entire building. The building was examined by the Board of Supervisors on the 20th of October, 1876, and formally accepted.

The number of inmates received during the year 1879, was 33; the number discharged, 33; number in the house January 1, 1880, 74; average number throughout the year 1879, 76; average cost of maintenance for each per week, $1.67⅓, including food, clothing, etc. Net value of farm products,

$3,111.80, and the actual cost of supplies consumed during the year, $6,128,84. The farm products sold during the year netted $225, of which $206 was paid into the county treasury. The institution is under the charge of T. W. Johnston, Steward, an appointee of the Board of Supervisors.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

was called into being by the survivors of those who began the building-up of Dubuque in 1832, and fully organized on the 10th of June, 1865, with Edward Langworthy, President, and Chandler Childs as Secretary of the society, at which date the following signed as members: P. A. Lorimier, John Simplot, George W. Jones, Jesse M. Harrison, S. M. Langworthy, A. McDaniel, Richard Bonson, J. R. Goodrich, N. V. De Cellus, Mathew McNair, A. B. Harrison, B. F. Davis, S. M. Lorimier, A. Levi, T. C. Roberts, T. S. Wilson, George O. Karrick, J. D. Graffort, Peter Waples, H. A. Wiltse, John King, J. H. Thedinga, Jacob Christman, M. McNamara, Joseph Ogilby, Nathaniel Simpson, J. H. Emerson, John Goldthorpe, C. H. Booth and Timothy Mason.

The Constitution provides that all male residents of Dubuque on the 4th day of July, 1840, can become members of the Association upon the payment of $1 initiation fee and monthly dues of 50 cents, which are appropriated to defraying the expenses of the organization. Meetings are held annually, on the second Saturday in June; also at the call of the President. The present membership is as follows: A. D. Anderson, Alexander Anderson, William I. Anderson, R. O. Anderson, W. P. Allen, William Andrews, S. Ashley, R. Bonson, C. H. Booth, J. D. Bush, J. V. Brown, A. L. Brown, John Bell, James Brunskill, G. W. Burton, D. R. Burt, G. Blochlinger, Jacob Brown, W. D. Bucknam, M. S. Barnes, N. G. Brown, George Brown, T. R. Brasher, Jacob Christman, John Simplot, H. L. Stout, John Spensley, Martin Schaffner, James Slone, John Simpson, George Strasser, R. Spaulding, B. F. Smith, A. Simplot, G. W. Scott, S. Scott, G. W. Starr, Platt Smith, A. M. Sackett, W. G. Stewart, C. T. Shields, J. H. Shields, A. H. Smith, Rudolph Lenegar, C. S. D. Jones, R. B. Kries, George O. Karrick, John King, Andrew Keesecker, Peter Kiene, John Kuntz, Robert B. Kries, P. A. Lorimier, S. M. Lorimier, O. A. Langworthy, A. Levi, Warner Lewis, Thomas Levens, John Loire, C. J. Leist, R. S. Lewis, Timothy Mason, Alfred McDaniel, M. McNamara, M. McNear, John Maclay, J. W. Markle, William Myers, E. McCantz, O. McCraney, M. Mobley, John M. Moore, D. A. McKenzie, D. D. Myers, S. R. McDaniel, F. Mangold, Henry Miller, E. Mattox, Thomas McKnight, Ralph Montgomery, P. C. Morehisier, James McBride, Rudolph Nolte, Hardin Nowlin, Joseph Ogilby, J. P. Quigley, Patrick Quigley, John Palmer, C. Pelan, Richard Plumbe, H. C. Pierce, William Poole, James Peacock, James Pratt, J. V. Phillips, Benjamin Rupert, L. D. Randall, T. C. Roberts, Thomas Rogers, H. A. Rooney, J. W. Robinson, Xavier Reinfied, J. R. Redman, James Reddin, J. F. Rebman, Nathan Simpson, C. J. Cummings, C. J. Cox, Richard Cox, A. Christman, P. W. Crawford, N. Chadwick, W. Crummer, D. W. Cleaveland, Absalom Cain, Charles Christman, Thomas P. Coates, William Coates, Frank Coates, C. J. Corkery, N. V. De Cellus, B. F. Davis, J. L. Dickinson, George L. Dickinson, David Decker, J. Dougherty, D. D. De Lorimier, E. H. Dickinson, W. P. Dickinson, S. P. Dickinson, Patrick Dunn, J. H. Dunn, J. H. Emerson, John R. Ewing, Samuel Elmer, John T. Everett, John W. Finley, J. T. Fales, Eugene Flynn, Eugene Fitzpatrick, J. Goldthorpe, J. R. Goodrich, J. D. Graffort, C. H. Gregoire, James Glew, W. H. Guilford, Charles Gilliam, James Gehrig, Charles

C. H. C. Booth

DUBUQUE.

F. Guerin, Stephen Hempstead, Jonathan Higgins, Henry Hunter, John F. Hancock, Anton Heeb, Thomas Hardie, C. C. Hewitt, J. B. Henion, J. R. Harvey, M. M. Hayden, R. S. Harris, Asa Horr, J. M. Harrison, J. M. Higgins, W. S. Hale, A. F. Jaeger, Adam Jaeger, Francis Jaeger, W. Johnson, J. H. Thedinga, J. W. Taylor, John Taylor, William Tasker, E. D. Turner, M. H. Waples, G. R. West, Richard Waller, T. S. Wilson, P. Williamson, J. Waters, P. Waples, H. A. Wiltse, F. Weigle, Alexander Young, Jesse Yount, Thomas Yates, Joseph Zugenbahler and George Zollicoffer.

On December 17, 1869, the word "male" in the third section of the Constitution was expunged, and, provision being thus made, lady members were admitted, as follows: Sarah Jane Anderson, Euphemia Cleaveland, Margaret Guilford, Martha Le Van, Josephine Place, Lena Wagner, Mary Ann McDaniel, Rachel Davis, Sarah J. Henion, Susan L. Myers and Katharine Zugenbahler.

The present officers are, Benjamin Rupert, President; Edward Lingworthy, Treasurer, and Chandler Childs, Secretary.

The membership includes a majority of the old settlers resident in the State.

THE WAR RECORD.

The real history of the war can never be written. History at best can but recount the prose of the soldier's life; the unwritten history of the human heart alone contains the poetry. The historian can come into possession of those thoughts that have become crystallized into deeds, while the far more important thoughts of the mind that are never clothed in language, and the sublimer emotions of the soul that never find expression, will never occupy a place in the page of history—will never be laid open to the gaze of the world.

There is a romance in the poetry of the soldier's life, but it is of a dim and somber hue. There is a tragedy, too, but so terribly real that no acting can reproduce it. Yet, there is a day, the day above all others, which Americans, men and women, set apart for holy observance—when money-getting and the sordid aims and selfish pursuits of life are buried beneath one universal feeling of gratitude to those heroic and now pulseless hearts, who shed their life's blood in vicarious offering upon the altar of the nation's need; when Americans, men and women, in whose hearts lingers a grateful memory to those whose deaths formed the nation's greatest and costliest sacrifice.

When the first intimations came that the Republic might pass away and give place to an iron-heeled despotism that should deny to men their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the North rose as one man, determined that these privileges and prerogatives, welded in the fire of adversity, should be strengthened and confirmed by their individual efforts; determined that the independence of the United States, won on the battle-fields of the Revolution, should not be imperiled by sectional forces.

No nation ever exhibited such a majestic power, no people such exhaustless resources, as the Americans; without military forces, creating great armies, carrying on a great war, and subduing a rebellion without parallel in the annals of history.

When the passionate rush to arms throughout the South, and the fall of Sumter, indicated that a great war was impending over the American Union, Iowa and Dubuque County realized the calamity in all its force, and, unlike the mariner tossed for many days, in thick weather and on an unknown sea, did not pause to ascertain how far the elements had driven the nation from its true course,

nor stop to conjecture where it then stood, but girded themselves for the fight, and responded to the demands that were made for that nation's perpetuity. History has traced with infallible lines the first efforts and failures, how the armies were raised and how they concluded campaigns—bloody, continued and without results. How these armies, emaciated by disease and death, again and again were filled up by the patriotism and quenchless fervor of the people, and how they underwent the changing phases of repulse, defeat, almost extermination, until victory was conquered, and the hosts of the Confederacy yielded up the contest on the old stage road to Richmond.

No pen can illustrate the unchangeable loyalty of this people, their checkered experience, their misfortunes, their glories and their persistence, until they finally reached the end. No pen can illustrate the bravery of the armies of incomparable infantry, artillery and cavalry that were their adversaries, who for four years sustained the rebellion, and succumbed only with their annihilation. In this bloody drama there were heroes innumerable; there were Cæsars to conquer Gaul; Hannibals to thunder at the gates of Rome; Alexanders to march to the Indies, and Fredericks to marshal forces for and against the most powerful States of modern times.

In this fratricidal strife, so filled with events, Iowa occupied a front rank in the advance guard of patriotic heroes. She gave nearly ninety thousand boys in blue to swell the Federal legions. Of these, fully fifty thousand have fallen. What a splendid record for Iowa, Liberty and God. To this myriad throng, Dubuque County contributed her full complement of warriors. They were included on the roster of the infantry, artillery and cavalry, and the leaders of these forces from Iowa, too, have shrined their names with imperishable luster. The touch of Fate has given immortality to their names, and they will be remembered until our race has run its course and the firmament is rolled up like a scroll. There were countless passages through the Locrian Mountains whose names have perished. But the name of Thermopylæ is as fresh after two thousand years as in the glory's prime of Greece, and ever will be, for heroic self-devotion, an electric shock to create a soul of patriot valor under the ribs of Death. Waterloo is a name in human speech that is a standing menace to the peace of Europe; but those who fell at Thermopylæ and Waterloo were strangers. Those who consecrated with their blood the battle-fields of the Chickahominy, North Anna, Malvern Hills, Frasier's Farm, Antietam and Gettysburg, in the East; Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, in the West; Atlanta, Columbia, Chapel Hill and Charleston, in the South—were natives and to the manner born, and fell in defense of their native land, that the republic might secure an enduring foundation and a still higher civilization through the centuries that lay hidden in the womb of time; that the stripes and the stars might reign in one land at least, as a beacon light to all men under the blue canopy of heaven, that there they would be free and equal in sight of the law as they are in the sight of God. And the dead; those who fell in defense of constitutional liberty, who hear not the drum-beat of to-day, their spirits are marching on, and when the marble that marks their resting-place shall have yielded to the crumbling hand of time, their memories and example will live, gathering bright luster with increasing centuries. The soldiers of the Union mustered out of the service in this world have gone hence to be remembered as among the brightest and best of the earth.

As the conflict deepened, and the demand for additional levies was repeated and repeated, the ranks were filled up again and again, and each call was responded to with alacrity by Dubuque County. Notwithstanding an element in

their midst, if not antagonistic to the cause, at least opposed to its continuance on what was termed unconstitutional grounds, the quotas were made up willingly; and, if not speedily, the reason was due entirely to the lack of available material. The draft was enforced twice, September 15, 1862, and October 14, 1864, with which exceptions recruits were furnished without stint.

But the end came finally, when no more volunteers were required, and the mighty creations of the patriotism of a free people, which had for four years waged a war unparalleled in its history, its intensity, and wide-spread influence, ceased to be, closing its career in the world and the world's wars by the permanent re-establishment of the Union for which it had fought. The peace at Appomattox filled the soldiers and the nation with emotions which words are inadequate to describe. On the one side there was joy and happiness unrestrained, for it was the joy of men who had gone through the fire of tribulation to final victory. On the other, the joy of men who realize the end of days of sorrow and tribulation. Yet there was deep agony in these hearts when "Old Bob" rode by the lines of his conquered battalions, and, with tears pouring down his cheeks, told the army that the end was at hand. "We have fought through the war together; I have done the best I could for you." This sentiment was known as the truth, and his quiet grave, within sight of the academic groves of Lexington, is all that is left of one of the ablest foes that ever flashed a sword, directed an army or surrendered to the victor.

The war ended and peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, the sons of Dubuque County, who had volunteered their lives in defense of their country, and were spared to see the Union preserved, returned to their homes to receive ovations from relatives and friends, who had eagerly and jealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war called. Exchanging their uniform for the garb of the citizen, the farmer and the artisan, they fell back to their old avocations, on the farm, in the mines, at the bench, the forge and the bar, and have realized in peace the fruits of that for which they fought. Some of them have been called to high honors, but brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Dubuque County, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men, their walk is upright and their honesty and character without reproach.

But there were many who came not back. The bramble wrestles with the weed over their unknown graves, in the land of the myrtle and orange blossom. Desolated hearths and hearts are now because they fell. Sad-eyed maidens and mothers, with long-watching eyes, have waited and waited with white lips, for the coming of her lover and her boy, whose grave wells up beneath the cedar and the pine. Thousands of men and women, who stood at the gate of the dear old homestead, to say farewell to a father, a brother, a husband or a son, as he went out to battle for the preservation of the Union, have long since ceased to watch for his return; have long since turned mournfully back, with breaking hearts, and only the consolation that they will meet on the beautiful shore. The days bring sad thoughts, memories of a parting kiss, a final clasp of the hands, and words of hope by voices that shall be heard no more. The nights are filled with dreams of them who wait at the gates of the eternal city for their coming. The singers have gone, but the song goes on; out of the darkness there comes a light, and out of the sorrow an exceeding joy.

The Southern boys too left aching hearts. They stood face to face with the rugged Northmen in battle, when deadly siroccos swept over them and

many fell. The same earth received their bodies, the same God their spirits. The summer breezes, that, with Æolian softness, sigh through the Southern cypress boughs and pines, chant alike their sad requiem over Northern and Southern dead. May the requiem of our souls be "rest thou in peace." They were of our race and our kindred; and, remembering that only a re-united and generous union can justify the awful cost of blood and agony, shall we refuse to lay flowers of kindness on the turf that nineteen years of peace have nourished? Let us rather heap it high with blossoms, and, if we bring rue for bitter mourning, let us not forget rosemary for sweet remembrance, and pansies for generous thoughts.

At last President Lincoln issued his proclamation, under date of April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 men and convening both houses of Congress for July 4 of that year. By many it was thought that this measure should have been taken some time previously. Had it been, it was believed that the attack on Sumter might have been prevented. Regret was also expressed that the time fixed for the assembling of Congress was at a date so far in the future. It was insisted that Congress should have been convened at once. Before the date fixed, the country would be involved in civil war, which could only be averted by the exercise of those gifts of grace which God alone can give, and which should be sought for imploringly by every believer in His providence and mercy.

The natural effect of the news of the attack on Sumter was excitement in the most intense degree, both in the city and county. People gathered in groups at the street corners, and various places of accustomed resort, to discuss the situation. In the evening a meeting of citizens was held at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, which was addressed by L. H. Langworthy, O. P. Shiras, H. T. Utley, T. M. Munroe and William Mills—and resolutions declaratory of the intentions of the citizens of Dubuque to sustain and uphold the Government in the execution of the laws and the vindication of its authority, introduced by C. P. Redmond, were unanimously adopted. Speeches were also made by D. N. Cooley, B. M. Samuels, F. W. Palmer, T. S. Wilson, S. P. Adams, James Burt and others, the star-spangled banner was prominently displayed, and the audience seemed impressed with the gravity of the occasion.

Under the call for 75,000 men Dubuque County was required to furnish two companies. Yet, three organizations, the Governor's Grays, Washington Guards and Jackson Guards recruited the maximum number, and held themselves in readiness for marching orders.

On Saturday night, April 20, 1861, a union meeting was held at Julien Theater, at which Mayor Stout presided, with the following Vice Presidents, and Chandler Childs as Secretary: Col. McHenry, W. A. Jordan, P. A. Lorimier, F. V. Goodrich, Hon. T. Davis and Hon. L. Clark. Judge Clark, being called upon, responded in an eloquent speech on the Union, and the necessity of maintaining the Union in its integrity. He was followed by Col. McHenry, Hon. W. Vandever, S. P. Adams and others, and the following committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving and distributing funds, for the families of volunteers: H. L. Stout, President; W. A. Jordan and F. V. Goodrich, Vice Presidents; L. D. Randall and Thomas Faherty, Directors from the First Ward; Joseph Chapman and George Zumhoff, of the Second; A. H. Mills and George McHenry, of the Third; George Mathews and M. Allison, of the Fourth, and A. Rugamer and F. M. Friend, of the Fifth Ward; J. K. Graves, Treasurer, and W. W. Mills, Secretary. Before adjournment the following subscriptions were made: Herman Gelpcke and Andrew & Tredway, $100 each;

J. and I. Robinson, W. Vandever, E. C. David, W. B. Allison, L. D. Randall & Co., Alexander Young, John Ball, W. P. Large, D. N. Cooley and H. Markell, $50 each; A. Greenwald, J. H. Thompson, A. H. Peaslee, Smith & Cannon, Sol Turck, D. A. Mahony & Co., C. L. Warren, H. Rouse, J. B. Henion, W. A. Jordan, B. Rupert, J. Hannum, W. W. Martin and J. H. Bartlett, $25 each; M. Allison and Jacob Michel, $20 each; M. B. Mulkern, Alfred Thomas, P. Goan, Henry Wagner, I. B. Piper, J. Swivel, J. G. Peterson and H. Pettit, $10 each. In addition, Col. McHenry proposed to raise 100 men and go wherever the Government might order, and this amount was subsequently increased by subscriptions which were made by citizens of Dubuque City and also throughout the county.

On Tuesday, April 23, the Jackson Guards and Governor's Grays departed for Davenport, the headquarters of the Iowa regiments, being the first volunteers to leave Dubuque County. The companies contained 100 men each, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, they were attended to the steamer Alhambra, on which they embarked, by thousands of citizens, preceded by the Germania Band.

Their departure was accompanied by many touching incidents. Mingled with the purest emotions of a noble patriotism were the sympathetic tears of a generous affection. One had left a bride of yesterday; another had left an aged mother, and all left behind them that alone which they loved on earth. And there were full hearts and tearful eyes among those who returned slowly to their homes; there was long and anxious watching for news from the army after they had gone away; hopes for the safety and fears for the danger of those beloved, who had left a vacant place and lonely homes.

The following are the rolls of the companies:

Governor's Grays—F. J. Herron, Captain; W. H. Clark and G. W. Waldron, Lieutenants; S. F. Osborn, A. Russell, H. B. Gifford and A. B. Howard, Sergeants; V. J. Williams, Robert Williams, E. W. Newcomb and C. D. Fletcher, Corporals; C. M. Clark, Ensign; and H. Pool, G. S. Pierce, William Luther, C. R. Morse, William Becker, J. W. Taylor, Jr., Hiram Conger, F. H. Carberry, E. Tisdale, T. S. Spotswood, E. F. Houghton, S. W. Mattes, W. E. Dickinson, H. S. Kelly, E. K. Parris, Levi and C. W. Moering, W. R. Baird, E. E. Bale, Charles Weigle, John Edwards, David Greaves, H. C. Johnson, W. H. Cunningham, W. E. Greathead, W. R. Mathis, G. H. Ballou, A. J. Hill, John Bell, G. S. Germain, John S. McHenry, J. B. Morgan, L. Webb, L. E. Spear, G. Westlake, James Williams, C. A. Reid, Charles Husted, C. Gregory, E. S. Milton, O. W. Bennett, R. Fengler, H. Muncharth, G. H. Heath, N. E. Butler, S. B. Collins, S. Burden, A. Y. McDonald, James Collins, J. Strutzle, James Beveridge, Peter Gender, Thomas Burroughs, Benjamin Smith, W. W. Timons, H. W. Mohan, M. C. Wright, J. W. Gift, John M. Wall, John Leavy, T. G. Eason, Samuel Smith, James O'Grady, William Kelly, W. H. Lorimier, John H. Johnson, F. M. Wall, J. McDonough, Anthony Ehiele, Augustus Munroe, Edward Becket, W. H. Gunn, E. B. Quigley, Joseph Wall, J. Casquinet, N. E. Duncan, Rev. J. K. Fuller, A. J. Rittenhouse, Henry Darrah, Robert Fishel, Thomas Clendenin, Francis Barron, Robert McKinlay and John L. Morton, privates.

Jackson Guards—Francis Gottschalk, Captain; Jacob Duttle, Joseph Gerger and Hugo Miller, Lieutenants; Julius Leineman, F. Dettmer, Peter Lehmes and Theodore Stumming, Sergeants; Henry Meyer, Joseph W. Miner, F. Rhomberg and Adam Werker, Corporals; and Jacob Bohlig, Adolph Mohrmann, Peter Fagge, Uhlich Brussell, Theodore Grotzinger, Conrad Schuter,

John Prope, John Brossler, William Myer, John Weigel, Charles Schaffler, Herman Fugel, Randolph Weinand, Jacob Hoeffle, George Kargel, H. Winnighof, Jacob Rein, Julius Widner, Jesse Lichtenhein, Bernhard Faeger, Isaac Luginbuchi, Leo Schumacher, George Myer, Edward Merz, David Sigrist, Adam Dorr, Fred Gulle, A. Sihoene, F. E. Deggendorf, John Lampert, Henry Krengen, Leo Buchler, T. Zimmermann, Jacob Valerius, S. La Nicca, C. Weedmeyer, John Schmid, Michael Weegner, G. Horr, E. Weihrich, Mathias Nessler, John Werb, Ulrich Wyss, C. Hoacke, F. Stange, G. Buchler, M. Zimmermann, T. Duffecke, T. Mueller, Charles Rhul, Rudolph May, M. Schaus, H. Darius, N. Eichmann, A. Blocklinger, T. Ercher, F. N. Stelmle, Charles Hanni, B. Aeby, H. Sauer, H. Budden, T. A. Kistler, V. May, A. Bruderlin, M. Herbst, F. W. Pruessel, W. Gercke, F. B. Frey and W. Becker, privates.

The *Herald*, commenting upon the changed order of things, observes that there is "nothing but military." This spirit had become so strong that ordinary affairs and business were conducted according to Scott or Hardee. Men, women, boys, girls, and the "rest of mankind," were more or less infected with the ideas of a zouave, field marshal, military committee or soldier.

The drayman or teamster no longer fed and harnessed a horse, but gave him a ration of forage, put on his equipments, ordered him to fall in, and commanded, forward, march.

Mechanics deployed to their labor; farmers no longer plowed, but took their fields, dug trenches and drilled lines or squares, while their wives became staff officers and attended to the subsistence or commissary department; lawyers increased the celerity and extent of their charges; physicians dealt out fixed ammunition instead of prescriptions; the clergy became chaplains; men about town went to their mess for rations; clerks presented goods to their customers and retreated to the money-drawer; schoolhouses were turned into fortresses; printers no longer ask for copy, but demand supplies and delight more in leaded matter, while editors daily realize that the sword is mightier than the pen, etc.

On the 29th of April, at a meeting of ladies convened at Globe Hall, an association was organized for the purpose of providing Dubuque volunteers with clothing. At an adjourned meeting, arrangements for the purposes mentioned were completed, the following officers elected, and, while the war continued, the labors of these samaritan ladies contributed in a marked degree to the comfort of Iowa troops in the field, on the march and at the bivouac: Mrs. J. W. Taylor, President; Mrs. H. L. Stout, Vice President; Mrs. J. L. Langworthy, Chairman, and Mrs. A. Gillespie, Secretary. Mesdames A. H. Mills, D. S. Wilson, M. A. Nightingale, C. A. Cummins, N. A. McClure, J. S. Dennis, L. A. Thomas, P. A. Lorimier, Mathews and Moering, Directors.

Meetings were held all over the county, of a patriotic character, notably at Center Grove, on April 25, when a flag, which had been prepared by the ladies in the neighborhood, was raised, remarks were made by John R. Bothwell, E. D. Palmer, G. W. Goldthorpe and others, and the occasion is represented as being most interesting; also at Farley, Epworth, Peosta, Dyersville, and at every cross road accessible to the patriotic.

Up to September 30, 1862, Dubuque County had furnished two companies to the First Iowa Infantry; one company to the Third; a portion of a company and Hayden's Battery, composed of 143 men, to the Ninth; two companies to the Twelfth; one to the Sixteenth, and one to the Twenty-first Infantry; two companies of cavalry to the Curtis Horse; a company to the First Cavalry, and several companies to the regular army, and, until the war

closed, never faltered in its support of the cause, contributing nearly two thousand six hundred men, and large sums of money.

The following is a partial list of those who enlisted from Dubuque County and still live to recount the "moving accidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach" through which they passed: B. E. Agard, John M. Buckholz, G. B. Bennett, John M. Ballou, M. H. Beach, James Brunskill, P. W. Crawford, Josiah Conzett, Charles W. Clark, D. W. Cleveland, D. C. Cram, F. E. Deggendorf, F. Dittmer, W. P. Dickinson, W. H. Day, E. O. Duncan, Daniel J. Duane, N. Eichman, George Fengler, J. J. Fry, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, J. W. Hetherington, D. B. Henderson, Andrew Hoerner, A. W. Hosford, John F. Hoerner, J. B. Howard, N. Jaeger, Peter Karberg, H. A. Knowlton, Louis La France, Victor May, P. B. Merkes, Henry Markell, J. McDermott, J. W. McClure, A. Y. McDonald, G. G. Moser, William Menser, A. G. Mehlin, Phil Motsch, W. H. Morhiser, F. I. Massey, Henry Miller, E. M. Newcomb, J. T. Nowlin, H. D. Nightingale, Andrew Oeth, A. J. Patch, J. W. Parker, H. Poole, Henry Sauer, A. H. Stuart, Solomon Smith, G. M. Staples, S. L. Taggart, George L. Torbert, M. M. Trumbull, L. B. and F. K. Tuttle, J. T. Upton, William Vandever, D. S. Wilson, F. Winberg, Charles Wiedemeyer, Otto L. and Charles W. Wullwebber, William Watson, V. J. Williams, George R. West, J. R. Waller, George L. Young and T. J. Zugenbuhler.

The following is a list of the names of the departed heroes whose graves are to be found as designated:

LINWOOD.—John Gaston, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; William Schmidt, Ninth Iowa Infantry; John Asman, Third Iowa Battery; John Luthe, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; John Gilbert, Company I, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; George Yesson, First Wisconsin Cavalry; Fred Gasser, Fifth Missouri Infantry; Charles Green, Fifth Missouri Infantry; Samuel Germain, Nineteenth New York; George Henry, Nineteenth New York; —— Alling, Nineteenth New York; two unknown; Ed. S. Groneman, Twenty-first New York Cavalry; Samuel Loughman, Company C, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry; George A. King, Ninetieth New York Infantry; George Robisch, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; R. S. Fowler, United States Telegraph Corps; Charles Deggendorf, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Lieut. Daniel McCarthy, One Hundredth United States Colored Infantry; Maj. Carl Schafer de Bomstein, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Henry Kroll, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; two unknown; W. H. Converse, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; William Gunn, First Iowa Infantry; S. A. Woodward, Second Iowa Battery; Burton Wooten, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry; John Littrell, Twelfth United States Infantry; Henry Laufer, Company H, First Iowa Infantry; Ed S. Milton, First Iowa Cavalry; Henry Probst, Fifty-third Veteran Reserve Corps; Ernst F. Amberg, Company H, First Iowa Infantry; Adam Weiker, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; James Woolnaugh, Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Jacob Siegfried, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; James Graham, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Simon La Nicca, Eighth Iowa Cavalry; Cornelius Peaslee, Capt. Wrisberg, Second United States Volunteers; William Mobley, Third Iowa Battery; Peter A. Lorimer, war of 1812; L. D. Cook, Twelfth Infantry; B. F. Davis, Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Silas Chapman, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; Albert Mathews, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Philip M. Weigle, Company H, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry; Lieut. George W. Cummings, Company F, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry; A. D. Carter, Company I, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; H. Madorf, Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; C. G. Lawrence, Company F,

Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry; Nile McDaniel, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; F. H. Duncan, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain A. F. Duncan, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; George W. Barnes, Forty-second Illinois Infantry; W. L. Shankland, Company F, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Lieut. T. A. Spottswood, Company F, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Capt. Leonard Horr, Company F, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Surg. Maj. Stillman H. Smith, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; William G. Kidder, Second Maine Infantry; J. W. Myers, United States Signal Corps; Jacob C. Fulmer, Company I, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Stephen Barton, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Capt. Henry A. Littleton, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Samuel F. Osborne, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Col. J. B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa Cavalry; T. J. Knowlton, Eighth Iowa Cavalry; Sergt. J. W. McDermott, First Iowa Cavalry; R. Mobley, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Lieut. John L. Harvey, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Louis Fischer, Company H, First Iowa Infantry; John Sadler, Company H, Twelfth Iowa Infantry; Lieut. William Wirt Mills, Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry; First Sergt. T. C. Roberts, Company A, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry; Martin E. Krayer; Capt. J. H. McHenry, Forty-third Wisconsin; George Backert, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa; John G. Reinert, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa; Charles Gehrke, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry; Capt. S. S. Newburry, Twelfth United States Infantry; Joseph Turner, Company G, First Iowa Cavalry; Capt. J. F. Conyngham, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; William Potter; Louis Heck; Uldrich Brassell, Company H, First Iowa Infantry; Brig. Gen. William Hyde Clarke, United States Volunteers.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—Frank Spahn, Ninth Ohio Infantry; Peter Winter, Company A, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry; Joseph Heintzman; Peter Pier, Company A, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

THIRD STREET CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—James McManus, Company A, Third Iowa Infantry; John O'Hern, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Frank Trudell, Sixteenth New York Infantry; B. McClosky, Twelfth United States Infantry; John Garin, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; Ed S. Buckley; one unknown; Capt. M. M. Hayden.

KEY WEST CEMETERY.—George Carroll, Company F, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Corp. Maurice Nagle, Third Iowa Battery; William Barnes, Third Iowa Battery; N. O'Brien, Twelfth United States Infantry; A. Cosgrove, Company F, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry; William Burke, Company F, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry; Michael T. Hogan, Company B, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

ROCKDALE CEMETERY.—John G. Skaife, Company I, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry; William Tomlinson, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Thomas Bottoms, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Ralph Frost, John McGinnis.

CENTER GROVE CEMETERY.—Lieut. D. G. Cook, United States Colored Infantry; Capt. Charles F. Brugh, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Thomas Lockie, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Richard J. Raw, Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry; Joshua Knapp; J. L. Wedekind; M. Scott, Company F, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

ASBURY CEMETERY.—Dennis Fitzpatrick, Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt	Adjutant
Art	Artillery
Bat	Battle or Battalion
Col	Colonel
Capt	Captain
Corp	Corporal
Comsy	Commissary
com	commissioned
cav	cavalry
captd	captured
disab	disabled
disd	discharged
e	enlisted
excd	exchanged
hon. disd	honorably discharged
inv	invalid
inf	infantry
I. V. I	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld	killed
Lieut	Lieutenant
Maj	Major
m. o	mustered out
prmtd	promoted
prisr	prisoner
Regt	Regiment
re-e	re-enlisted
resd	resigned
Sergt	Sergeant
trans	transferred
vet	veteran
V. R. C	Veteran Reserve Corps
wd	wounded

FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at St. Louis, Aug. 25, 1861.*]

Col. John Francis Bates, com. May, 1861.

Adjt. Geo. W. Waldron, com. May 13, '61, prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. I, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Company B.

Keller, Oscar, e. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Frederick Gottschalk, com. May 9, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

First Lieut. Jacob Duttle, com. May 9, 1861.

Second Lieut. Joseph Geiger, com. May 9, 1861.

First Sergt. Jos. Leinemann, e. April 23, 1861.

Sergt. Fred. Dettmer, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, Mo., re-e. 16th I. V. I., appointed 2d lieut.

Sergt. Chas. Schaefer, e. April 23, 1861, afterward major 5th I. V. C., and on Gen. Curtis' staff.

Sergt. Theo. Stimming, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 31st I. V. I., 1st lieut. Co. B, Oct. 13, 1862.

Corp. Henry Meyer, e. April 23, 1861, afterward 1st lieut. Co. G, 16th I. V. I.

Corp. Fred. Rhomberg, e. Aug. 23, 1861, kld. Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Corp. Fred. Gallee, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, re-e. Mo. V. I.

Corp. Fred. Strange, e. April 23, 1861.

Musician Abe Herbst, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Musician Ulrich Wyss, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Aeby, Bennoit, e. April 23, 1861.

Amberg, Ernst, e. April 23, 1861.

Becker, Wm., e. April 23, 1861.

Blocklinger, A., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. Aug. 16, 1862, 21st I. V. I., now sergt. Co. E.

Bossler, Jno., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 16th I. V. I., Co. G.

Bruderlin, Albert, e. April 23, 1861.

Budden, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.

Buehler, Geo., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Buehler, Leond, e. April 23, 1861.

Bohlig, John, e. April 23, 1861.

Conzett, David, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 5th I. V. C.

Deggendorf, Fred., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Doerr, Adam, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.

Eichmann, Nicholas, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 16th I. V. I. 2d sergt.

Emmett, Joseph, e. April 23, 1861.

Fischer, Louis, e. April 23, 1861.

Frey, Jno., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek. re-e. 5th I. V. C.

Goennel, Louis, e. April 23, 1861, kld. at Wilson's Creek.

Groetzinger, Theo., e. April 23, 1861, afterward 1st lieut. 27th I. V. I.

Guillien, Emil, e. April 23, 1861.

Hanni, Sam'l, e. April 23, 1861.

Henke, Chas., e. April 23, 1861, supposed to be drowned in Grand River, Mo.

Hoeffle, Jacob, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. in Missouri regiment.

Horr, Geo., e. April 23, 1861.

Jaeger, Bernard, e. April 23, 1861.

Jaeggi, Peter, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, died afterward.

Jordan, James, e. April 23, 1861.

Jungk, August, e. April 23, 1861.

Kargel, Geo., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, died Springfield, Mo.

Keene, Jas., e. April 23, 1861.

Krueger, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.

La Nicca, Simon, April 23, 1861.
Lampert, John, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. Co. G, 16th I. V. I.
Lauffer, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.
Lichtenhain, Jesse, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
May, Victor, e. April 23, 1861.
Merz, Edward, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Meyer, Dietrich, e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Meyer, Wm., e. April 23, 1861.
Moorman, Adolph, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. Co. G, 16th I. V. I. as 1st sergt.
Moy, Rudolph, e. April 23, 1861.
Nessler, Matthias, e. April 23, 1861.
Otto, F., e. April 23, 1861, died of wds. received at Wilson's Creek.
Rein, Jacob, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. Co. G, 16th I. V. I.
Roehl, Chas., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. as 6th corp. Co. E, 21st I. V. I.
Roepe, Jno., e. April 23, 1861.
Sauer, Henry, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 5th I. V. C.
Schaus, M., e. April 23, 1861.
Schoeni, Andrew, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Schueter, Conrad, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. as 1st corp. Co. E, 21st I. V. I.
Schumacher, Leo., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, re-e. Co. G, 16th I. V. I., 2d lieut.
Siegrist, David, e. April 23, 1861.
Steimle, Jno., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Tugel, Herman, e. April 23, 1861.
Valerius, Jacob, e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, died Spingfield, Mo.
Weigel, Jno., e. April 23, 1861.
Weirich, E., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Werb, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Wiedmayer, Chas., e. April 23, 1861.
Weidner, Gustave, e. April 23, 1861.
Weidner, Ernst, e. April 23, 1861.
Weidner, Julius, e. April 23, 1861.
Wiegner, M., e. April 23, 1861.
Wienandt, R., e. April 23, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Wille, Wm., e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Winninghof, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.
Wismer, Solomon, e. April 23, 1861.
Yount, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Zimmerman, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Zimmerman, Martin, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. Co. H, 16th I. V. I.

Company I.

Capt. Frank J. Herron, com. May 9, 1861.
Lieut. Wm. H. Clark, com. May 9, 1861.
Second Lieut. Geo. W. Waldron.
First Sergt. Samuel F. Osborn, e. April 22, 1861.
Sergt. Amos Russell, e. April 22, 1861.
Sergt. Henry B. Gifford, e. April 22, 1861.
Sergt. J. B. Howard, e. April 22, 1861.
Corp. V. J. Williams, e. April 22, 1861, Lieut. Col. Hawkeye Sharpshooter Regt.
Corp. Robt. Williams, e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, 2d lieut. Co. E, 12th Inf.
Corp. E. M. Newcomb, e. April 22, 1861, re-e. in 16th Inf., com. capt. Co. H.
Corp. Cyrus D. Fletcher, e. April 22, 1861.
Baird, Wm., e. April 22, 1861.
Bale, Edward E., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. Co. H, 16th I. V. I., 2d sergt.
Ballou, Geo. H., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Bell, John, e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Beckett, Edw., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 12th I. V. I., sergt. Co. H.
Burroughs, Thomas, e. April 22, 1861.
Bevridge, Thomas, e. April 22, 1861.
Barron, Francis, e. April 22, 1861, re-e. as private in Dubuque Battery.
Bennett, Orson, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, re-e. 12th Wis. V. I.
Clark, Chas. N., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Conger, H. H., e. April 22, 1861.
Carberry, Francis H., e. April 22, 1861.
Cunningham. Wm. H., e. April 22, 1861.
Castinet, Joseph, e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 1st I. V. C.
Dickinson, Wm. P., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 21st I. V. I., now sergt. maj.
Darrah, H. C., e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Duncan, N. E., e. April 22, 1861, appointed adjt. 12th I. V. I., prisnr. at Shiloh and paroled.
Edwards, J. F., e. April 22, 1861, appointed hospital steward 3d I. V. I., now private in 21st I. V. I.
Eason, Theo. E., e. April 22, 1861.
Greaves, David, e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 21st I. V. I., capt. Co. I.
Germain, Lewis J., e. April 22, 1861.
Gunn, Wm. H., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 1st I. V. C.
Germain, Geo C., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 21st I. V. I.
Gould, Charles, e. April 22, 1861.
Gregory C., e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, re-e. 12th I. V. I.
Houghton, Edw. F., e. April 32, 1861, sergt. maj. 4th I. V. C.
Hill, Alexander J., e. April 22, 1861.
Heath, Geo. W., e. April 22, 1861, re-e. 1st I. V. C.
Johnson, H. C., e. April 22, 1861.
Johnson, John H., e. April 22, 1861.
Kelley, H. S., e. April 22, 1861.
Kelley, Wm., e. April 22, 1861, e. in Co. F, West. Eng. Regt.
Lally, Shepard C., e. April 22, 1861.
Lorimier, Wm. H., e. April 22, 1861, appointed Q. M. sergt. 21st. I. V. I.
Leary, John, e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
Morse, Charles R., e. April 22, 1861, appointed Q. M. 21st I. V. I.

Mattis, Silas W., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, 1st lieut. W. E. Regt.
Moreing, Levi J., e. April 22, 1861, 2d lieut. 5th I. V. C., prmtd. 1st lieut.
Moreing, C. W., wd. at Wilson's Creek and discharged.
Mathes, Wm. R., e. April 23, 1861, distinguished for bravery at Wilson's Creek; corp. Co. K, 12th I. V. I.
Martin, John L.
Muncratch, Hubbard, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. in 5th I. V. C.
Milton, E. S., e. April 23, 1861.
Mobley, Wm. H., e. April 23, 1861.
McHenry, Jos. H., e. April 23, 1861, kld. Wilson's Creek.
McDonough, Jas., e. April 23, 1861, private 5th I. V. C.
McDonald, A. Y., e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, 2d lieut. Co. E, 21st I. V. I.
McKinlay, Robt. M., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. in 42d I. V. I.
Miller, Michael, e. April 23, 1861.
O'Grady, James, e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
Pierce, George S., e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, capt. 19th U. S. V. I.
Poole, Horace, e. April 23, 1861, appointed adjt. 21st I. V. I.
Parris, E. K., e. April 23, 1861, appointed 1st lieut. in three-months I. V. I., "Lyon Regiment."
Rittenhouse, A. J., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. 21st I. V. I.
Reed, Charles A., e. April 23, 1861, appointed asst. surg. 9th I. V. I.
Redmond, Chas. P., e. April 23, 1861.
Spottswood, T. A., e. April 23, 1861, appointed 2d lieut. Co. F, 21st I. V. I., dd.
Smith, Samuel, e. April 23, 1861, re-e. as private 21st I. V. I.
Stratzel, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Smith, Chas. M., e. April 23, 1861.
Taylor, John W., Jr., e. April 23, 1861, re-e. in 12th I. V. I. as Q. M. sergt.
Tisdale, Edgar, e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, in 9th I. V. I., appointed 1st lieut. Co. F.
Thompson, F. W., e. April 23, 1861.
Turner, John, e. April 23, 1861.
Weigel, Chas. J., e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, sergt. 5th I. V. C., wd., pris. in Ky.
Williams, James, e. April 23, 1861, wd., W. E. Regt., corp. Co. F.
Wall, James J., e. April 23, 1861, died of wds. received at Wilson's Creek.
Zublin, Ralph D., e. April 23, 1861.

THIRD INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out in June and July, 1864.*]

Col. Nelson G. Williams, com. June 26, 1861, disabled by shock from cannon-ball at battle of Shiloh, resd. Nov. 27, 1862.
Surg. Thos. O. Edwards, com. June 21, 1861, resd. April 8, 1862.
Q. M. Phineas W. Crawford, com. 2d lieut. Co. A, May 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 9, 1862, wd. Shiloh, prmtd. Q. M. June 15, 1862, m. o. June 18, 1864.
Q. M. Sergt. Wm. Brunton.

Company A.

Capt. Richard G. Herron, com. May 28, 1861, resd. March 8, 1862.
Capt. David J. O'Neill, com. 1st lieut. May 28, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills, prmtd. capt. March 9, 1862, captd. at Shiloh, m. o. June 17, 1864.
First Lieut. D. J. Duane, e. as 1st sergt. May 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 9, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 18, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1864.
Second Lieut. Abel A. Franklin, e. May 18, 1861, as musician, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut.
Sergt. Jos. L. Boole, e. May 18, 1861.
Corp. Nelson Winn, e. May 18, 1861.
Corp. Chris J. Durbin, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 14, 1863.
Corp. Hugh Tracy, e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died of wds.
Corp. George A. Dunbar, e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Jackson, Miss.
Corp. Chas. Crawford, e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 18, 1862.
Corp. Geo. H. Wheeler, e. May 18, 1861.
Corp. Daniel McCarty, e. May 18, 1861.
Musician John W. Astley, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 12, 1861.
Musician Jos. Billick, e. May 18, 1861.
Wagoner Chris Sindorf, e. May 18, 1861.
Alexander, Thomas, e. May 18, 1861, died near Vicksburg.
Bennett, M. O., e. May 18, 1861.
Brandlin, Jacob, e. ——, died at Corinth.
Bluhdorn, E., e. May 18, 1861.
Borland, Michael, e. May 18, 1861, died Dec. 8, 1862.
Bailey, Turner S., e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Jackson, Miss., disd. Oct. 7, 1863.
Burrows, Thos. D., e. May 18, 1861.
Crowley, Jas., e. May 18, 1861, disd, Nov. 25, 1862, disab.
Cox, O. E., e. May 18, 1862, disd. Dec. 4, 1861, disab.
Eighmey, P. P., e. May 18, 1861.
Eddy, Richard T., e. May 18, 1861.
Fitzgibbons, Maurice, e. May 18, 1861.
Fields, James, e. May 18, 1861.
Guilford, Thomas, e. May 18, 1861, died June 24, 1862.
Gribben, John, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shelbyville, Mo.
Gilliam, O. M., e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Nov. 5, 1862, disab.
Gardner, Harmon, e. ——.
Herm, John, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 8, 1861.
Harron, Jas. H., e. May 18, 1861.
Keesecker, A. D., e. May 18, 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861, disab.

Lorimier, P. V., e. May 18, 1861.
Laybold, John, e. May 18, 1861.
Murphy, Thomas, e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1861.
Murphy, A. D., e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 30, 1861, captd. by enemy.
McManus, James, e. May 18, 1861, died, accidentally shot Nov. 15, 1861.
McCafferty, Jas. P., e. May 18, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills.
Miller, A. M., e. May 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861, disab.
Myles, John, e. May 18, 1861, kld. Shelbyville, Mo.
Pyke, John C., e. May 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Ryan, Edward, e. May 18, 1861, died Dec. 27, 1861.
Sherman, Wm. R., e. May 18, 1861, died Oct. 16, 1861.
Schrage, John, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Blue Mills, Mo.
Smich, Isaac, e. May 18, 1861, died on steamer City of Memphis.
Smith, Alex F., May 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Smith, A. C., e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. June 19, 1862.
Schloth, Wm., e. May 18, 1861.
Stockdale, Richard, e. May 18, 1861.
Timmins, Richard, e. May 18, 1861, trans. to new corps.
Taylor, Sam'l, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh.
Ward, Edwin, e. May 18, 1861.
Wilmott, Wm., e. May 18, 1861, disd. April 18, 1863, disab.
Winn, James, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Island 82.

NINTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865.*]

Col. Wm. Vandever, com. Aug. 30, 1861, brig. gen. U. S. Vol. Nov. 29, 1862, brev. maj. gen. June 7, 1865.
Lieut. Col. Frank J. Herron, com. Sept. 10, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, brig. gen. July 30, 1862, maj. gen. Nov. 29, 1862.
Asst. Surg. Charles A. Read, com. Aug. 19, 1862.
Adjt. Charles Mackenzie, com. 1st lieut. Co. H Sept. 24, 1861, prmtd. adjt. Oct. 12, 1862, resd. March 30, 1863, com. again Aug. 10, 1863, mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.
Q. M. Jerome Bradley, com. March 16, 1862, prmtd. 2d bat. light art., commission declined.

Company A.

Acker, John, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Ogden, H. T., e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Jan. 2, 1864, wd.
West, James, e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.
Dickinson, Samuel P., e. Aug. 31, 1862.

Company B.

Capt. Paul M. Sweeney, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd, capt. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.

Company C.

Rogers, John, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. April 2, 1862, disab.
Sutton, Jas. A., Sept. 12, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862, disab.

Company D.

Lichtenheim, L. A., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge and Vicksburg.
Hays, John, e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Company E.

Musician M. Schlagale, e. July 3, 1861, disd. Aug. 12, 1862, disab.

Company F.

Capt. Edgar Tisdale, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 11, '62, prmtd. capt. Jan. 31, 1863, resd. July 23, 1863.
Gee, Geo. W., e. Sept. 5, 1861.

Company G.

McKinnis, Robt., e. Feb. 20, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
Pregler, Geo., e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Bentonville, N. C.

Company H.

Corp. Andrew Hamilton e. Aug. 28, '61, died July 10, 1862, wds. received at Pea Ridge.
Fraynay, Wm., e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. March 15, 1862, disab.
Burke, Wm., re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Jonesboro, Ga., died at Marietta.
Blondin, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Crawford, H. D., re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Martinson, Christianson, e. Dec. 16, 1861, died March 15, 1862, wds. received Pea Ridge.

Company K.

Corp. Geo. Greenley, e. Sept. 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Gardner, R. B., e. Sept. 7, 1862.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1866.*]

Maj. Sam'l D. Brodtbeck, com. Nov. 1, 1861, resd. April 7, 1862.
Maj. Ed. M. Van Duzee, com. capt. Co. I Nov. 16, 1861, prmtd. maj. Aug. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 1, 1864, term expired.
Adjt. Nathaniel E. Duncan, com. Nov. 2, 1861, m. o. Nov. 25, 1864, term expired.
Q. M. Jos. B. Dorr, com. Nov. 5, 1861, col. 8th I. V. C. April 14, 1863.
Q. M. S., J. W. Taylor, Jr., Nov. 5, 1861, disd. 1862.
Com. Sergt. James Evans, vet. Jan. 4, '64.

Company B.

Sergt. Dan'l Harbaugh, e. Oct. 1, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died at Macon.
Corp. Madison J. Roe, e. Oct. 1, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died Sept. 27, 1862.
Fry, H. S., e. Oct. 8, 1861, wd. Shiloh.
Jennings, D. P., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862.
Patterson, Jas. W., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Corinth and Tupelo, died at Memphis.
Roe, Chas. E., e. Nov. 10, 1861, disd. April 9, 1863.
Sargent, R. B., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Thayer, Jesse, e. Oct. 8, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, disd. May 8, 1862.
Woodmansee, Isaac, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. Corinth and Tupelo.
Klever, Sam, e. Nov. 23, 1861, died Aug. 24, 1862.
Olsen, John, e. Nov. 23, 1861, missing bat. Shiloh.
Vanberg, Ole, e. Nov. 23, 1861, missing at bat. Shiloh.
Bailey, Wm. F., e. Nov. 27, '61, disd. June 27, 1862.
West, Aug. H., re-e. as vet. Jan. 2, 1864.

Company C.

Henkel, M., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died April 17, 1864.
Hill, B. J., e. Oct. 12, 1864.

Company F.

First Sergt. Henry J. F. Small, e. Sept. 2, 1862, wd. Shiloh.
Sergt. Isaac Cottell, e. Oct. 1, 1862, vet. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. White River, Ark., died at Memphis.
Buckman, Wm. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862.
Crippen, Aborn, Sept. 25, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died May 16, 1862.
Hunter, F., e. January 4, 1864, died at Memphis.
Lee, Jas. F., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. battle Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63, prmtd. sergt.
Pate, Geo. W., e. Oct. 5, 1861, captd. bat. Shiloh.
Pate, Jos., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died at St. Louis, of chills.
Pate, Wm. C., e. Sept. 28, 1861, found dead in bed March 3, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Henry J. Playter, com. Nov. 5, 1861, resd. April 8, 1862, com. again June 4, 1862, resd. Sept. 4, 1863.
Capt. Geo. H. Maffit, e. as private Sept. 24, 1861, prmtd. capt. June 28, 1865, died at Montgomery, Ala.
Second Lieut. Luther W. Jackson, com. Nov. 5, 1861, capt. at Shiloh, died, while prisr., at Macon, Ga.
Sergt. Camna Gregory, e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. at Corinth, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Sergt. John A. Van Anda, e. Sept. 25, '61, captd. at Shiloh, disd. May 30, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Peter M. Brown, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862.
Sergt. Edward Beckett, e. Sept. 18, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Tupelo, disd. May 23, 1865.
Corp. Joseph Evans, e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. George McKinniss, e. Oct. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Corp. Wm. H. McCune, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Atkinson, Wm. L. C., e. Oct. 21, 1862, re-e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Briggs, H. S., e. Oct. 1, 1861, captd. at Jackson, Miss.
Cock, Wm. H., e. Oct. 11, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Nashville.
Crist, John W., e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Crosby, James M., e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Drake, Lyman, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. April 18, 1862.
Davis, A. J., e. Oct. 31, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.
Garner, A. T., e. Sept. 25, 1861, wd., disd. May 24, 1862.
Hamblin, Robert E., re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Horne, George W., e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Jackson, S. M., e. Oct. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Joyce, Michael, e. April 23, 1864.
Kuhns, J. C., re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Mason, John S., e. Sept. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd.
Nuiting, Royal F., e. Sept. 27, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died May 26, 1862.
Smith, Thomas, e. Oct. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, and at Jackson, Miss.
Shorter, James, e. Nov. 4, 1861, captd at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Sadler, John, Jr., e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 11, 1863, disab.
Ward, John W., e. Dec. 2, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Wivinis, M., e. Dec. 29, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Company I.

Capt. Charles L. Lumbardo, e. as sergt. Sept. 14, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 28, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 9, 1863, prmtd. capt. Aug. 5, 1863, wd. at Tupelo, Miss., m. o. Dec. 1, 1864, term ex.
Sergt. James S. Dupray, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. July 12, 1864.
Corp. David Thompson, e. Sept. 25, 1861, died at Shiloh.
Bintner, Wm., e. Sept. 26, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Bryan, Jos., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Jan. 6, 1862.
Coates, Warren, e. Sept. 15, 1861, captd. and wd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. and captd. at Tupelo.

Cohler, Wm., e. Oct. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Dean, Jesse D., e. Nov. 1, 1861, died June 9, 1862.
Delong, John, e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, died at Selma, Ala.
Kohler, Wm., re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. and captd. at Tupelo.
Kelley, John, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Nov. 26, 1861.
Kerns, Peter, e. Sept. 26, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
King, James R., e., Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Lumsden, Alexander, e. Oct. 19, 1861.
McLaughlin, M., e. Sept. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Duprey, Wm. H., e. March 31, 1864.
McKee, Stephen, e. Sept. 26, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Johnson, Henry, e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Nogle, Michael, e. Oct. 11, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, prmtd. corp., wd. at Tupelo.
Robb, James, e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, prmtd. corp., died at Selma, Ala.
Ryan, David, e. Sept. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Stacy, Alexander, e. Dec. 2, 1861.

Company K.

Sergt. James Little, e. Nov. 25, 1861, trans. to 3d Mo. L. A.
Corp. Merriam Lathrop, e. Sept. 3, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died at Macon, Ga.
Dillon, Joseph, e. Sept. 3, 1862, wd. and captd. at Tupelo, died at Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, John H., e. Sept. 6, 1861, wd., disd. April 18, 1863.
Mathis, E. R., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Smith, Charles, e. Nov. 22, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died Oct. 6, 1862.
Matthias, William, e. Dec. 4, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
Heckethier, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
Heckethier, Frederick, e. Jan. 4, 1864, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864, kld. at Old Lake Village, Ark.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Kuhns, Jas. C.
Battles, Azro.
Perkins, Henry, e. March 14, 1864.
Salsbury, John, e. Dec. 17, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.*]

Maj. John F. Conyngham, com. 2d lieut. Co. H, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 7, 1862, prmtd. capt. Oct. 30, 1864, com. maj. July 1, 1865.
Surgeon Josiah L. Phillips, com. assistant surgeon Nov. 25, 1861, prmtd. surgeon Sept. 13, 1863.
Adjt. Oliver Anson, e. as sergt. maj., captd. at Atlanta, prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. D Jan. 1, 1865, prmtd. adjt. May 21, '65.

Company B.

Second Lieut. Andrew D. Morphy, e. as private in Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. of this company Jan. 1, 1865, res. May 31, 1865.

Company E.

Kiene, Peter, e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. and captd. at Corinth, vet. Feb. 2, 1864.

Company G.

Capt. John Ruehl, kld. at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Capt. Leo Schumacher, com. 2d lieut., prmtd. capt. Nov. 14, 1862, m. o. Jan. 3, 1865, term expired.
Capt. Wm. Ruff, e. as corp. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, prmtd. capt. June 20, 1865.
First Lieut. Henry Meyer, wd. at Shiloh, resd. June 15, 1862.
First Lieut. Frederick Dettmer, e. as private Dec. 14, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec 14, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1863, resd. Aug. 26, 1864.
First Lieut. Carl Mehl, e. as private Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 20, 1865.
Second Lieut. Nicholas Jaeger, e. as private Jan. 10, 1862, captd. at Atlanta, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 20, 1865.
Sergt. Rudolph Mohrman, e. Sept. 28, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
Sergt. Nich. Eichmann, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Adolph Peik, e. June 7, 1862, wd. Iuka, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Max Stamm, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
Sergt. Ernst Pitschner, e. Sept. 30, 1861, wd., disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
Sergt. John Lodestein, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. June 15, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.
Sergt. Julius Weidner, e. Dec. 15, 1862, captd. Atlanta.
Sergt. Wm. Baumgarten, e. Dec. 19, 1861, wd. and kld. Kenesaw Mountain.
Corp. Aug. Flechsig, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
Corp. John Kline, e. Dec. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 3, 1864, captd. Atlanta.
Corp. John Lampert, e. Feb. 23, 1862, vet. Feb. 25, 1864, captd. Atlanta.
Corp. Henry Kiel, e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Musician A. Weyershausen, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
Musician Chas. Hoag, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Amberg, Ernst, e. Sept. 30, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
Anderson, Abe, e. Dec. 28, 1861, vet. Feb 28, 1864, captd. while foraging, kld. by rebels while prisoner.
Baertsch Anton, e. Jan. 5, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.
Blankenburg, John, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.

Bossler, John, e. Feb. 23, 1862, captd. at Atlanta.
Brousky, Frank, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, captd. Atlanta.
Dittmann, Ludwig, e. Nov. 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.
Groener, Alos, e. Oct. 14, 1861, kld. Kenesaw Mountain.
Hartmann, John, e. Feb. 24, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Holz, Christian, e. Dec. 15, 1861, captd. at Atlanta.
Isham, Chas., e. Dec. 30, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Joos, Andreas, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. at Atlanta, died at Lynch Creek, S. C.
Kraft, Edw., e. Oct. 28, 1861, wd., captd. and paroled, disd. Aug. 20, 1862.
Lodestein, Arnold, e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. Nov. 2, 1863, disab.
Maringer, Nich., e. Dec. 21, 1862.
Meinhart, Geo., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Mikesch, Theo., e. Oct. 7, 1861, wd. at battle of Shiloh, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. at Atlanta.
Oldenberg, Fred, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died May 24, 1862.
Pelz, Bernard, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died May 23, 1862.
Reichel, Theo., e. Oct. 11, 1861, captd. at Holly Springs.
Rein, Jacob, e. Sept. 28, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
Schmiemann, H., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
Schmidt, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Atlanta, died at Marietta.
Schult, Jacob, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
Vollmer, Moriz, e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, captd. near Atlanta.
Weirich, Ezekiel, e. Dec. 2, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1863.
Westermann, W., e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, disd. March 30, '63.
Weyershausen, John, e. Oct. 5, 1861, died April 18, 1862.
Widmer, Abram, e. Jan. 10, 1861, disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.
Winn, Wm., e. Feb. 23, 1862, trans. to Co. C, 1st Mo. L. A.
Zimmermann, M., e. Jan. —, 1862, kld. at battle Shiloh.
Hildebrandt, Albert, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Edwin M. Newcomb, wd. Shiloh, disd. Feb. 8, 1865.
Capt. T. W. Summersides, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 30, 1864, prmtd. Q. M. S., prmtd. capt. July 1, 1865.
First Lieut. Frank N. Doyle, killed battle Shiloh.
First Lieut. Edward E. Bale, e. as Sergt. Nov. 18, 1861, was private in Co. I, 1st I. V. I., prmtd. 2d lieut Jan. 1, 1865, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 1, 1865.
Second Lieut. Jas. E. Covel, e. as 1st sergt. Nov. 15, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 23, 1865.
Second Lieut. Philip M. Weigel, e. as corp. Nov. 15, 1861, wd. Iuka and missing at Atlanta, prmtd, 2d lieut. July 5, 1865.
Sergt. Geo. L. Whittemore, e. Nov. 22, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, wd. Nickajack Creek, captd. Atlanta.
Corp. H. B. Eighmey, e. Dec. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, missing Atlanta.
Corp. Wm. McKeon, e. March 3, 1862.
Musician Chas. Hoag, Dec. 7, 1861.
Bostater, M. C., e. Feb. 4, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Doty, Emulous, e. Feb. 26, 1862, missing since battle Shiloh, supposed to have been killed.
Kiene, Peter, e. Feb. 2, 1862.
Mullhall, John, e. Feb. 28, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
Mattox, Henry, e. Nov. 22, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862.
Moreheiser, Wm., e. Jan. 7, 1862, disd. March 10, 1863, disab.
Noonan, Patrick, e. Feb. 6, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Simmers, Wm., e. Feb. 12, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Walsh, Thos., vet. March 11, 1864, captd. Atlanta.
Welsh, John, e. March 3, 1862.

Company I.

Lucas, Nich. e. Feb. 4, 1862, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.
Merrill, John W., e. Dec. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge La., July 15, 1865.*]

Adjt. Horace Poole, com. Sept. 2, 1862, capt. and asst. adjt. gen. U. S. V. Feb. 29, 1864.
Q. M. Chas. R. Morse, com. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Sept. 25, 1863.
Q. M. John S. Platt, e. as private Co. E, Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. Q. M. Oct. 12, '63.
Chaplain Jas. Hill, com. 1st lieut. Co. I Aug. 23, '63, prmtd. chaplain Aug. 4, '63.
Asst. Surg. Lucius Benham, com. Aug. 26, 1862.
Sergt. Major Wm. P. Dickinson, appointed Aug. 22, 1862.
Com. Sergt. Eugene H. Townsend, Sept. 9, 1862.
Com. Sergt. Jeffrey A. Parker, Aug. 22, '62.
Hospital Surg. Edward A. Duncan, Aug. 21, 1862.

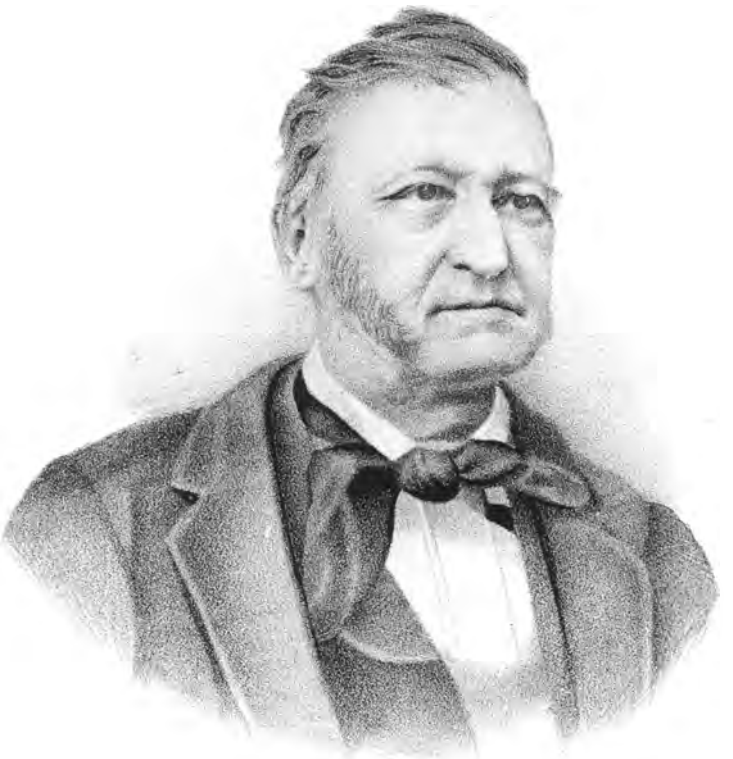
Company A.

Antrem, Nox, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Nov 22, 1863.
Downs, Wm. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died March 17, 1863.

Delaney, E., e. Dec. 2, 1863.
Fuller, L. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd.
Smith, E. W., e. June 4, 1862.
Fengler, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss.
John, E. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Lenstra, Thos., Nov. 28, 1863, disd. April 27, 1864.
Norris, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Aug. 9, 1863.

Company C.

Capt. Jesse M. Harrison, com. Aug. 20, 1862, wd., disd. for wds. Dec. 28, 1864.
Capt. Chas. F. Brugh, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 8, '63, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1864, prmtd. capt. Feb. 6, 1865.
First Lieut. Geo. L. Fisher, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge, Miss., prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 6, 1865.
Second Lieut. John H. Alexander, com. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Hartsville, Mo., resd. Jan. 23, 1863.
Second Lieut. Ed. D. Palmer, e. as sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 4, 1863, resd. June 8, 1863.
Second Lieut. Geo. Andrew, e. as corp. Aug. 2, 62, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 18, '65.
Sergt. Dominicus Hovey, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 24, 1864, disab.
Sergt. Edwin Sparks, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. Iron Mountain, Mo., disd. April 9, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Ed. H. Burke, e. Aug. 10, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Corp. N. J. Brown, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Corp. David A. Haggard, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Corp. B. C. Cox, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge.
Corp. Henry Bedell, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corp.
Corp. John Tuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. John D. Kephart, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Corp. Geo. Andrews, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
Musician Oliver W. Stewart, e. Aug. 13, '62, died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Musician Edwin A. Duncan.
Wagoner Sam'l Lescher, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Allen, Arnold, e. Aug. 3, 1862, kld. Spanish Fort, Ala.
Axford, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, disd. May, 16, 1865, disab.
Albert, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade.
Allstat, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Bowman, Lemuel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Bagley, Wm. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Bottoms, Thos., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Bowman, Crawford, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Burroughs, Z., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Butts, F. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Bradley, John J., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Brady, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Brunskill, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Bottoms, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Ball, Jos., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Barton, S., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Davenport.
Clapham, F. e. Aug. 18, 1862, trans. Inv. Corps.
Carver, W. E., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Clements, Jno., e. July 28, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Cook, R. C., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died on steamer D. A. January.
Crawford, Geo. W., e. June 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Compton, Wm. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Darrow, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 31, 1863.
Dawson, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.
Dean, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Demuth, Matthew, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Dyer, H. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Ellis, Ellis E., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Ewing, P. W., e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. April 11, 1864, disab.
Fern, Benj., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Fern, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Cairo, Ill.
Fern, Robt., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died at St. Louis.
Garth, James, e. Aug. 16, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Graves, Chandler, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Greenley, Benj., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Haven, S. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Haggard, Wm. H., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Nov. 28, 1862, disab.
Hohman, Martin, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Hunt, John D., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Jones, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Jan. 12, 1863, of wds.
Kephart, Conrad, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Kephart, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Kline, Andrew D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
Lane, Chas. E., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Lee, M. C., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Lockey, Thos., e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Logsden, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Logsden, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab,
Luchsinger, F., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade.
Mullart, Ralph, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
McCarty, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1862, captd. at Lavacea, Tex.
Miller, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Nash, Geo., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Northey, Herbert, e. June 6, 1862.
Radford, Adrian, e. Aug. 5, 1862.



John King.

DECEASED.

DUBUQUE.

Radford, Jos., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Rutherford, Chas. H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Cairo, Ill.
Rutherford, Geo., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Houston, Mo.
Rutherford, Sam'l L., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on steamer D. A. January.
Russell, Jas. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. Port Gibson.
Rawl, Richard, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Scripture, Jas., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Sharpe, Jno. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on hospital boat City of Memphis.
Shinn, D. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Snyder, Christian, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died New Orleans.
Spoor, Alfred, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stocks, Jno. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Stocks, Jos. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Smith, Jas. M., e, Aug. 18, 1862, wd.
Simpson, Nathan, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Simpson, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Schultz, Carl, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Tomlinson, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Utter, Alfred, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Ward, Pearson, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Wood, Aaron, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Wright, Wm. A., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Wells, E. G., e. Dec. 10, 1863.

Company E.

Capt. Jacob Swivel. com. Aug. 22, 1862.
First Lieut. Sam'l F. Osborne, com. Aug. 22, 1862, res. Aug. 3, 1863.
First Lieut. Andrew Y. McDonald, com. 2d lieut Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge, Miss., prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1863.
Second Lieut. Ernst A. Renner, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1863, resd. Feb. 7, 1865.
Second Lieut. Michael Houps, e. as sergt. Aug. 19, '62, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 7. '65.
Sergt. H. I. Wetter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Sergt. Anton Blocklinger, e. Aug. 16, '62.
Sergt. Bernhard Kirst, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Corp. Conrad Shute, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Corp. John M. Bucholtz, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Corp. Matthias Bickel, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. David H. Preston, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd., died at Memphis.
Corp. Geo. Burge, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Corp. Wm. Pickup, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. Alonzo Moore, e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. Inv. Corps.
Corp. Aug Hoffmueller, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Corp. John Weitz, e. Aug. 26, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Corp. Chas. Roehl, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Port Gibson, died Grand Gulf, Miss.
Corp. John Allgeyer, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Musician George H. Hess, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd.
Musician Frank Dunn, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Wagoner John F. Muth, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Black River Bridge, Miss.
Allbright, Ferdinand, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died St. Louis.
Anthrom, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Bany, Lewis, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. June 22, 1863, disab.
Boxleiter, Geo., e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld Black River Bridge, Miss.
Bauer, Fred. e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge, Miss., died in field hospital.
Baal, John, e, Aug. 16, 1862.
Brauhn, Fred, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Berkley, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Bartels, F., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Brosseau, R. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Blanchart, P. J., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Burlet, J. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1863, disab.
Bringwalt, Anton, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Spanish Fort, La.
Burge, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Baal, Martin, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge, disd. Sept. 5, 1863.
Burns, Thos., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Memphis.
Busby, R. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Dusenberry, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Duenser, Marx, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Devlin, Peter, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Dobler, John J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Dwyer, Jas., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Deitrich, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died in field hospital.
Fitzpatrick, D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Fuller, D. A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Gowries, Geo., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Gehrig, Anthony, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died Memphis.
Glab, Francis, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Herber, Peter, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Harrison, Wm., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died St. Louis.
Hoffman, Nicholas, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Herkus, John P., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. June 22, 1863, disab.
Jaeger, Adam, e. Aug 20, 1862.
Kessler, Aug., e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge.
Kuntz, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Knabel, Loring, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. June 20, 1864, disab.
Knabel, Dietrich, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Klotz, John F., e, Aug. 14, 1862, wd., trans. Inv. Corps.
Kruse, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Krueger, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Knight, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Lorig, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Lanspach, John, Aug. 15, 1862.

Long, Enos, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Langenckhardt, P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Houston, Mo.
Meir, F., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Memphis.
Marihardt, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Mack, Adam, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Black River Bridge.
Miller, Jos., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Mathews, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. and died Vicksburg.
Nitterauer, D. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Motsch, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
O'Hern, John, e. Aug. 11. 1862.
Platt, John S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Phillips, H. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1862, disab.
Perhamus, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Dyersville.
Preston, David H.
Roehl, Fritz, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Dec. 4, 1862, disab.
Racy, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. and died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Reinhart, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Rankhart, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Nov. 4, 1862.
Rice, William, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Stier, Hermann, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at St. Charles.
Shoepf, Joseph, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.
Schmidt, Joseph, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Stevens, Patrick, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd., trans. to V. R. C.
Sucker, Henry, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Schmidt, Jacob, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Schwaegler, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Dec. 23, 1862, disab.
Stube, Charles, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died on steamer Nashville.
Seigfriet, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Dubuque.
Stallard, D., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Swenk, John, e, Aug. 22, 1862, wd., disd. April 19, 1865, wds.
Vaun, Wm. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Werb, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Wilky, Caspar, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Wolf, Daniel, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wagner, Daniel, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wootton, Burton, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Zugenbuchler, Charles, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Company F.

Capt. Leonard Horr, com. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. May 27, 1863.
Capt. George H. Childs, Jr., e. as sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 17, 1862, prmtd. capt. May 28, 1863.
First Lieut. Peter M. Brown, com. Aug. 22, 1862, res. March 10, 1863.
First Lieut. John C. Wallace, e. as sergt. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 3, 1863, res. June 3, 1864.
First Lieut. James H. Russell, e. as private Aug. 21, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 4, 1864.
Second Lieut. F. A. Spottswood, com. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer Henry Clay, at Rock Island, Ill.
Second Lieut. Aaron B. Story, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 23, 1865.
First Sergt. Alexander R. Foster, e. July 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
Sergt. A. H. McIntyre, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
Sergt. James H. Russell, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge.
Sergt. S. E. Booth, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 25, 1863.
Corp. E. Wright, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
Corp. George E. Hudson, e. August 5, 1862.
Corp. George F. Armstrong, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Corp. Abram H. Jones, e. Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Corp. Charles Husted, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Corp. Charles Gilmain, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Musn. T. C. Miller, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Musn. George Schollian, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. April 17, 1864, disab.
Wagoner Lewis A. Deaver, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Acker, H. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Bradfield, George W., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Boyle, Owen, e. July 29, 1862.
Blanchard, Peleg, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Brown, Robert, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Baker, F. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Bucknam, Jerome, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Baxter, M. M., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Memphis.
Benton, Levi A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, disd. Jan. 24, 1864.
Cunningham, Jas., e. July 22, 1862.
Carvano, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. July 20, 1864, disab.
Cummings, Jas., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Carrol, Geo., e. Aug. 2, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Collins, Samuel M., e. Aug. 3, 1862.
Corey, C. E., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and died Vicksburg.
Comstock, Wm. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Port Gibson, died Magnolia Hills.
Cox, Edw., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dougherty, John W., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Memphis.
Dodson, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 22, 1865, disab.
Delaney, John M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died New Orleans.
Edwards, John T., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, trans. to gunboat service.
Fanning, J. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to 1st Tenn. Heavy Art.
Fish, Herbert, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Fox, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1863, disab.

Griffin, M. E., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hotchkiss, F., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
High, John W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at New Orleans.
Haller, Wm. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Howard, C. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Heughs, I. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Port Gibson, disd. Sept. 26, 1863.
Irvin, Samuel C., e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Johnson, Howard, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Johnson, William Thomas, e. August 22, 1862.
Jordan, L. B., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Port Gibson.
Jones, Wm. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Kerr, Wm. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Grand Ecore, La.
Leehy, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Lowery, Matthew, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Leidig, Geo. B., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Leidig, H. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Lusk, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Luck, Geo. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Mobley, R. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Miller, R. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Miller, Andrew, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Murphy, Lawrence, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Mann, Chester, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Mahony, T., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
O'Connell, Jas. J., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Peters, Jas. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Port Gibson.
Putnam, Wm. F., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Shipton, D. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Memphis.
Sause, Daniel, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Stiles, E. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Story, Solomon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Story, Ephraim, e. July 13, 1862.
Strain, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
Stichler, Daniel, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Satchwell, George, W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Starr, Chas. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Stephenson, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, Miss., trans. to Inv. Corps.
Strain, Robert, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Thomas, Jesse R., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Townsend, E. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Veach, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on hospital boat Avalanche.
Vanhorn, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Vanderburg, H. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Wilson, Chas. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Wilson, Thomas A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863, disab.
Wilson, Geo. R., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Wallace, Jas. G., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Willard, Orson, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Company C.

First Lieut. Archibald H. Stuart, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 27, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 23, 1863.
Dolson, T., e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Fahy, Joseph, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Hines, N., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Haberstumph, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Rinehart, Aug., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Stoddart, John, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Smith, Peter, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Stoddart, Chas. E.

Company H.

First Lieut. James B. Jordan, com. Aug. 23, 1862, res. March 11, 1863.
Corp. E. P. Gillespie, e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Wagoner Joseph Allen, e. June 24, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
Bohanan, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Cole, V. T., e. Dec. 16, 1863.
Dickinson, Wm. P., e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Dec. 7, 1863, disab.
Gregory, Ezra, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Gilbert, E., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Johnson, John, e. July 9, 1862, died Fort Gaines, Ala.
Jordan, W. H., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
Kephart, Alfred, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
King, M. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Kephart, C. E., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Moore, George, e. July 18, 1862.
Mabb, Albert, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Moore, Chas. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died on hospital steamer.
Moore, E. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Moore, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Aug. 2, 1862.
Nichols, Arthur, e. July 5, 1862, wd.
Ridler, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Ragan, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Simpson, Nelson, e. June 30, 1862.
Snodgrass, W. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Company I.

Capt. David Greaves, com. Aug. 23, 1862.
First Lieut. James Hill.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Lorimier, e. as sergt. Aug. 21, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 14, 1863.
Second Lieut. Samuel Bates, com. Aug. 23, 1862, wd. and captd., died of wds. at Vicksburg.
Second Lieut. Geo. G. Moser, e. as sergt. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 25, 1864.
First Sergt. George W. Anderson, e. Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Sergt. Curtis Dean, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd., captd. and died at Vicksburg.
Sergt. James Samuels, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. April 28, 1865, disab.
Sergt. Samuel N. Walker, e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Corp. Elon Rafferty, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge and at Vicksburg.
Corp. Jas. Robinson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd.
Corp. James Beatty, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. June 12, 1863, disab.
Corp. George W. McFadden, e. Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Corp. George Wheeler, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Corp. L. W. Wheeler, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., trans. to accept com. Corps d'Afrique.
Corp. William Chappel, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Musn. Martin L. Rice, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Oct. 2, 1863, disab.
Musn. Jacob Collins, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Wagoner E. F. Sweet, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died on hospital steamer D. A. January.
Angell, John Q., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died at Memphis.
Bryan, Herman, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. May 20, 1863.
Breaky, Andrew, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Baird, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Baker, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Bolton, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at St. Genevieve, Mo.
Barr, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, disd. April 6, 1864, disab.
Bolyan, Martin, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Houston, Mo.
Britton, H. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge.
Carter, A. D., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Castinett, Louis, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Crosley, Gen. H., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Carter, Jos. L., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, Miss.
Crosley, T. S., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Carter, John H., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Clark, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Crawford, Thomas, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.
Cottle, Charles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 15, 1862, at Salem, Mo.
Connell, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dare, Theo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Jan. 11, 1863, at Rolla, Mo.
Dean, Rufus, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Dean, Gilbert, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Delong, Joseph, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.
Dick, James, e. Sept. 22, 1862, wd. and died near Vicksburg.
Delong, Jasper, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Devaney, P. L., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Devine, F. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Ellis, John N., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Eliott, Charles, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Engall, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Fulmer, John C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 22, 1863.
Fulmer, Aaron, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Fagan, Jno. J. e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Griffith, Isaac, e. July 21, 1862.
Green, Alfred, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gilbert, Jos., e. Aug. 18, 1862, captd. at Beaver Creek and paroled, died at Dubuque.
Goodrich, Wm. A., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Iron Mountain, Mo.
Gardner, Sam'l, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Greenly, Thos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Goodrich, Jno. F., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Vicksburg.
Hoops, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Hoops, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Hartville, Mo.
Heitchew, M. L., e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
Heitchew, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
Halfhill, Greenberry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
Halfhill, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Horner, Jno. F., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, trans. Inv. Corps.
Heymer, Thos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Johnson, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Kendall, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
Loes, Nicholas, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Houston, Mo.
Loes, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd.
Loes, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Leytern, N. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Lumbeck, Jos. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Mann, Theo., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Moore, Wm., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Marsh, Sam'l, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Iron Mountain, Mo.
Macomber, Alonzo, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. March 4, 1863, disab.
Parker, Jeffrey A.
Price, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Patterson, Henry, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, disab.
Patterson, Geo., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
Page, Sam'l L., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Dec. 11, 1862, at Hartville, Mo.
Rogers, Jos. L., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Silence, Emanuel, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1862, sick.
Swope, Wm. E., e. Aug. 17, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Steward, Thos. B., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Sabins, Wm. B., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Stevenson, F. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. accidentally May 4, 1863, drowned on way home Jan. 6, 1864.
Smith, Henry, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge.
Thomas, Aug. C., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Thomas, M., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Ward, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Genevieve, Mo.

Woodhouse, J. M. e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863, disab.
Walton, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Yerby, H. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Nov. 10, 1863, disab.

Company K.

Albinger, Jos., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Alford, C. E., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Carpenter, N. G., e. July 28, 1862.
Decker, Clark, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Dalrymple, I., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Davenport, L., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Kerle, Robt. Jones, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Medkiff, Preston, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
McCutchen, Jas. H., e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Nims, Chas., died Dauphin Island, Ala.
Tompkins, Wm.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Beckett, Geo., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Darron, D. D., e. March 31, 1864.
Harrington, John, e. Sept. 7, 1864.
Hoerner, Adam, e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Ham, Wellington, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Harris, Chas, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Masson, Jos., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
McFadden, J. D., e. Nov. 12, 1864.
Rogers, F. E., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Stiles, A. R., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Trenkle, F., e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Webb, Lawrence, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Worley, Thomas, e. March 12, 1864.
Weiland, John, e. March 23, 1864.
Zugenbuhler, A., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Bass, Smith, e. Dec. 27, 1863.
Chapin, H. J., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
Chapin, John, e. Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Clinton Aug. 8, 1865.*]

Surg. John E. Sanborn, com. Sept. 16, '62.
Q. M. Solon M. Langworthy, com. Sept. 22, 1862, resd. Dec. 28, 1863.
Q. M. Oliver P. Shiras, com. Aug. 10, 1862, relieved and ordered to Gen. Herron in Missouri.
Q. M. Sergt. Otto Brodtbeck, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 8, 1865, disab.

Company A.

Cotten, I. S., e. Dec. 2, 1863.

Company B.

Schmitz, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Martle, Mathias.

Company E.

Budd, Chas. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., and Yellow Bayou, La.
Hunt, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Vicksburg.

Company F.

Bower, Wm. R., e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Chase, F. E., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Tripp, A. W., e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Trumblee, Jas. F., e. Oct. 14, 1864.

Company G.

McCanna, Jas. A., e. Dec. 10, 1863.

Company H.

Kautz, Chas., e. Nov. 21, 1863.
Logan, Jas. W., e. Nov. 23, 1863.

Company I.

Capt. Edwin A. Sherburn, com. lieut. Oct. 3, 1862, prmtd. capt. May 4, 1863, disd., re-instated Jan. 27, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Dwyer, E. B., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Fowler, David, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Hall, John L., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Rizer, Wm. W., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Robison, John, e. Sept. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

Lieut. Col. Geo. R. West, com. Nov. 12, 1862, from private Co. F.
Surg. John W. Finley, com. Oct. 1, 1862.
Asst. Surg. Edward Dorn, com. Feb. 18, 1863.

Company A.

First Lieut. John C. Coriell, appointed com. sergt. Nov. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 7, 1863, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, disab.
Wells, John F., e. Nov. 2, 1862, died Rock Island, Ill.

Company F.

Capt. Osmund Bailey, com. Dec. 15, 1862
First Lieut. Geo. W. Cummins, com. Dec. 15, 1862, died Rock Island, Ill.
First Lieut. John W. Markle, e. as sergt. Sept. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 28, 1864.
Second Lieut. Hezekiah Young, com. Dec. 15, 1862, resd., disab., Aug. 29, '63.
First Sergt. John Bostater, e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Sergt. Richard Plumbe, e. Sept. 16, 1862.
Sergt. Harvey Bristow, e. Oct. 1, 1862.
Sergt. Henry C. Weatherby, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. for disability.
Corp. Benj. F. Gowing, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Corp. Wm. G. Lee, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Corp. Martin Kerwin, e. Sept. 25, 1862.
Corp. A. G. Griffin, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
Corp. Henry Schroat, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Corp. John Beam, e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Corp. Richard Pearce, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Musician Geo. Bennett, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
Musician George M. Walker, e. Sept. 16, 1862, disd. Oct. 21, 1864, disab.

Wagoner Jas. G. Cogan, e. Sept. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Allen, John B., e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Butts, Jas. C., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Busch, Anton L., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. July 4, 1864.
Burke, Wm., e. Sept. 5, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1864, disab.
Cole, Thos., e. Sept. 1, 1862.
Canovan, Martin, e. Oct. 14, 1862.
Cosgrove, Andrew, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
Duell, Wilber, e. Sept. 23, 1862.
Davis, Benj. F., e. Oct. 10, 1862.
Dreyhouse, John, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Dinsbaugh, Adam, e. Sept. 16, 1862.
Evan, John, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Evans, Job, e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Everett, Abraham, e. Oct. 9, 1862.
Fugat, Preston, e. Sept. 18, 1862, died at Alton, Ill.
Frank, Jos., e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Gehring, Herman, e. Nov. 22, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
Hillstream, A. O., e. Sept. 24, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
Horsch, V., e. Oct. 16, 1862, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, disab.
Henry, Norman, e. Sept. 11, 1862.
Hayward, Johnson, e. Oct. 2, 1862, died at Rock Island, Ill.
Kemp, Alvah, e. Oct. 13, 1862, died at Alton, Ill.
Knapp, Caleb, e. Oct. 14, 1862.
Kirkwood, Alex., e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. Nov. 20, 1864, disab.
Lawrence, C. G., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Mahoney, Eben, e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. Oct. 3, 1864, disab.
Mathis, E. J., e. Sept. 3, 1862.
Morris, William M., e. September 24, 1862.
Miller, Wm. W., e. Oct. 14, 1862.
Miller, Jas. S., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Nethercut, John, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Oswald, Chas., e. Sept. 24, 1862.
Odiorne, Cyrus, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Patterson, Samuel, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Penny, J. C., e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Rea, John, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Radford, Samuel, e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. May 18, 1863, disab.
Sargent, Jas. J., e. Dec. 22, 1862.
Stafford, Chas., e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Scott, M. G., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
Smith, John, e. Sept. 19, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
Sweeny, John, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Shultz, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Simon, Louis, e. Oct. 13, 1862.
Smith, Isaac, e. Oct. 13, 1862, disd. Jan. 11, 1865, disab.
Sutherland, S. e. Sept. 13, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Schackaba, Geo., e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Schuller, J. H., e. Oct. 4, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
Travis, Jacob S., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Tucker, Darius, e. Sept. 8, 1862, died at Anamosa.
Woods, Jas., e. Sept. 2, 1862.
Westbury, Jos. L., e. Oct. 4, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn.
Warren, H. G., e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Wall, Daniel, e. Sept. 9, 1862.
Weber, Nicholas, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wall, Elisha, e. Sept. 29, 1862.

Company C.

Musician Wm. H. H. Miller, e. Dec. 10, 1864.
McLaughlin, Michael, July 13, 1863.

Company H.

Musician Henry Miller.

Company I.

Evans, John, e. Sept. 20, 1863.
McChesney, Jona., e. Dec. 13, 1862.

Company K.

Butterfield, Geo. D., e. Oct. 1, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Seaman, John, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Spaulding, Rufus, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Weatherby, Henry C.
Yore, Thomas, e. Sept. 10, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.*]

Asst. Surg. Orrin B. Thompson, e. as private Co. C, prmtd. asst. surg. June 1, 1864.
Q. M. Alonzo J. Van Duzee, com. May, 3, 1864.
Q. M. S. Stephen M. Lorimier, May 10, 1864.

Company A.

Capt. Henry Markell, com. June 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Jeremiah B. Howard, com. June 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. Myron H. Beach, com. June 1, 1864.
First Sergt. Thos. C. Roberts, e. May 10, 1864.
Sergt. Thos. Henney, e. May 11, 1864.
Sergt. Lyman Robinson, e. May 11, 1864.
Sergt. Robt. P. Minshall, e. May 11, 1864.
Sergt. Jno. M. Ballou, e. May 10, 1864.
Corp. Chauncey Wiltse, e. May 11, 1864.
Corp. Jno. D. Alsop, e. May 16, 1864.
Corp. Benton M. Harger, May 11, 1864.
Corp. Wm. E. Hilliker, e. May 11, 1864.
Corp. C. W. Wullweber, e. May 11, 1864.
Corp. F. H. Carberry, e. May 14, 1864.
Corp. Geo. G. Johnson, e. May 11, 1864.
Corp. Thos. Burrows, e. May 16, 1864.
Corp. B. W. Jones, e. May 11, 1864.
Musician Aug. M. Wood, e. May 11, 1864.
Musician E. O. Duncan, e. May 11, 1864.
Wagoner Noble C. Ryder, e. May 11, 1864.

Albee, E. W., e. May 11, 1864.
Andros, Claus., e. May 11, 1864.
Angier, A. C., e. May 11, 1864.
Bonner, Jos. T., e. May 10, 1864.
Barton, Geo., e. May 7, 1864.
Bonce, Eugene M., e. May 10, 1864.
Case, Bissell, e. May 11, 1864.
Chapin, Edw. S., e. May 11, 1864.
Christman, Aug., e. May 11, 1864.
Chalder, J. T., e. May 14, 1864.
Conger, P. H., e. May 14, 1864.
Drake, Thos. B., e. May 14, 1864.
Doolittle, E. C., e. May 11, 1864.
Edmonds, Geo. B., e. May 11, 1864.
Foster, Wm., e. May 13, 1864.
Fleming, Wm. A., e. May 9, 1864.
Hadley, F. B., e. May 11, 1864.
Hetherington, John W., e. May 11, 1864.
Kissell, Jacob A., e. May 11, 1864.
Kroll, Chas., e. May 14, 1864.
Lewis, A. B., May 11, 1864.
Lightenhome, Chas. C., e. May 16, 1864.
McCarty, David, e. May 16, 1864.
Mann, Geo. W., e. May 10, 1864.
McArthur, John A., e. May 11, 1864.
Morrill, Richard, e. May 13, 1864.
Morrill, Fred S., e. May 14, 1864.
Newbury, E. S., e. May 11, 1864.
Pier, Peter, e. May 11, 1864.
Palmer, Eugene P., e. May 11, 1864.
Perring, John, e. May 16, 1864.
Parker, Philip, e. May 16, 1864.
Ryder, Sam'l P., e. May 11, 1864.
Ryder, E. L., e. May 13, 1864.
Smith, Geo. W., e. May 5, 1864.
Spencer, Jas. W., e. May 9, 1864.
Simpson, Hiram, e. May 10, 1864.
Spaulding, M. C., e. May 10, 1864.
Schublin, Aug., e. May 14, 1864.
Savage, Thos., e. May 13, 1864.
Scott, Geo. G., e. May 16, 1864.
Tuttle, Lewis B., e. May 16, 1864.
Tuttle, E. K., e. May 10, 1864.
Van Wie, Jas. J., e. May 13, 1864.
Wagoner, Peter, e. May 14, 1864.
Wright, S. H., e. May 13, 1864.
Waller, John R., May 10, 1864.
Wood, E. M., e. May 9, 1864.
Washburn, Lewis, e. May 19, 1864.
Winter, Peter, e. May 14, 1864.
Williams, E. S., e. May 11, 1864.
Young, John, e. May 13, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Robert S. Alexander, com. 1st lieut. June 1, 1864, prmtd. capt. July 10, 1864,
First Sergt. James W. Miller, e. May 3, 1864.
Sergt. E. S. Tuthill, e. May 4, 1864.
Corp. John A. Van Anda, e. May 16, 1864.
Corp. F. L. Drake, e. May 16, 1864, died at Davenport June 15, 1864.
Corp. Jasper Fish, e. May 16, 1864.
Musn. Charles L. M. Keeler, e. May 19, 1864.
Bell, Leander W., e. May 7, 1864, died Aug. 5, 1864, at La Grange, Tenn.
Brown, Wm. M., e. May 6, 1864.
Beadell, John J., e. May 11, 1864.
Davis, Thomas N., e. May 3, 1864.
Evens, James, e. May 10, 1864.
Evens, Geo. W., e. May 4, 1864.
Edwards, Jas. A., e. May 3, 1864.
Fish, Jasper, e. May 16, 1864.
Johnson, Wm. H., e. May 12, 1864.
Keagy, Charles W., e. May 4, 1864.
Miller, John H., e. May 18, 1864.
Metcalf, O. J., e. May 16, 1864.
Parrott, Thomas M., e. April 30, 1864.
Paul, John W., e. May 10, 1864, died at Memphis, Tenn.
Perry, Wm. H., e. May 10, 1864.
Richardson, Frank, e. May 16, 1864.
Riddle, John P., e. May 10, 1864.
Sutherland, Rufus A., e. May 10, 1864.
Stone, H. C., e. May 3, 1864.
Scroggy, M. D., e. May 10, 1864, died July 9, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
Taft, A. A., e. April 30, 1864.
Thompson, Orrin B.
Van Winkle, D. E., e. May 3, 1864.
Van Anda, A. J., e. May 17, 1864.
Wilmott, Jas. E., e. May 3, 1864.
Wright, M. W., e. May 16, 1864.
Wilkinson, Wm. W., e. May 18, 1864.

Company D.

Knoll, Louis, e. May 16, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(100 days.)

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport Sept. 23, 1864.*]

Maj. Geo. L. Torbert, com. July 2, 1864.
Adjt. John L. Harvey, com. July 2, 1864.
Q. M. Sergt. Lewis A. Thomas, May 16, 1864.
Com. Sergt. Chas. Simplot, May 2, 1864.
Principal Musician J. Salisbury, May 6, 1864.

Company A.

Capt. Edward A. Guilbert, com. June 10, 1864.
First Lieut. Stephen D. Stokes, com. June 10, 1864.
Second Lieut. Andrew Hoerner, com. June 10, 1864.
First Sergt. Jas. N. Foye, e. May 4, '64.
Sergt. Chas. A. Wilber, e. May 4, 1864.
Sergt. Geo. H. Marsh, e May 4, 1864.
Sergt. Sam'l Elmer, e. May 6, 1864.
Sergt. Chas. Ohde, e. April 4, 1864.
Corp. Richard O. Chaney, e. May 7, 1864.
Corp. Anthony Trieb, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. Edwin Hancock, e. May 17, 1864.
Corp. H. A. Henderson, e. May 6, 1864.
Corp. Conrad Schmith, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. John Bohlig, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. Adam Weiker, e. May 4, 1864.
Corp. Alex Harris, e. May 7, 1864.
Corp. G. R. Hickok, e. May 12, 1864.
Musician Chas. Deggendorf, e. June 9, '64.
Musician John M. Starr, e. May 5, 1864.
Alexander, Wm., e. May 6, 1864.

Andrew, John, e. May 9, 1864.
Austin, Jas. M., e. May 7, 1864.
Apffel, John, e. May 5, 1864.
Apffel, P. J., e. May 5, 1864.
Bailey, Sylvester, e. May 4, 1864.
Blockly, Matthias, e. May 6, 1864, accidentally killed July 17, 1864, Memphis, Tenn.
Brown, Isaac H., e. May 7, 1864.
Cook, L. D., e. May 18, 1864.
Clark, Wm. J., e. May 6, 1864.
Converse, L. N., e. May 4, 1864.
Daylor, F. A., e. May 7, 1864.
Deggendorf, Hugo, e. May 9, 1864.
Fuller, E. J., e. May 4, 1864.
Gibbons, J. V., e. May 4, 1864.
Godfrey, R. N., e. May 11, 1864.
Harris, Chas., e. May 5, 1864.
Harker, Thos. R., e. May 5, 1864.
Hancock, Jas. J., e. May 13, 1864.
Hancock, Edwin.
Ham, Wellington, e. May 16, 1864.
Juengst, Albert.
Jost, Jacob, e. May 17, 1864.
Kimling, Chris, e. May 7, 1864.
Kopp, Andrew, e. May 4, 1864.
Kroll, Henry, Jr., e. May 14, 1864, wd. Sept. 15, 1864, fell from cars en route home.
Koch, Geo., e. May 7, 1864.
Least, Andrew, e. May 9, 1864.
Lurtey, John, e. May 13, 1864.
La Nicca, Wieland, e. May 9, 1864.
Morrison, John, Jr., e. May 16, 1864.
Miller, Jacob R., e. May 8, 1864.
Manning, N. B., e. May 14, 1864.
Miller, Ernst, e. May 9, 1864.
Miller, Fred., e. May 9, 1864.
Meyer, Henry, e. May 9, 1864.
Munger, N. O., e. May 5, 1864.
McDonnagh, John, e. May 18, 1864.
Overpeck, Eli, e. May 5, 1864.
Pratt, James R.
Porter, Winfield, e. May 18, 1864, died July 7, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
Reed, Wm., e. May 5, 1864.
Reber, A. J., e. May 5, 1864.
Singer, F., e. May 17, 1864.
Scherrer, F., e. May 17, 1864.
Schwagler, John, Jr., e. May 11, 1864.
Sutton, Jas. A., e. May 10, 1864.
Shoenthal, Chas., e. May 10, 1864.
Salesbury, J., e. May 6, 1864.
Schuster, I., e. May 9, 1864.
Tugel, Hermann, e. May 15, 1864.
Vogel, Adam, e. May 9, 1864.
Wandby, Thos., e. May 5, 1864.
Wagner, Henry, e. May 13, 1864.
Webster, D. E., e. May 16, 1864.
Walter, M. W., e. May 16, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.*]

Maj. John McDermott, com. 1st lieut. Co. G, Sept. 19, 1861, prmtd. capt. Oct. 1, 1862, prmtd. maj. June 20, 1864.
Asst. Surg. James Hervey, e. as hospital steward, prmtd. asst. surg. July 16, '64.
Sergt. Maj. John B. Aiken, e. Sept. 1, '61, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
B. V. S. Otto Rothlander, e. June 13, 1861, disd. Dec. 1, 1862, disab.

Company A.

Bell, John J., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Carlton, Geo. W., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Hollenbeck, J., e. Oct. 5, 1864.

Company B.

Farrier Thomas Mullins, e. Aug. 13, 1861, kld. at Rolla, Mo.

Company C.

Capt. Albert W. Hosford, e. as sergt. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 9, 1864, prmtd. capt. Jan. 3, 1865.
First Lieut. Ernest A. Klingenberg, e. as private —, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 3, '65.
Second Lieut. Solomon Smith, e. as corp. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 20, 1862, resd. March 8, 1864.
Q. M. Sergt. O. W. Dunton, e. June 13, 1861.
Com. Sergt. Silas N. Palmer, e. June 13, 1861.
Sergt. Geo. W. Walton, e. June 13, 1861.
Corp. Geo. R. Boswell, e. June 13, 1861.
Corp. Jas. W. McDermott, e. June 13, '61.
Bugler Jos. C. Ervin, appointed Aug. 1, 1862.
Wagoner Purdey M. Byrely.
Adams, Charles A., disd. April 2, 1862, disab.
Beecroft, James W., kld. at Big Creek Bluffs, Mo.
Brown, E. J.
Boswell, Geo. R.
Connell, Hugh C.
Drake, Samuel D., disd. July 15, 1862, disab.
Fanning, Stanton.
Gartley, Robert.
Krapfel, John W.
McCurren, N.
Maxwell, Jos. M., Jan. 23, 1864.
Morgan, Aric.
Needels, Rob. G.
O'Sullivan, M., disd. Oct. 14, 1861, disab.
Rosenberry, N. B.
Scott, D. W., wd. July 9, 1862.
Scherrer, Louis, vet. Jan. 9, 1863.
Smith, E. J., disd. April 9, 1863, disab.
Schertz, Henry.
Stephenson, John S., died Nov. 19, 1862, at St. Louis.
Turner, Jos. A.
Talty, Frank, captd. May 1, 1864.
Timmins, W. W.

Company H.

Hennigan, S. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Hennigan, Ralph, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
King, D. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company K.

Faris, Royal P., e. Dec. 3, 1863.
Johnson, H. M., e. Sept. 28, 1864.
Roberts, C. W., e. Dec. 5, 1863.
Stroud, D., e. Sept. 29, 1864.

Company L.

Capt. Herman H. Heath, com. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. Aug. 1, 1862, maj. 7th I. V. C. Feb. 28, 1863.
First Lieut. James M. Simeral, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 1, 1863.
Sergt. Chas. E. Miller, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Sergt. Horace J. Leonard, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Corp. Dennis Funcheon, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
Corp. Fred. Hazleton, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 7, 1861.
Corp. Wm. McGinley, ——disd. Nov. 16, 1862, disab.
Corp. Ernest Hall, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. July 31, 1862, wd.
Bugler John H. Davis.
Saddler H. H. Mead.
Wagoner Thos. McElwroth, Sept. 1, 1861.
Burns, Caleb, e. Dec. 22, 1863.
Bottwood, Caleb C., e. Sept. 1, 1861, kld. in skirmish Aug. 2, 1862.
Brulot, Aug., e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Cook, Jesse M., e. Dec. 19, 1863.
Chase, Chas. A., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
Cassinet, Jos.
Davis, Jas., e. Jan. 11, 1864.
Davis, John H., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Dooster, Andrew, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Esson, C. G., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Esson, Chas. D.
Fitzpatrick, J., disd. March 11, '63, disab.
Ginder, Peter.
Guthrie, Wm. S.
Gun, Wm. H., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Harrington, Geo., vet. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. April 7, 1865.
Hillman, Geo., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Heath, Geo. W., e. Dec. 30, 1861.
Hall, R. G.
Hendebowick, Wm. H., dis. June 30, '62.
Jones, E. R., e. Aug. 31, 1862.
La France, Louis, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Lawrence, Francis, e. Dec. 10, 1863.
Lambkin, H. F., e. Aug. 31, 1862.
McMyer, Chas., disd. Nov. 5, 1862, disab.
Nowlan, H. W., e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1861, disab.
Nowlin, Jas. T., vet. Jan. 5, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Peak, Solomon, e. Dec. 26, 1863.
Seidel, Ernst, e. Nov. 6, 1863, died Little Rock, Ark.
Sommers, Adolph, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died Feb. 16, 1862.
Scott, M. H., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Thomas, A. B., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Wenger, John, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Wall, John W., e. Sept. 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1861.
Winsor, E. L., e. Oct. 17, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.*]

Bat. Adjt. Wm. Wirt Mills, com. 2d lieut. Co. I Aug. 31, 1861, prmtd. bat. adjt., resd. Jan. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Maj. Edward F. Wallace, e. Dec. 11, 1861, re-e. vet. March 1, 1864, died May 25, 1864.

Company A.

Scott, H. H., e. Oct. 10, 1864.

Company C.

Gray, Wm. W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company D.

Miller, Michael, e. Feb. 19, 1862.
Palmer, Geo., e. March 5, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.

Company F.

Baker, O. E., e. April 2, 1862, wd. Booneville, Miss.
Curtis, E., e. Feb. 19, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
Fuller, L. A., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Fulmer, Henry, e. March 3, 1862.
Dart, Oscar L., e. March 13, 1862.

Company H.

Morrison, Arthur, e. Jan. 13, 1864.

Company I.

Sergt. Darius Garlinghouse, e. Aug. 13, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1862, disab.
Sergt. H. K. Wetherby, e. Aug. 4, 1861, kld. near Okolona, Miss.
Booth, Myron, e. Sept. 1, 1864.
Burns, John, e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Bradfield, Joshua, vet. March 1, 1864.
Coleman, Daniel, e. Aug. 4, 1861, vet., died Memphis, Tenn.
Dean, Morey, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Gerhart, Wm., e. Aug. 4, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
Gordon, Ransom.
Myers, Wm., e. Aug. 4, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, wd. near Hurricane Creek, Miss.
Rankin, John, e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Smith, John, e. Oct. 12, 1864.

Company K.

Dotson, Jos. M., e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Downer, D. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, appointed bugler.

Company M.

Corp. Wm. M. McKeenan, died Jan. 10, 1862.
Strain, Wm. A.
Wallace, Robt. M.
Millsap, John, e. Oct. 14, 1864.

Millsap, Lafayette, e. Aug. 24, 1864, kld. Nashville, Tenn.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Edwards, Geo. H., e. Oct. 1, 1864.
Foster, E. P., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Powers, James, e. Oct. 1, 1864.
Smith, James B., e. March 31, 1864.
Trenchard, A. G., e. Oct. 7, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.*]

Adjt. George W. Waldron, com. Dec. 19, 1861, m. o. June 1, 1862.

Company B.

Saddler Thomas Saunders, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. April 8, 1863.
Fothergill, Robert, e. Nov. 18, 1863.
Rerchel, Fred K., e. Nov. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Kelly, John, e. Nov. 23, 1863.
Bowen, Wm. T., e. Dec. 28, 1863.
Dillon, John, e. Sept. 29, 1864.

Company C.

Houghton, E. F., e. Jan. 1, 1862.

Company F.

Farrier John Pickup, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Buck, George, e. Sept. 30, 1864.
Chapin, John W., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
Stone, Daniel, e. Sept. 9, 1864.
Tarlton, Charles, e. Sept. 29, 1864.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Nashville Tenn., August 11, 1865.*]

Maj. Carl Schaffer De Boernstein, com Dec. 20, 1861, prmtd. capt. Co. F, wd. at Lockridge Mills, Tenn., died of wds. May 6, 1862.
Asst. Surgeon Theo. F. Lewis, e. as private Oct. 7, 1861, com. asst. surgeon March 19, 1864, res. July 15, 1865.
Bat. Adjt. George B. Edwards, e. as sergt. Co. E Oct. 7, 1862, com. bat. adjt. Feb. 9, 1862, m. o. Sept. 30, 1862.
Bat. Q. M. R. Van Vredenburgh, com. 2d lieut. Co. F, prmtd. bat. Q. M. Feb. 9, 1862, captd. at Lockridge Mills, Tenn., excd. Nov. 6, 1862, resd. Dec. 15, 1862.
First Musn. William J. Morgan.
Second Musn. George Reefenstahl, trans. to Marine Corps.

Company E.

Capt. Mortimer M. Wheeler, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 22, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 26, 1861, prmtd. capt. Oct. 16, 1862, res. June 3, 1863.
Capt. Levi Moreing, com. 2d lieut., prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 16, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 4, 1863.
First Lieut. Oscar A. Langworthy, e. as private Oct. 7, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 4, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1864.
Q. M. S. Josiah Conzett, e. October 7, 1861.
Q. M. S. J. S. Foulkes, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Fremont Hussars Nov. 11, 1861.
Sergt. Charles Weigel, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Corp. Solomon Wismer, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Corp. H. L. Overstreet, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to his company, disd. May 29, 1863, disab.
Corp. Henry Sauer, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. July 31, 1864.
Corp. E. H. Dickinson, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. July 31, 1864.
Corp. C. H. Waldo, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 23, 1863, disab.
Corp. J. M. Schleicher, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Corp. Aug. Hammel, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned.
Corp. J. H. Bronson, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Saddler John F. Brainard, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company, disd. Nov. 12, '62, disab.
Farrier James Desmond, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Farrier Gotlieb Hammer, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Bliss, Sanford T., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Birkle, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company.
Beyer, A., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Bischoff, Peter, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Betz, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Brown, C. M., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company, disd. April 29, 1863, disab.
Bertsch, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861, drowned near Fort Henry, Tenn.
Cousins, Wm. A., e. Oct. 7, 1861, wd. at Lockridge Mills, died at Atlanta.
Conzett, David, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. July 31, 1864.
Cummings, Charles, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. March 18, 1862, disab.
Cummings, Robert K., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company.
Cooper, Daniel, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Dotteier, D. H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans to Marine Corps.
Flanigan, Matthias, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Gilliam, C. A., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned to company.
Graham, James, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 13, 1861, disab.
Grash, Jacob, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Fremont Hussars.
Healey, Geo. W., e. Oct. 7, 1861.

Heber, Peter, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Hemmelder, A., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Herkes, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned.
Hanson, Peter, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Hunter, J. P., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Jacoby, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to the Fremont Hussars.
Kinsey, H. T., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Kuntzman, A., e. Oct. 7, 1861, kld. bat. Lockridge Mills.
Lantz, Phillip, e. Oct, 7, 1861.
Lichtenheim, Jos. e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Nov. 20, 1861, disab.
Lafave, Thomas, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned.
Martin, Chris, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Meigknecht, F., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Mathews, A. B., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Meiser, Andrew, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Molliter, Leonard, e. Oct. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis.
Ormsby, E. F., e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned, disd. Aug. 16, 1862, disab.
Pregler, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills.
Pattinger, N., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Pfotzer, Henry, e. Oct. 7. 1861, captd. at Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned, dis. Aug. 15, 1862, disab.
Peters, Jacob, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Fremont Hussars.
Pierce, ——, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans.
Reese, O. M., e. Oct. 7. 1861.
Stewart, S., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Schnering, S., e. Oct 7, 1861.
Schreiner, Jacob, e. Oct. 7. 1861.
Shanklard, W. L., e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 10, 1862, disab.
Sohl, S., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Tebbetts, E. M., e. Oct. 7, 1861, died at Millen, Ga.
Tebbets, W. S.
Thompson, Geo. W., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Trosal, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Winninghoff, e. Oct. 7, 1861, captd. Lockridge Mills, escaped and returned, disd. Sept. 29, 1862.
Wichman, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Winn, C. K., e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. May 15, 1862, disab.
Waldo, H. H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. June 21, 1865, disd.

Company F.

Capt. Wm. Alexander Haw, com. 1st lieut., com. capt. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. and captd. Lockridge Mills, Tenn., resd. April 8, 1863.
Capt. John P. Lewis, e. as sergt. Oct. 25, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 2, 1863, prmtd. capt. Nov. 20, 1864.
Corp. John C. Hoffman, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captured by enemy, escaped and returned, disd. June 27, 1862.
Corp. Anton Imhof, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Corp. George Harman, e. Jan. 1, 1862, captd. Lockridge Mills.
Boehm, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. Sept. 19, 1862, disab.
Caille, James, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863.
Frey, John B., ——, kld. bat. Lockridge Mills May 5, 1862.
Geiger, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. June 27, 1862.
Helfach, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1862, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Henman, Jos., e. Oct. 25, 1862.
Hoffman, John C.
Horchem, John C., e. Oct. 25, 1862.
Mehrdorf, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1862, captd. Lockridge Mills, dis. June 27, 1862.
Munchroth, H., ——
Pals, John, e. Oct. 25, 1862, captd. Lockridge Mills, disd. June 27, 1862.
Sanner, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1862.
Simon, Geo., e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. July 29, 1862.
Steiner, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. June 27, 1862.
Unger, Fred, e. Oct. 25, 1862, disd. June 27, 1862.
Weber, Nicolaus, e. Oct. 25, 1862, wd. at Ebenezer Church, Ala.
Wilker, John, e. Oct. 25, 1862.

Company H.

First Lieut. Benj. H. White, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 9, 1865.
Corp. Hubert Munchroth, e. Jan. 9, 1862.
Bohrn, Lewis, e. Jan. 9, 1862.
Geiger, Henry, e. Jan. 9, 1862.
Horchem, John, e. Jan. 16, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bony, Geo. W., e. Dec. 11, 1863.
Hurley, C. P., e. Nov. 16, 1863.
La Rue, Jesse L.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

Hospital Steward Levi Troxell, e. Dec. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company A.

Melville, F. J., e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company B.

Dunton, Wm. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Schultz, Frederick, e. Feb. 27, 1864. captd. Newnan, Ga.
Woodhouse, Jos., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
Young, Geo. L., e. Feb. 13, 1864.

Company D.

Bagley, Wm. W., e. Dec. 9, 1863.
Matteson, L., e. Jan. 4, 1864, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Moriner, Nich., e. Feb. 10, 1864, vet.
Pursell, John, e. Feb. 8, 1864, vet.
Schwagler, Wm., e. Dec. 14, 1863, vet.

Company E.

Sergt. Eli S. Dickinson, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Corp. S. Wismer, e. March 1, 1864, vet.
Corp. J. M. Schleicher, e. March 1, 1864, vet.
Corp. Chas. A. Gilliam, e. March 1, 1864, vet.
Corp. H. Sauer, e. March 1, 1864, vet.
Corp. Jas. McDonough, e. July 5, 1862.
Corp. Aug. Hammell, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Farrier Jas. Desmond, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Farrier G. Hammer, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Andrews, Geo. W., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Birkle, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Beyer, Anthony, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Bischoff, Peter. e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Baltzer, Louis, e. Feb. 15, 1864.
Bany, Chas. e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Bany, Louis, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Birkle, Wm., e. March 4, 1864.
Corpstein, John, e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Cain, Peter, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
Elwanger, H., e. Feb. 13, 1864, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Fill, Geo., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Flannagan, M., e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Gilham, Edwin, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
Haber, Peter, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Healey, Geo. W., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Hemmelder, Anthony, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Herkes, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Hansen, Peter, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Herman, Jacob, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Kinsey, H. T., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
King, E. S., e. March 25, 1864.
Lentz, Peter, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Matthews, A. B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Martin, Thos. O., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Mitton, F. R., Feb. 12, 1864.
Pettinger, Nicholas, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Pregler, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Pfotzer, Edw., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
Reese, Oscar M., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Rebman, Wm. H., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Reese, Chris, e. Feb. 15, 1864.
Schnering, S., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sohl, Ludwig, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sidell, B., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
Smith, Jas. W., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Schreiner, Jacob, e. Sept. 5, 1861.
Thompson, Geo. W., e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Tuting, Wm., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Trossell, John, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Van Horn, O. H., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Wender, Alfred, e. M. 4, 1864.
Weigel, Chas., e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1863, prmtd. sergt.
Wolf, Geo., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Company F.

Sergt. Geo. Harmann, e. Aug. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Farrier Wm. Kephart, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Dittman, Lewis, e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Duck River, Tenn.
Franke, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Franzkie, Chas., e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1864, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Fleckenstein, Adam, e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Hesse, Geo., e. Feb. 19, 1861, died at Fort. Donelson, Tenn.
Helfach, Lewis, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. Newnan, Ga.
Herman, Jos., e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Horchem, Jno. C., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Imhof, Anton, e. Aug. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Kephart, John, e. March 23, 1864, wd. March 22, 1865, disd. June 16, '65, disab.
Oswald, Jos., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
Oswald, Martin, e. Feb. 18, 1864.
Palmer, Adam, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Platt, Merrett, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Rath, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Sanner, Lewis, e. Sept. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Ungar, Fred., e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Weber, Nich., e. Sept. 11, 1861.
Weiss, Bernard, e. Feb. 28, 1864.
Werner, Jos., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Wilker, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Company G.

Donovan, Dennis, e. Nov. 26, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bolsinger, Jas. P., e. Oct. 27, 1864.
Bizang, Philip, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Buehlmeyer, John, e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Colbert, A., e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Davis, John A., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Deckert, Geo., e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Davis, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Foye, Jas. N., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Gleason, N. S., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Graf, Samuel, e. Oct. 5, 1864.

Grass, Jacob, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Hostetter, Peter, e. Feb. 27, 1864, died April 8, 1864.
Hubbard, E. S., e. Oct. 22, 1864.
Hein, Geo., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Hein, Thos., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Henry, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Korman, Jacob, e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Kempthome, Josiah, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Kraft, Edward, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Kley, Fred, e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Lafontaine, Peter, e. Sept. 27, 1864.
Lafontaine, Chas., e. Sept. 27, 1864.
Lahotes, Francis, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
McEwan, Duncan, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Moy, Rudolph, e. Oct 4, 1864.
Niblock, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Neiberling, Chris., e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Puls, Wm. E., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Rock, Jos., e. Sept. 27, 1864.
Stivers, E. H., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Shubert, Chas., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Straupp, Chas. A., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Shubring, John, e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Sobel, Fred, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Straub, S., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Stropp, Frank J., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Specht, Warner, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Sheeter, Aug., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Strasburg, Chas., e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Tallman, Hinton, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Wright, Richard, e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Wrisberg, Alfred, e. Sept. 30, 1864.
Walker, O. W., e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Weltz, Jos., e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Zanuck, Jacob, e. Oct. 11, 1864.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City Oct. 17, 1865.*]

Col. David S. Wilson, com. Sept. 9, 1862, resd. June 21, 1864.
Col. Sam'l M. Pollock, com. lieut. col. Oct. 21, 1862, prmtd. col. June 22, 1864.
Maj. Dewitt C. Cram, com. capt. Co. B, Jan. 31, 1863, com. maj. Oct. 23, 1864.
Surg. Geo. W. Trumbull, com. Oct. 21, 1862, resd. Feb. 10, 1863.
Q. M. Abram Williams, com. Oct. 21, 1862, resigned March 24, 1865.
Hospital Steward S. M. Rothhammer, Sept. 27, 1862.

Company B.

First Lieut. Tyler P. Rood, com. Jan. 31, 1863, capt. and asst. Q. M., U. S. V., May 10, 1864.
First Lieut. Frank O. Udell, e. as reg. Q. M. sergt., com. 2d lieut. May 18, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 11, 1865.
Second Lieut. Byron M. Richmond, e. as private Oct. 27, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1865, capt. 3d U. S. V. March 1, 1865.
Com. Sergt. Wm. R. Larcom, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Sergt. Chas. D. Ramsey, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Corp. Chris Hanning, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Teamster John A. Fitzpatrick, e. Nov. 20, 1862.
Teamster Jas. Mohan, e. Nov. 11, 1862.
Farrier Chas. Dillon, e. Oct. 3, 1862.
Farrier John Neuman, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Wagoner Mohan Barnard, e. Oct. 3, 1862.
Blank, Ernst, e. Oct. 23, 1862.
Brode, Jos., e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Baldwin, Wm., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
Crawford, Robt. H., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Dyer, Jas. A., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Flannagan, Chas., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
Gelston, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Hardy, A. B., e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Hoover, Daniel, e. Sept. 25, 1862.
Hogan, Michael, e. Dec. 10, 1862.
Herron, J., e. Oct. 13, 1862.
Keller, A. J., e. Sept. 25, 1862.
Le Clair, Geo. F., e. Oct. 23, 1862.
Maloney, Michael, e. Sept. 23, 1862.
Mitchell, Geo. W., Feb. 27, 1863.
Mourier, F., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
McCauley, Jas., e. Oct. 19, 1862, disd. June 20, 1863.
Mobley, John S., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Montross, R. W., e. Oct. 27, 1862, disd. May 16, 1865, prmtd. Q. M. 3d U. S. V.
McKanna, Jas. A., e. Oct. 24, 1862.
Nibloe, Wm., e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Hossack, Jas. A., e. Feb. 17, 1863.
O'Maley, Jerry, e. Dec. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1865.
O'Grady, Thos. e., Nov. 18, 1862.
Rice, Thos., e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Tolbert, M. L., e. Oct. 22, 1862.
Wright, Jas. D., e. Oct. 5, 1862.

Company E.

McKinlay, John, e. Nov. 5, 1862.
Wilson, John, e. Oct. 11, 1862.

Company F.

Lyman, W. F., e. Oct. 4, 1862.

Company H.

Lehman, Jacob, e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Langeneckhardt, H., Oct. 15, 1862, died Fort Randall, D. T.
Plumbe, E. O., e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Weling, Henry, e. Oct. 14, 1862.

Company I.

Abel, Alex., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Sinclair, Daniel A., e. Oct. 15, 1862.

Company M.

Capt. V. J. Williams, com. 2d lieut. Co. I Feb. 2, 1863, prmtd. capt. of this company March 5, 1863.
First Lieut. James Brown, com. March 5, 1863.
First Sergt. Patrick Murry, e. Sept. 8, 1862.
Com. Sergt. Wm. Jones, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Sergt. Bryan Hays, e. Oct. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Albert Loeper, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Corp. Patrick Sullivan, e. Sept. 8, 1862.
Corp. H. W. Gardner, e. Sept. 8, 1862.
Corp. R. McKinlay, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Corp. Paul Falk, e. Oct. 24, 1862, died in field July 22, 1865.
Teamster Thos. R. Flemming, e. Sept. 29, 1862.
Farrier Chas. Johnson, e. Jan. 9, 1863.
Wagoner John Gaffney, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Abel, Alex., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Courtney, John, e. Jan. 9, 1863.
Connelly, Chas., e. Nov. 3, 1862.
Dryer, Henry, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Doyle, Thos., e. Dec. 8, 1862.
Dewstoe, M. R., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Flanagan, Felix, e. Nov. 4, 1862.
Gregory, Jas., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
Gastron, F., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
McLaughlin, M., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
McArty, Alex., e. Dec. 8, 1862.
Maltz, Wm., e. Jan. 12, 1862.
McCormick, Jas., e. Feb. 2, 1862.
McQuillin, P., e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Nolte, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1862, disd. Aug. 23, 1865, disab.
O'Shea, John, e. Sept. 7, 1862.
O'Connell, Patrick, e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Qualters, Peter, e. Dec. 15, 1862.
Schlagle, M., e. Nov. 18, 1862, died at Fort Randall, D. T.
Schoenthal, H., e. Oct. 18, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Adams, Wm. G., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Byrnes, John S., e. Nov. 5, 1864.
Bullet, Oscar, e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Bradley, Porter, e. Oct. 18, 1864.
Bruce, John A., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Brown, John, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Burdick, F., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Bailey, Abel, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Chapman, Otis, e. Oct. 18, 1864.
Chapman, James D., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Craig, Vernon, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Clenderman, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Cain, Timothy F., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Curry, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Clark, Andrew, e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Clarasey, Edw., e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Crippen, Edgar, e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Dolan, Michael, e. Oct. 21, 1864.
Donohoe, Wm., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Dixon, Charles, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Favor, Albert A., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Freeman, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Fredland, Chris, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Goodyer, Wm., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Gouldin, O., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Goodman, D., e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Gerard, Emil, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Herbst, Andrew, e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Horsnell, Thomas, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Hayward, H., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Hoffman, Henry, e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Horffi, George, e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Horsnell, Eph, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Harden, Robert, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Johnson, J. N., e. Oct. 23, 1864.
James, Julius A., e. Oct. 8, 1864.
James, George W., e. Oct. 8, 1864
James, William, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Knee, O. H. P., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Kennedy, John, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
King, William, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Kerns, D., e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Kline, John, e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Lawrence, A. T., e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Lane, Daniel, e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Letich, John, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Leocheur, Jas. R., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Lavery, H., e. Nov. 5, 1864.
Loughron, Jos. O., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Largy, Patrick, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
McKinstry, L. S., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Mason, Milton, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Mehrdorf, Henry, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
McKenna, Owen, e. Oct. 22, 1864.
Mercer, James, e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Miller, Jos. K., e. Oct. 28, 1864.
Nelson, John H., e. Oct. 21, 1864.
Nelson, James, e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Norman, Thos. E., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Nixon, James, e. Oct. 21, 1864.
Peters, George W.
Presho, Charles, e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Phelps, William, e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Piper, Thos. J., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Richie, Frank, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Shaffer, Nelson, e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Shorter, John W., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Tonsler, Horace, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Thompson, Peter, e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Walker, M., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Woodward, A. G., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Wilkenson, Jebus, e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Waterman, A. J., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Waid, John, e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Young, Robert D., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Young, John, e. Oct. 7, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*These companies were mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866.*]

Col. Herman H. Heath, com. maj. Jan. 8, 1863, prmtd. capt. Co. L, 1st I. V. C., prmtd. col. May 3, 1865, brev. brig. gen. U. S. V. March 13, 1865.
Maj. Geo. M. O'Brien, com. May, 15, 1863, brev. lieut. col. and col., brev. brig. gen. March 13, 1865.
Maj. Jas. B. David, com. capt. June 3, '63, prmtd. maj May 3, 1865.
Chief Bugler Jos. Killian, e. March 12, 1863.

Company A.

Bartlett, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Boyd, Jos. H., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Bartlett, M., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Grimes, Chas., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Jones, F., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
White, Austin, e. Oct. 12, 1864.

Company B.

Brougham, Thos., e. March 16, 1863.
Bond, H. E., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Nicholason, Thos., e. April 15, 1863.

Company C.

Kane, Stephen, e. March 31, 1863.
Ryan, John, e. April 11, 1863.
Stiles, Nathan, e. Feb. 27, 1863, disd. Oct. 20, 1865, disab.

Company E.

First Lieut. Edward F. Ormsby, e. as 1st sergt. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd. 2d. lieut. June 3, '65, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 23, '66.
Second Lieut. Jas. Fitzpatrick, e. as sergt. April 11, '63, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 23 '66.
Wagoner Peter Simmons, e. April 2, '63, died Ft. Kearney Sept. 22, 1865.
Belle, Andres, e. March 13, 1863.
Horch, N., e. March 17, 1863.
Leustra, John, e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Sommerfield, F., e. Feb. 12, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien, com. June 3, 1863, resd. Feb. 1, 1866.
Q. M. S. Cornelius Downey, e. March 2, 1863.
Farrier Patrick O'Keefe, e. April 11, 1863, disd. Dec. 9, 1864, disab.
Braga, A. J., e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Fairburn, W. J., e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Hakel, Wm., e. April 20, 1863, accidentally kld. Cottonwood Springs.
Hunter, I. P., e. May 18, 1863.
Hughes, Jas., e. April 21, 1863.

Company G.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Heath, com. June 16, 1863, accidentally kld. at Cottonwood Springs, March 21, 1864.
Cowles, E. S., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Heald, A. S., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Hadley, M. B., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Higgins, Edward, e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Lennan, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
O'Brien, James, e. May 20, 1863.
Palmer, Richard, e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Reusch, Adam, e. April 11, 1863.
Story, P. C., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Sampiere, Jos., e. March 7, 1863.
Sprengler, J. M., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Taylor, Jno. A., e. Oct. 8, 1864.

Company H.

Capt. Daniel S. Malven, com. July 13, '63. disd. July 9, 1864.
Com. Sergt. Wm. Sommerfield, e. June 29, 1863.
Reese, Wm., e. July 10, 1863.
Struthers, Wm. H., e. June 17, 1863.
Brown, Peter M., e. Aug. 26, 1863.
Jordan, Jas. B., e. Aug. 26, 1863.
Michael, Geo. W., e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Michael, Jno. D., e. Oct. 17, 1864.

Company K.

Pattee, Morris, e. Oct. 12, 1864, disd. June 20, 1865.
Pattee, John W., e. Oct. 12, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Clark, Chas., e. Nov. 7, 1864.
Cowles, H. D., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Griffin, Jno., e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Howard, Chas., e. Oct. 24, 1864.
Hawley, Wallis, e. Oct. 21, 1864.
McCardle, Jas., e. Oct. 22, 1864.
Parsons, P. P., e. Nov. 3, 1864.
Story, Wm. H., e. Oct. 12, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[*NOTE—This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*]

Col. Jos. B. Dorr, com. April 14, 1863, prmtd. Q. M. of 12th I. V. I., wd. at Waverly, Tenn., wd. and captd. Lovejoy's Station, exchanged, died at Macon, Ga.
Adjt. Henry H. Belfield, com. 2d lieut. Co. G Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. adjt. May 14, 1864, captd. Neeman, Ga.
Q. M. Cornelius Bennett, com. April 20, 1864, captd. Neeman, Ga.

Company C.

Capt. Phillip C. Morehiser, com. Sept. 30, 1863, captd. Neeman, Ga.
First Lieut. Wm. Wallace, e. as Sergt. Aug. 28, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 1, 1865.
Second Lieut. Chas. A. Wilber, e. as —, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 22, 1865.
Teamster John Duffak, e. July 25, 1863.
Chettle, John D., e. June 27, 1863.
Gossman, M., e. Aug. 6, 1863.
Kenney, John, e. Sept. 3, 1863.
Lagarce, Fred'k, e. Aug. 20, 1863, died at Bellevue.
La Nicca, Simon, e. Aug. 26, 1863.
Mason, Jos. A., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Roach, Jas. S., e. July 28, 1863.
Rickard, Lemuel.
Wampach, M., e. Sept. 3, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Brown, Thos., e. Oct. 19, 1864.
Bente, Wm., e. Oct. 13, 1864.
Berrill, Patrick, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Ballard, H. H., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Doherty, S. P., e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Dilly, J. W., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Dick, Jas. C., e. Nov. 3, 1864.
Farlin, Theo., e. Sept. 28, 1864.
Jones, Chas., e. Dec. 22, 1864.
Monlux, Ezra, e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Niles, P. W., e. Oct. 12, 1864.
Quade, F. L., e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Rosemire, Richard, e. Oct. 10, 1864.
Reber, A. J., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Stewart, Thos., e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Shiner, Geo., e. Oct. 15, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out in February and March, 1866, at Little Rock, Ark.*

Company B.

Lewis, John, e. Sept. 29, 1863.
Phillips, Simon, e. Sept. 26, 1863.

Company E.

O'Conners, Wm. T., e. Nov. 7, 1863.

Company F.

Cox, Oliver E., e. July, 20, 1863, disd. July 7, 1865, disab.

Company I.

Capt. John J. Lambert, com. 1st lieut. Co. K Nov. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. of this company March 9, 1865.

Company K.

First Lieut. Volney Curtis, e. as corp. Oct. 24, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 9, 1865, resd. Aug. 23, 1865.
Samuel Cooper, e. Nov. 1, 1863.
Kennedy, Alex., e. Oct. 4, 1863, died at St. Louis May 16, 1864.
Wallin, Rog., e. Oct. 28, 1863, died at De vall's Bluff, Ark.

Company M.

Sullivan, Patrick, e. Oct. 20, 1863, died at Keokuk June 4, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Degel, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Degel, John H., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Lisher, Jas. N., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
O'Brien, John, e. Oct. 15, 1864.
Russell, F. W., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
St. John, D. B., e. Oct. 12, 1864.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

Company C.

First Lieut. Randolph Mahlon, appointed Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. July 1, 1862.

Company F.

First Lieut. Wm. Tweedale, Sept. 14, 1861, prmtd. capt., then maj.
Second Lieut. Silas W. Mattis, Sept. 14, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Co. C.
First Sergt. John McLaren, Aug. 28, 1861, sergt. maj. Jan. 13, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 1, 1862, m. o. as 1st lieut. Oct. 12, 1863.
Sergt. John W. Dougherty, Aug. 23, 1861.
Sergt. Jas. F. Miner, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Sergt. Thos. O'Brien, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
Musician Aug. Green, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
Artisan Columbus Bosteder, Sept. 23, '61.
Artisan J. W. French, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Artisan Jos. Needles, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Artisan C. Schoenthal, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Artisan F. Wagner, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Artisan Louis Webber, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Abernethy, Moses F., e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. Dec. 26, 1862, disab.
Alexander, Geo. L., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
Ball, Oscar C., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Bradley, Smith A., e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Dickey, Jos., e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. Jan 15, 1863, disab.
Evans, L. K., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
Gardner, L. B., e. Oct. 11, 1861.
Grover, Samuel, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disab.
Hemsbranch, D., e. Sept. 19, 1861, died March 30, 1863.
Kelley, Wm., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
King, E. S., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Robinson, James, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
Smith, James, e. Oct. 11, 1861, died May 13, 1862.
Sullivan, John, e. Sept. 25, 1861.
White, Peter, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Nov. 6, 1861.
Williams, James, e. Sept. 11, 1861.

Company I.

Corp. Andrew F. Wiley, e. Oct. 8, 1861.
Artisan Geo. D. Bennet, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Artisan Sam'l Potter, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Artisan Geo. Robinson, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
Artisan Montillon Smith, e. Sept. 30, '61.
Artisan Eli Winiger, e. Oct. 3, 1861, prmtd. Q. M. Sergt., then 1st lieut.
Lynch, S. L., e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Mack, Martin, e. Sept. 24, 1861, died Feb. 8, 1862.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Virgil J. David, com. Aug. 17, 1861, resd. Sept. 29, 1862.
Sergt. Leander J. White, e. Feb. 24, 1862.
Sergt. Henry R. Horr, e. Aug. 17, 1862.
Corp. Chas. H. Stearns, ——, disd. June 3, 1862.
Corp. Robt. Z. Bell, e. Oct. 26, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
Corp. F. T. Steward, ——, died March 31, 1862, at Cassville, Mo.
Bemis, H. R., e. Aug. 17, 1862, disd. June 3, 1862.
Dale, Henry, e. Aug. 17, 1862, died Dallas, Ga.
Martin, Henry, e. Aug. 17, 1862, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Parrott, Jas. P., e. Oct. 14, 1864.
Wood, C. B., e. Aug. 17, '62, died St. Louis.
Wearmouth, Geo., e. Aug. 17, 1862, kld. bat. Atlanta.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[NOTE.—*This battery was mustered out at Davenport Oct. 3, 1865.*]

Capt. Mortimer M. Hayden, com. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Oct. 3, 1864.

Warren Lewis

DUBUQUE.

Sr. Second Lieut. Wm. M. Crozier, com. Sept. 16, 1861, disd. Jan., 1862.
Sr. Second Lieut. Jerome Bradley, com. jr. 2d lieut. Sept. 16, 1861, prmtd. sr. 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1862, Q. M. 9th I. V. I. May 1, 1862.
Jr. Second Lieut. Dan'l W. Lee, e. as ——, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1862, resd. Oct. 11, 1862.
Sergt. Spencer Forshee, disd, Dec. 7, 1862, disab.
Sergt. John Phelan.
Sergt. George W. Goldthorpe, re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Sergt. Jos. J. Dengl.
Sergt. Wm. H. Gilford, re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Corp. Maurice D. Nagle.
Corp. Robert McFate.
Corp. David H. Rowles, wd. at Pea Ridge, Ark.
Corp. E. H. Harkins.
Corp. J. H. Wise.
Wagoner Edward Mobley.
Asmus, John.
Barnes, William.
Barrow, Francis, re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, '63, disd. Dec. 8, 1864, disab.
Blondin, Samuel.
Byrne, John.
Boyle, Thomas, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Connovan, John, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.
Cone, M., vet. vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Carroll, Jas. B., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Field, William, wd. at Pea Ridge.
Foster, F. A., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Gazzard, George, wd., disd. Dec. 8, 1862.
Goodell, E. P., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Hayes, John.
Harker, J. E., e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Kennedy, John, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.
Kelley, M.
Lowell, F. A., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Long, R. J., died at Little Rock.
Loftus, Patrick, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
McFatie, Robert.
Morton, Charles A., e. March 28, 1864.
Maloney, Thomas, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
McIntyre, Richard, e. Oct. 8, 1864.
Manders, Peter, died at Spruce Mills Dec. 13, 1864.
McManus, Peter.
Mabe, Julius F., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Mabe, B. W., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Noon, M., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Nagle, Jas. P., disd. Aug. 13, 1862, disab.
Nagle, E. W., e. Aug. 27, 1862.
O'Day, Andrew.
O'Meara, Patrick, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Phelan, John, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Phelps, Abram.
Preston, Albert, e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Roper, Robert, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Riley, Patrick, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.
Reed, Albert, e. Dec. 22, 1861.
Timms, D. S., died. Jan. 22, 1864.
Tibbles, S. L.
Turnbull, Wm. C.
Welden, M.
West, Jesse H., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, died at Little Rock.
Worden, Oscar D., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Woodward, S. A., vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
Watson, Wm. I., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
Widman, George.
Wyss, John, e. Oct. 4, 1864.
Herron, D. R.

FOURTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Sr. Second Lieut. John H. Alexander, com. Nov. 23, 1863, m. o. for promotion Jan. 1, 1865.
Arnold, John W., e. Aug. 3, 1864.
Smith, John, e. May 20, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Veteran Infantry.

Corp. Daniel McCarty, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Corp. John C. Pyke, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Clouse, Mathis, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Eighmey, Parley P., e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Eddy, R. T., e. June 8, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Fields, James A., e. June 8, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Laybold, John, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Schloth, William, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Taylor, John, e. April 6, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Ward, E. H., e. June 8, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Wheeler, Geo. H., e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Keller, Oscar, e. Aug. 26, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Fifth Infantry.

Molvin, J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. in August, 1864.
Donnivan, Dennis, e. Nov. 27, 1863, m. o. in August, 1864.
Donovan, John, e. Nov. 5, 1863, m. o. in August, 1864.

Eleventh Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Frederick Meyer, com, April 14, 1863, resd. June 5, 1863.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Smith, David, e. Dec. 19, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Surg. George M. Staples, com. Nov. 2, 1861, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Kelly, J., e. Sept. 30, '64, m. o. Nov. 16, '64.
Dexter, Charles A., Jan. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
McGinley, William, e. Jan. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Residuary Battery Fourteenth Infantry.

Bentley, Edw. H., e. Jan. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
Winters, James, e. March 18, 1862, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. Oscar S. Chase, com. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1862.
Sergt. J. E. Wolf, e. June 17, 1862, disd. Feb. 27, 1863, disab.
Ernstdorf, Peter, e. July 8, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
Gould, Geo. H., e. July 8, 1862, died Nov. 18, 1862.
Irvin, John, e. June 18, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
Johnson, William, e. June 22, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863, m. o. July 20, 1865.
Lutchinger, C., e. July 25, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
O'Riley, Patrick, e. June 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 28, 1862, disab.
Bear, Michael.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Thompkins, O., e. Oct. 11, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
Gates, T. J., e. Oct. 11, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Connell, John E., e. June 28, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Garrity, Edward.

Thirty-second Infantry.

Adjt. Wm. L. Carpenter, e. as private Aug. 11, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 8, 1863, prmtd. adjt. Oct. 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.
(Consolidated with Thirty-eighth.)

Hart, Frank H., e. Nov. 4, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Garner, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Twombley, Cyrus S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Hallsted, James, e. Sept. 10, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Randolph, J. F., e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
King, H. A., e. Nov. 29, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Patrick A. Smyth, com. April 29, 1863, captd. Marks Mills, Ark.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Edward A. Duncan, com. Nov. 3, 1862, resd. July 24, 1863.
Adjt. Henry W. Pettit, com. Sept. 15, 1862, resd. April 15, 1863.
Randolph, J. F., e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Hallsted, James, e. Sept. 10, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Garner, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Twombly, Cyrus L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Foster, G. H.

Forty-first Infantry.

Heacock, J., e. Oct. 8, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.

Forty-seventh Infantry.

Reppe, Wm., e. May 18, 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Truax, Walter E., e. June 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

First Infantry, A. D.

Sergt. Albert Linzy, e. Sept. 12, 1863, died Oct. 26, 1863.

Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Henni, Chris, e. May 21, 1861, died April 24, 1863.
Icher, John, e. May 21, 1861, disd. Sept. 1, 1863, disab.

Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Conzet, John, e. May 25, 1861.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Ditorick, Thos., e. May 24, 1861.

Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Fengler, E., e. July 5, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.

Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Kelley, Patrick, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

First Lieut. John W. Scott, e. July 22, '61.
Barnes, Geo. W., e. Aug. 4, 1861, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, wd.

Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

McCaffrey, Patrick, e. Sept. 3, 1861.

First Illinois Artillery.

Laha, Frank K., e. Feb. 1, 1862.
McGeorge, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862.
McGeorge, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862.
Garring, J. C., e. Jan. 29, 1862.

Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

Carney, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Wright, F. W., e. Oct. 14, 1861.

First Infantry (Missouri State Militia).

Sass, John, e. March 25, 1862.

Third Missouri Infantry.

Sergt. Silas Garber. e. Nov. 7, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut.
Corp. Geo. Yorent, e. Nov. 7, 1861, prmtd. sergt.
Corp. Henry C. McKee, e. Oct. 13, 1861.
Corp. Geo. White, e. Oct. 24, 1861.
Corp. Abram Garber, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
Bickford, O. P., e. Oct. 19, 1862.
Beddow, M. T., e. Nov. 9, 1862.
Craig, Vernon, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
Cooper, Thos. E., e. Dec. 9, 1861.
Dunner, A. B., e. Oct. 26, 1861.
Garber, Isaac, e. Nov. 9, 1861, died Sept. 13, 1863.
Goodenow, Chas. E., e. Nov. 9, 1861.
Goodenow, F. A., e. Oct. 9, 1861.
Graham, F. T., e. Oct. 24, 1861.
Henry, Martin, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Houser, Thompson, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Lee, Samuel, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
McEvers, John N., e. Oct. 24, 1861.
McKee, Theo. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died July 18, 1863.
Nickols, S. M., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died March 19, 1862.
Oglesbee, H. H., e. Oct. 26, 1861.
Osterdock, Jos. F., e. Oct. 26, 1851.
Porter, Geo. W., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
Shaw, Wm., e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. May 16, 1862.
Staire, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. May 16, 1862.
Woodrow, T. C., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
Woolridge, G. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861, prmtd. corp.
Young, Jefferson, e. Nov. 7, 1861.

Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

Sergt. Chas. Krege, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Sergt. Chas. Wiedmayer, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Sergt. Gustav Schroder, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Corp. Phillip Motsch, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Althaus, Bernard, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Figg, Aug., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Kessler, Aug., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. March —, 1862.
Lange, Robert W.

Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Bitter, Jacob, disd.

Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

Wolf, Wm., e. Dec. 7, 1863.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Carrier, L. L., e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 14, 1863.
Chark, H. D., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Frantz, Jacob H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Largent, J. L. F., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
Price, George R., e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Williams, T. J.

Twelfth Regular Infantry.

Bedicut, Albertus.
Hill, Amos.
Heines, Adam.
Mauley, P.
Merks, P.
Milan, J. M.
Riley, William.
Roche, P.
Rooney, Peter.
Wilson, A. W.
Ashley, D. C.
Anderson, John.
Byrnes, Geo.
Bugley, Lorenzo.
Burke, Patrick.
Bobleter, J. A.
Connelly, Simon.
Cummins, Thos.
Carmody, P.
Callen, John.
Cramer, J. C.
Donegan, H.
Drummond, W.
Dewey, T.
Davis, Ovon.
Fitzgerald, J.
Foland, F. F.
Gruber, N. E.
Guldenpemig, F. K.
Henderson, R. B.
Herley, P.
Hoeg, W. A.
Haynes, A.
Jones, H. A.
Kress, R.
Kegreiss, John.
Meagher, J. P. G.
Morris, M. P.
Mervin, M.
Pascoe, John R.
Richards, Franklin.
Stevens, Gilman.
Tucker, W. R.
Vogel, John.
Vassar, John.
Woodington, Charles.
Becket, Henry, Jr.
Brasher, J. O.
McGinnis, Daniel.
McGinnis, James.
Longueville, L.
Boland, James.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Crime in Dubuque County has not been in excess of that of other counties in the State, especially when the cosmopolitan character of the population is considered. The following are among the more prominent murder cases of record:

Gillick Murder.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, March 30, 1858, occurred one of the most brutal murders which ever took place in Dubuque. A tailor named F. Gillick, residing on Fifth, between Main and Iowa streets, had for some time previous been in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and abusing his wife. On the morning of the day on which his bloodthirsty disposition found final expression, his wife found him in a saloon drunk, and requested that he accompany her home. He replied by saying, "I will go home when I get ready." At this, she left him. He followed soon after, and, becoming engaged in a quarrel, at last drew a pistol and shot her in the left side. Drs. Sprague and Burge were summoned at once, but could furnish no relief, the unfortunate woman dying about 10 o'clock that night.

The coroner held an inquest on the following day, returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. Gillick was arrested, and; after a trial lasting five days, was convicted, and, by Judge T. S Wilson, sentenced to be hanged on the 29th day of April, 1859. The verdict was appealed from, and the case taken to the Supreme Court, by which tribunal a decision was renderod on January 2, 1860, affirming the decision of the lower court, and naming April 27 of the same year, as the day for the execution of the prisoner.

As early as 7 o'clock on the morning of the fatal day, the streets in front of the jail began to fill up, and by 9 o'clock there was not a standing place or a roof unoccupied in the vicinity.

No visitors were admitted into the jail until the hour of execution. A short time previous, he bade farewell to the prisoners, and, passing out through the roadway with a clergyman, entered a close carriage, and the procession moved in the following order to the place of execution, which was an open space south of Eagle Point:

Carriage with Officials.
Two Companies of Military.
Carriage with Prisoner, Clergy, etc.
One Company of Military.
Carriage with Reporters.

Upon arriving at the scaffold, the military formed in a square, into which Gillick was led. He ascended the scaffold without hesitation, and was followed by the Revs. Durnin and Donellan, Sheriff Cummings, Deputy Sheriff Hewitt and Sheriff Edy, of Delaware County.

At the conclusion of the reading of the warrant, the prisoner knelt, and engaged in religious exercises. Without apparent fear, he seemed the devout Christian engaged in prayer.

The services over, he kissed the clergymen, shook hands with Sheriff Cummings and his deputy, and, declining to make any remarks, the rope which held the trap was cut, and Gillick ceased from troubling. The fall broke his neck, and he died calmly and without evincing any symptoms of pain.

After hanging twenty minutes, the body was cut down, and interred in the Catholic cemetery, under the auspices of a committee representing the society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Rev. James B. Donellan officiating at the grave.

Wood Murder.—On the night of November 9, 1859, a man named Joseph Wood was found in front of Chambers & Ryder's, on First street, with his skull crushed in. The man was cared for, and, on the succeeding day, John Gleason and Constable Cadman arrested two men, Edward Mooney and Daniel Clifford, charged with the crime of murder. Wood died two days after. The prisoners were indicted, and the trial of Mooney commenced before Judge T. S. Wilson on Monday, December 12, 1859, that of Clifford being called on the Saturday following. Both were convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 19, 1860. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court in the case of Mooney, but Clifford was hanged on the day appointed.

At 10 minutes before 11, on the day of execution, he was escorted to the scaffold erected in the jail yard by the Rev. Mr. Durnin, Sheriff, G. W. Cummings and Deputy Hewitt. He mounted the scaffold, and, at the conclusion of the reading of the warrant, engaged in devotional exercises with Fathers Donellan and Durnin. Both of these prelates embraced the prisoner. When they descended, he walked upon the trap and contemplated the crowd. His arms were bound by Deputy Hewitt, the noose adjusted, the black cap concealed his countenance, when Sheriff Cummings cut the rope, and Clifford's race was run.

After hanging twenty-three minutes, life was pronounced extinct, and the body was coffined and buried by the Young Men's Sodality.

Cardiff Murder.—On the evening of February 28, 1861, two men, passing along Julien avenue, nearly opposite the residence of Gen. Jones, discovered a man, apparently intoxicated, lying in the gutter and unable to speak. He was identified, upon examination, as a jarvey in the employ of Harris & Co., named Stephen Cardiff, forty-five years of age, and residing with his family in Langworthy Hollow, near the Diamond House. He never recovered consciousness, but died about noon on the following day.

The coroner impaneled a jury and held an inquest, which was concluded on March 6, with a verdict setting forth that Cardiff came to his death by blows from a slungshot or ax, feloniously inflicted by Patrick Loftus.

Loftus was accordingly apprehended, tried before Judge Wilson, convicted, and sentenced to confinement in the county jail for a brief period.

The McArdle Murder.—The township of Prairie Creek, about eighteen miles from Dubuque, in a southwesterly direction, was the scene of a bloody murder on the night of February 12, 1861, by which an old resident, named Patrick McArdle, sixty years of age, was the victim, and, as was subsequently confessed, his wife and three sons the murderers, though the verdict of a coroner's inquisition set forth that the deed was committed by "some person or persons unknown to the jury."

At the inquest, Mrs. McArdle, the widow of deceased, testified that, on the night of the murder, her three sons left home at an early hour for the purpose of attending a debate at a schoolhouse in the vicinity. Not long after, witness, who was in the basement, heard men enter the house and demand whisky. Their demands were refused, when she returned up-stairs to prevent a disturbance. As soon as she opened the door, she was confronted by one of the men, who seized a chair and threatened violence unless she left. Fleeing the room in terror, Mrs. McArdle hastened to a neighbor's house, where she related the facts, and the neighbor (Mr. Conley) hurried to the schoolhouse to inform the sons.

The posse returned to the house with the least possible delay, accompanied by a man named Cunningham, where they found McArdle with his brains

oozing from his head, and in the final pangs of dissolution. He died almost immediately, and one of the bloodiest and most brutal murders the criminal records of Dubuque County detail was shrouded in an impenetrable mystery.

The inquest was concluded on the afternoon of February 13, with the above verdict; but three days thereafter, the widow made a confession of the crime to Sheriff D. A. Mahony, and was, with her three sons, John, James and Patrick, taken into custody and confined in the county jail.

From the evidence elicited, it was proven that Mrs. McArdle admitted killing deceased because "he was selling off the stock," and refused to give her a living.

The family lived unhappily for years. The old man and boys quarreled, and the mother invariably sided with the sons. The father often complained of their demands for money to be frittered away in drinks, and they never hesitated to give him a beating if he refused. Only a week or so prior to the murder, the youngest son, John, gave his father a terrible thrashing on this account, and the old man had often remarked that the boys would some time kill him.

He was described as a man of peaceable disposition, well liked by his neighbors, owned a farm of 200 acres and was in comfortable circumstances. The family consisted of deceased, his wife, three sons, aged respectively twenty-eight, twenty-two and eighteen, and a daughter, who was married, and resided at a distance from her father.

The preliminary examination was begun on Wednesday, February 24, before Judge Hempstead, with District Attorney Watson and D. E. Lyon prosecuting, M. B. Mulkern and Monroe & Deery appearing in behalf of the defense. After a prolonged and tedious inquiry into the alleged facts, Mrs. McArdle and her son Patrick were held for murder, John and James McArdle being discharged.

On the 21st of May following, the grand jury returned a true bill against defendants, who, upon being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. At the trial, which was begun before the District Court, Hon. James Burt presiding, at the June term thereof, Mrs. McArdle obtained a change of venue to Jackson County, Patrick McArdle submitting his defense to a jury of his peers in the county wherein the indictment was found, as follows: William Carter, John Dissinger, J. Jaeggi, Henry Patterson, Charles Molloy, Andrew Bahl, J. A. Emerson, A. Kaiser, W. O. Diball, A. B. Harrison, John Wood and Joel M. Higgins. District Attorney Watson prosecuted, John H. O'Neill defending, and the trial concluding on June 14, with a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. McArdle was tried at the October term of the Jackson County District Court, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, the latter event to occur on the 9th of December, 1864. Before that date, however, Gov. Stone commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life. She was about sixty years of age, and, upon the trial of her son as accessory, procured his acquittal by the confession of her own guilt, averring that he was entirely ignorant of the deed until after its commission.

The Thomas Doolan Murder.—On Saturday night, June 10, 1865, the cry of murder was heard on Jones street, between Locust and Bluff, and attracted the attention of officers in the vicinity. On inquiry, they learned that the cry arose from the saloon of Thomas Doolan, and, proceeding thither, they found the proprietor lying behind the counter weltering in blood, apparently in a dying condition. He was too weak to furnish an account of the affair, but, upon being interrogated as to whom his assailants were, replied,

"the Kennedys." They were present, and, together with one named Ryan, placed under arrest.

On Monday, Doolan died, and Coroner Leist, having been notified of the fact, directed Justice Cantillon to hold an inquest, which was accordingly done, resulting in the holding of the Kennedys to await the action of the grand jury, Ryan being released.

From the evidence, it appeared that the accused visited decedent's saloon about 11 o'clock on the night of the tragedy, and, while there, became involved in a dispute with Doolan. During its progress, one of the Kennedys whipped out a knife, and, after inflicting wounds upon Doolan's head, plunged the murderous weapon into his abdomen, leaving such wounds that it was impossible to save the victim, whose death, as above detailed, added one more to the number of murders committed in Dubuque County.

At a preliminary examination of defendants, their bail was fixed at $10,000, for trial before the District Court.

The trial was had at the December term of court, the Hon. James Burt presiding, which was continued for three days, concluding with a verdict of manslaughter.

The Geraghty-Mathews Murder.—On the evening of June 30, 1868, Doyle's saloon, a resort for river men, at the corner of Main and First streets, was the scene of a fatal tragedy, in which Patrick Geraghty, employed on the steamer Key City, smote Stephen Mathews, a "rouster" on the War Eagle, across the neck with a stick of wood, from the effects of which death immediately resulted. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: On the evening of the tragedy, deceased charged Geraghty with harboring a pique against him, and proposed to settle it by a fight, for a stake of $5. Mathews retired to the saloon for the purpose of borrowing that amount, and Geraghty had recourse to a wood pile, from which he secured a heavy billy, with which he assailed Mathews, who retreated into the saloon. He soon emerged therefrom, however, and stepped toward Geraghty, who struck him on the shoulder with the billy. He then retired to the street with "Good-night, Mathews," and proceeded in the direction of his home, followed by Mathews. As the latter approached, Geraghty warned him off, but Mathews insisted upon speaking to the prospective assassin, and, as he reached his side, Geraghty struck him a blow on the right side of his head, dislocating the neck, and producing injuries which proved fatal before medical aid could be summoned. The victim was taken to his home, in the vicinity, while the murderer was arrested from the hold of the Key City, in which he had sought concealment, and, in obedience to the directions of the coroner's jury, detained in jail charged with murder.

He was tried before Judge Burt, convicted, and, on March 15, 1869, and sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail.

The Brown Murder.—A shocking murder and attempted suicide occurred about midnight of November 13, 1868, under the following circumstances: William Brown, residing with his wife and family in Norton's row, on Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, became involved in a dispute with the madame, because she refused to join with him and remove to quarters on Eighth street. He thereupon swore vengeance, and abused her most shamefully. After he had exhausted the ordinary means he employed to compel submission, and failed, he produced a pistol and shot the unoffending and helpless woman through the lung and heart, causing instant death. When he realized the crime he had been guilty of, he endeavored to commit suicide, and was found by the arresting officer suffering from a wound in his abdomen. He was taken to the

calaboose in a precarious condition, where he exhibited signs of insanity, and induced a belief that he was suffering with a mind diseased when he took upon himself the crime of murder. He died in jail.

Davey Murder.— On Wednesday morning, February 25, 1874, Michael Davey, a citizen of Prairie Creek Township, left his home, and, accompanied by some of his neighbors, visited Fillmore, about four miles distant, to trade horses. This was the last seen of Davey by his family until about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, when James Peters, a neighbor's son, brought him home in an insensible condition. Though attended by a physician, he remained in this coma state until Friday morning, when he expired, from, as was stated by Dr. Finley, of Garry Owen, concussion of the brain. An inquest was held by the coroner of Dubuque County, at which evidence was elicited going to show that deceased became involved in a dispute with one Thomas Connors, during which the latter struck Davey twice with a piece of wood, which felled him to the earth, and produced wounds which caused his death as above stated. The jury, which was composed of Daniel Calahan, William Caro and Michael Rea, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and a warrant for the arrest of Connors was immediately issued. He was doubtless arrested, but further the records are silent.

The Rhomberg Murder.—On Wednesday evening, October 28, 1874, the community of Dubuque was startled by the announcement that Frank Rhomberg had been shot dead in his saloon, at the corner of Eighth and Clay streets, by Charles Wagner. Almost simultaneously with the death of his victim, Wagner presented himself at the residence of Sheriff Liddy, announcing that he had killed Rhomberg and was present to surrender himself until the coroner's inquisition had passed upon his crime.

The causes which led to the commission of the crime were to be found in the jealousy of the accused and the alleged inconstancy of his wife with deceased. It was claimed that Mrs. Wagner had confessed her guilt, her criminality having been discovered by a Mrs. Crosner, the knowledge of which prompted the husband to institute an action for divorce, a short time previous to the date of the homicide. On the night of the tragedy, Wagner borrowed a shotgun from Charles Duttle, brother-in-law of his victim, repaired to the corner of Eighth and Clay streets, and, watching his opportunity, put an end to the life of a man who had destroyed the peace and happiness of his home. The time came when Rhomberg stepped behind his counter and engaged in conversation with John Henny, Squire Welsh and Edward Barner. Being thus occupied and unmindful of the critical danger to which he was being subjected, Wagner fired through the lower pane of glass in the window, the slug from his weapon lodging in the brain of Rhomberg, who fell to the floor, and, after a few spasmodic twitches, yielded up the ghost.

These were the facts adduced at the coroner's inquest, and the jury, after brief deliberations, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The accused was born in Hersia, Germany, and landed at Castle Garden when but nine years of age. He was educated at Rochester, whence he removed to Dubuque a few years previous to the commission of the crime, where he married, and pursued his trade, that of a designer and carver. His victim was a man respected by his acquaintances as an honorable man, and entitled to the confidence of the public. Universal regret was expressed at his death, and the sympathies of their many friends were extended to the two families thus afflicted.

Wagner was indicted, and his trial commenced on February 21, 1875, before his Honor T. S. Wilson, District Attorney Powers, assisted by Cady & Longueville, prosecuting, with Fouke & Lyon on behalf of the defendant. Two weeks were consumed by the trial, concluding with a verdict of acquittal, the accused being considered insane when he committed the fatal act. He was consigned to the lunatic asylum, near Independence, wherefrom, after a sojourn of four months, he was released, cured and returned to Dubuque.

The Daniel Duggan Murder.—On November 15, 1876, Daniel Duggan, an aged man, residing alone in his house near Table Mound, was found lying on the floor, insensible and dying. The wounded man lingered on for a few days, when he died, and James Welsh, his son-in-law, was arrested, charged with the crime of murder.

The evidence showed that Duggan had been mysteriously shot, while sitting opposite his window; that Welsh had been seen in the vicinity of his victim's house, about the time the shooting is reported to have occurred, with a gun, and acting in a suspicious manner. These facts, coupled with the circumstance that some feeling existed between the accused and his father-in-law, resulted in his being held to await the action of the grand jury.

An indictment was found, and the case came on for trial at the February term of the District Court, in and for Dubuque County, the Hon. Judge Wilson presiding. Prosecuting Attorney Powers, assisted by T. S. Wilson and W. J. Knight, appeared on behalf of the State, while the defense was represented by Fockler & Longueville, and, after a trial extending over several days, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The Lawton Parricide.—About half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, 1876, Thomas Lawton, Postmaster at Kings Post Office, was shot by his son Samuel, and received wounds from the effects of which he died the following day, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The circumstances under which this most horrible crime was committed seem to be substantially these: The deceased came to the city on Wednesday, to attend the funeral of Miss Carrie Moser, being accompanied by his wife and son Samuel—the parricide—who remained at Mr. Moser's house during the absence of those who had proceeded to Linwood Cemetery with the corpse. After the burial, and return of the mourners to the city, Mr. Lawton and Samuel visited Mehlin's confectionery, for the purpose of procuring some articles, meantime conversing upon the death of Miss Moser, during which Samuel exhibited the most poignant grief; when their errand to Mehlin's had been completed, both again made their appearance in the street, the father slightly in advance of the son. This position was maintained until the gate to Mr. Moser's building, corner of Main and Eleventh streets, was reached, when, as the father was in the act of wiping the perspiration from his forehead, Samuel produced a revolver, held the muzzle to Mr. Lawton's left shoulder and fired, the ball passing through the victim's body and lodging in his breast. Before any hand was able to interpose, the murderous son cocked the pistol and fired again, the ball entering the old gentleman's back and prostrating him to the ground. Without heeding the supplicating voice raised by his dying father, to "shoot no more," the maniacal son fired two more shots, both of which took effect, the latter in the abdomen, producing a fatal wound.

By this time the crowd which had been attracted to the scene, captured the assassin, while the wounded and dying victim was borne into the house, and physicians summoned, who pronounced his survival a question of chance rather than certainty. This prediction was soon after verified. In the morning, he revived

sufficiently to recognize his wife and exonerate his son, when he sank off into a stupor, which continued until death stepped in and announced its presence.

Deceased was fifty-six years of age, and a resident of Dubuque County for twenty years. The event cast a gloom of sadness over the community, and its horrible and unnatural concomitants were the themes of conversation among all classes of people. The funeral occurred on Friday morning, and an immense train followed the remains to Linwood, where they were interred.

After his capture, the author of crime almost without a parallel in history, was conveyed to jail and locked up, after an attempt at escape and suicide. He was thirty-one years of age, and no apparent cause existed to prompt his unnatural action. Whether afflicted with an idiosyncrasy, craziness or hypochondria, he had no sympathy from the public. If their inclinations had been consulted, the accused would have been lynched without the benefit of a short prayer. Upon being interrogated with regard to the act and his reasons for its commission, he said that he had no motive; he only wanted to "shoot something."

In accordance with the verdict of the coroner's jury, he was held to await the action of the grand jury, charged with murder in the first degree.

An indictment was duly found and is still pending, but upon a certificate and the verdict of a jury, deciding the prisoner insane, he was committed to the asylum near Independence, where he now is.

Attempted Murder.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, October 22, 1879, while Mr. James Mullin, an old and well-known citizen of West Dubuque, was sitting in a wagon in front of the town-clock building, he was approached by Joshua Oglesby, who presented a large revolver of thirty-two caliber at him, and began to fire. The first bullet took effect, and caused Mr. Mullin to utter a loud cry of pain. As quick as the revolver could be made to operate, another shot was fired at Mullin, and the work of death was continued until four shots had been fired, three of which took effect in Mullin's body.

A crowd of about twenty men stood by, and a hundred more came rushing to the spot, attracted thither by the firing, but not one in all the number had the courage to grasp Oglesby, who stood on the curbstone, firing at Mullin with all the precision and coolness possible. Oglesby leaned over the wagon box and placed the revolver close to Mullin's body, as though he meant to do deadly work. It was not until Capt. Ryder came up that hands were laid on Oglesby. By this time, every chamber in the revolver was empty. Had there been another cartridge in the revolver, Oglesby would, no doubt, have fired at Officer Ryder. But Capt. Ryder did not stop in the performance of his duty for fear of death. He marched Oglesby away to jail as quickly as possible.

During the firing, there was not a word spoken by either Oglesby or his victim. It was the coolest and most deliberate attempt at murder that has ever been known in the history of Dubuque. Mullin clung to the horses, but when the last shot was fired, he fell backward off the wagon's seat. He was at once taken to Dr. Horr's office, where a diagnosis of his case was made. It was found that three bullets had entered his body. One entered the right side just below the nipple, followed the ribs around and passed out by the spine. Another entered the shoulder, breaking the left arm, and the other entered the right arm, breaking that also. The balls were very large, the revolver being of thirty-two inches caliber. It was found that none of the bullets had entered a vital part.

Oglesby, the would-be murderer, is well known in Dubuque, also. He has a widowed mother living on Clay street, between Tenth and Eleventh. He has

been once in the insane asylum, and, although released from that institution, was never cured of his insanity. Since his boyhood, he has been demented, and, although never considered dangerous, was always avoided as much as possible.

At present, there is nothing definite known as to the motives which impelled Oglesby to commit the dastardly act. Some say there is an old feud existing between Mullin and Oglesby, while others think that Oglesby fired the shots in a moment of insane excitement. The most reasonable supposition, however, is that Oglesby was angry at Mullin, and, although he may be insane, still there was method enough in his insanity to aid him in placing several bullets in the body of a man he did not like. But we have no desire to express opinions upon that point, and are content to await the developments of time. It may not be amiss, however, to say that there should be some means devised to place the responsibility upon some one, of allowing a man like Oglesby to run at large.

When taken in charge by Capt. Ryder, he walked off without the least resistance—and laughed over what he had done, as though he was pleased with the job. At the Sheriff's office his pockets were searched, and a large pocket-knife found. When asked if he had anything else about his pockets, he said: "No, that is all I have, and you had better take good care of that," at the same time laughing very openly. He was placed in the department assigned for insane persons at the jail.

It seems this was not the first time Oglesby attempted to take Mullin's life. It is said that another effort was made the same morning at the market, and that Oglesby had been following Mullin around all the forenoon endeavoring to kill him. It appears that Oglesby was possessed of natural hatred toward Mr. Mullin, as he had threatened him with death on several different occasions. A year or so ago, as Mr. Mullin, in company with Rev. Father Coyle, was driving up Julien avenue, he met Oglesby, who then warned him and Father Coyle that he would kill them both. Recently, as Mr. Mullin was driving along one of the streets, he was surprised to find himself attacked with rocks. Upon looking around, he discovered Oglesby in the act of throwing at him.

While being taken to jail, Oglesby informed his captor, Capt. Ryder, that he intended to kill Mr. Mullin, that morning at the market, but could not get a good chance.

Oglesby was arraigned, and, upon evidence of his insanity being produced, committed to the asylum at Independence, where he still remains.

MINING.

The Northwestern lead region is an area of about thirty-six hundred square miles; the larger space being in Wisconsin, the remainder in adjoining portions of Illinois and Iowa.

The Iowa lead district is mainly in Dubuque County, a few miles west, and a greater distance north and south from the city. The larger number of the most profitable mines, considered in reference to the limited area, have been worked near the city, some of them within the present corporate limits.

The presence of lead ore, as also its being easily mined in this section, was first made known by French explorers, in the year 1700. The first discovery was made on Fevre River, near Galena, but the first mining for the purposes of trade was on the west side of the Mississippi, in 1788, by Julien Dubuque, on the bluffs and ravines adjoining the present city. During the twenty-two years Dubuque occupied the "Mines of Spain," he worked the "leads" scientifically and successfully. This was the conclusion of those who came to the mines in

1830, 1832 and 1833. They found that the excavations had been made by men to a large extent conversant with the requirements in that connection; the Spanish miners had constructed substantial roads for the transportation of their product, and there were other evidences of superior intelligence displayed. As has been stated, Dubuque carried on a trade with the Sac and Fox Indians, under a special permit from their chiefs, which was in the nature of a life estate in mining and trading privileges. He sold his lead and procured his goods in St. Louis, making two trips a year to that city, in a pirogue, managed and propelled by his subordinates. The sites of some of his furnaces were visible for many years near Eagle Point avenue, above Heeb's brewery, but they have long since disappeared before the progress of improvement. Others were between Main street and the river, and still others below the city and near the place of his last residence.

The Indian title to lands in Illinois and for most of Wisconsin was extinguished before that of the Indians to any part of Iowa. Those who lived on the west side of the river carried on a small trade with smelters on the opposite shore, in 1827, but refused to permit the whites to mine here.

At the conclusion of the Black Hawk war in 1832, the country was partially explored, and efforts made to establish settlements. But it was not until 1833 that explorations and mining operations were carried on vigorously.

The early settlers of Galena gave that town the name of one of the principal ores found in the vicinity, and the ore in the Dubuque mines was found entirely in what is known as Galena limestone. This rock is about two hundred and fifty feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, and rests upon the Trenton limestone. The first striking feature of the location of the mines was that the ore was and is mostly found in crevices from a few inches to a few feet wide, often expanded into caves, and mostly in an east and west direction. This system of fissures prevailed throughout the whole region. There was also a system of north and south crevices, with a few in other directions, but these generally proved smaller and less productive. The next remarkable fact was, that, when the slate or even a few feet of the clay remained over the limestone, the productive crevices referred to seldom extended upward to the top of the rock, or downward more than fifty feet, often through not more than five or ten feet of profitable mining. Even above and below some of the caves that were from ten to a hundred feet long, and ten feet or more in width and height, the crevices narrowed down to mere seams, sometimes so small as to be scarcely traced in the hard rock. The wider crevices and caves were often irregular, and a series of caves were connected by small horizontal spaces or perpendicular openings. These caves varied from emptiness to being filled with clay and ore; sometimes containing nothing but ore.

One of Dubuque's prominent citizens, who to-day is at the head of municipal affairs, was in early times largely interested in mineral crevices and caves, in the working of which he laid the foundation for his present fortune. One day he concluded to explore his mines, for the purpose of ascertaining the results which were attending his season's labors, and if the hands employed were discharging their duties faithfully. He accordingly attired himself in a miner's suit, descended the shaft and began exploring the drifts and crevices in every direction. Having crawled a long distance in one of them, he finally became so firmly wedged in the rocks, that he was unable to move either way. When he realized his precarious position, Mr. Bush concluded to lie still, and inadvertently expressed his thoughts aloud, somewhat after

the following fashion: "John, you are a pretty fool to leave a good-paying, safe business in Baltimore City and come way out here to get caught in a drift. A pretty pass it is for the former Postmaster of Baltimore to get in here and starve to death, away from friends and home, with no one to ever know where you lie. But, John Bush, you must n't get scared; if you do, you 'll swell up like a toad, and never get out — no, never." While thus engaged, Al Martin, a miner in the drift, at this time heard his soliloquies, and, after the exercise of strength and ingenuity, succeeded in releasing the imprisoned ex-Baltimore Postmaster before he attained dimensions that would forbid his escape.

Ore was often found in the narrow seams, attached only to one side, lining a cave, in loose masses mingling with the clay at the bottom, lying on top of the clay, etc. It was also found extending to the water line of the locality, which was often less than fifty feet from the surface. The average water line is over a hundred feet above the level of the river. The reason why the natural drainage does not leave all the ore above the water line, is because the fissures become filled with clay so tightly as to hold the water, in the form of small underground lakes, in many of the caves.

Except in surface mining, the practice was to sink a shaft until mineral indications were found, when the vein was worked, and, in many instances, proved of the most profitable character.

The mine of L. H. & J. L. Langworthy was opened, after a brief labor, in 1832, and realized most abundantly, while Tom Kelly's mine, begun about the same time, did not become paying until four years after. Such were the uncertainties attending mining, that, in some instances, leads which afterward became famous for the amount of their products, were for months, and, in some instances, years, continued at a loss.

For instance: David Slater discovered a mine on Whisky Hill in 1833, which realized at the start; and, after Mr. Slater finished his explorations, he disposed of it to John McKenzie, who also made a fortune, while John Wharton worked a lead for nearly two years after its discovery, in 1836, before it could be made to pay. He sold to James L. Langworthy, who disposed of his interest to Richard Bonson.

Large amounts of ore were obtained, also, by "surface digging" and drainage by means of pumps. In 1833, an immense lead of surface mineral was obtained at the head of Langworthy Hollow. Benjamin Kilbourn purchased the discovery and worked it so successfully that after becoming enriched he sold the venture to Gen. G. W. Jones and George Ord Karrick, for a competency. These gentlemen commenced working their purchase with machinery, and continued for many years with satisfactory results.

About 1842, James Brophy and William Carter struck a paying vein about two miles from the city, and prospered in its working. In time, Brophy sold out his interest to C. H. Booth, who, with Carter, carried on the diggings for many years, with remarkable profit. Orrin Smith, now of Chicago, and Thomas Levens, still residing in Dubuque, discovered abundant deposits of mineral at the head of the Bee Branch.

By far the most valuable surface indications discovered in Dubuque County were on a strip of territory three or four miles long on the Maquoketa, known as the "Timber Diggings." Here Calvin Roberts worked for a lead which promised results for months without paying returns, and, becoming discouraged, finally sold to Edward and Solon Langworthy for $1,000. These latter soon realized large profits on their investment.

Mineral was not unfrequently found in great quantities in caves, when the labor of collecting the same was by no means proportioned to the amounts its sale produced.

In 1835, a little Scotchman, called Jimmy Short, discovered a cave of mineral on the Chloe Fork of the Little Maquoketa, which, while not as extensive as many others, was one that at first sight revealed an apparently inexhaustible supply of the hidden treasure. No one deferred to Jimmy in their appreciation of this fine exhibition, and he was accustomed to tramp from saloon to saloon with the monotonous refrain, "A cave ye kna, is a guilt ye kna," until it became one of the by-words of miners, and would be applied to any "streak of good luck" that came unexpected or unheralded. But Jimmy worked his cave and his constitution out at the same time, and both expired together.

For some years after the settlement of Dubuque, the lead was classed in the returns of Government agents with that from the Fevre River mines, and the quantity from the whole region was immense, aggregating upward of 70,000,000 pounds from 1824 to 1835, inclusive. There was a very apparent falling off in the years immediately prior and subsequent to 1835. This was due to the fact that a majority of the smelters refused to make returns to the Government, on the ground that it was an oppressive policy to compel the pioneers to pay a tax for the privilege of settling up the country. The total amount of tax thus collected up to 1835, was on 5,900,250 pounds of lead. The average product to that date had been over 7,000,000 pounds per annum, one-tenth of which, after 1832, was obtained at Dubuque. The following figures indicate the product shipped, from 1835 to 1846, from the whole country:

1835, 11,000,000 pounds; 1836, 13,000,000; 1837, 15,000,000; 1838, 14,000,000; 1839, 25,000,000; 1840, 22,000,000; 1841, 31,432,280; 1842, 31,407,530; 1843, 39,461,170; 1844, 43,722,970; 1845, 54,492,200; 1846, 51,268,200.

Notwithstanding the loss from imperfect and wasteful smelting and other causes, the golden age of lead mining in Dubuque was from 1835 to 1849. The old "bull's eye" furnace used up to 1836 occasioned immense loss, and was substituted in that year by the air furnace first introduced by P. A. Lorimier, who erected an experimental "oven" near the Catfish. About the same time the father of Richard Bonson, an English miner, built the first blast furnace ever operated in the lead regions, by which smelters succeeded in obtaining about 70 per cent of lead from the mineral. This style of furnace, which has been improved from time to time, is still used with results eminently satisfactory.

The total quantity and value of lead shipped from the Dubuque mines since 1846, cannot be stated with any degree of certainty, because of the absence of reliable data. Some years it exceeded $500,000 in value, and occasionally fell below $250,000.

The product of the Dubuque mines in 1860 was estimated at 5,000,000 pounds, but since 1849, and up to 1861, gradually diminished in quantity. During the war the value of lead fluctuated, as did the value of other commodities. At one time in 1865 the ore was sold at $109 per 1,000 pounds, and the average price for the period of Dubuque mining, forty-three years, is stated at $30 per 1,000 pounds for the ore, while the value of lead shipments has varied from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Mining is still carried on, though not so profitably and universally as of yore. Yet there is no business interest of Dubuque that occasionally yields

such large returns for the capital invested as lead mining. Miners seldom work long in one locality, unless they discover and take out enough to make the work profitable. Amounts ranging upward to 10,000 pounds have been worked out of old diggings. Some of the best lodes have yielded since their discovery from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of lead within a small space, and several have exceeded 10,000,000 pounds. The Kelly lode, within half a mile of the business part of town, and the Burton lode, three miles distant, reached in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 pounds each.

There are many who incline to the opinion that mining in the vicinity of Dubuque, will, in time, be included among the lost arts. Others insist that new discoveries, yearly being made, indicate that the region is far from being exhausted. But there can be no doubt that the condition of many mines and the probability of new "prospects" will enlist the sympathy of organized capital. With unskilled mining, the usual product is $1 a day on the average for all the men employed, and when it is considered that most of the mining has been done with very little capital and gratifying results there is much to hope from more skillful labor, scientifically directed.

THE FIRST BLAST FURNACE IN IOWA.

This establishment, which has been of inestimable service to Dubuque County, and of the northern portion of Iowa, and more especially in the history and settlement of the country, is located on the south branch of Catfish Creek, about a quarter of a mile above the Rockdale Mills. It was constructed in 1836, the first in Iowa and the second in the United States, for the smelting of lead ore.

The first contrivance or arrangement for the purpose was a very primitive and imperfect affair, being simply the Indian mode of extracting the metal, the only difference being that they were on a more extensive scale. A piece of ground at the foot of a bluff, near a stream of water, was leveled off, having a backing against the bluff of from six to ten feet high, the platform being about fifteen or more feet square, which was lined in the bottom with flat or smooth rock, the points between the several pieces being carefully filled with mortar made of clay tempered with sand, so that when heated it burned into a brick substance. The platform sloped inward and forward to a common center or point, from which the molten lead was drawn off into cast-iron molds holding about eighty-five pounds each. A layer of large logs was rolled into this space or platform, upon which a thick layer of mineral was placed, then another layer of logs, and so on, alternately, until the "blast" was completed—from one hundred to three hundred thousand pounds of mineral being used in each "smelt." When thus completed, the pile was set on fire and allowed to burn down, the molten lead being drawn off from time to time, as the smelting of the ore progressed by the gradual burning of the log heap. This process necessitated the consumption of a vast amount of timber to reduce a comparatively small amount of mineral, and accounts for the early and speedy destruction of the immense bodies of heavy timber, which extended back from the brow of the bluffs to the immediate vicinity of Dubuque, when the first settlers arrived here after the extinguishment of the Indian title in 1833. This system secured less than 50 per cent of the metal, and, consequently, left a very large amount of very rich "slag." Ten or fifteen years thereafter, these piles of "slag" were sought out by the blast-furnace smelters with as much eagerness as for new leads; and, in several instances, were the occasions for angry and expensive litigation.

The next mode of smelting used throughout the Mississippi lead mines, was the "cupola" furnace, which was a great improvement over the previous system. Peter de Lorimier erected on the Mississippi, just above the mouth of the Catfish Creek, the first furnace of the kind in Iowa, in 1834. The late John Burton erected another furnace on the Little Maquoketa, about seven miles northward from town, and Disney & O'Farrell erected the third at the mouth of Southern avenue or ravine, the walls of which are still standing.

These cupola furnaces were erected in 1835, and, although a vast improvement over the former mode of smelting, were not equal to the necessities of the mining business, extracting only about 65 or 70 per cent of the metal. This necessity led to the construction of the blast furnace in all the Upper Mississippi mining region, which in a few years extended to the Missouri mines also. Richard Waller formed a company for the erection of blast furnaces, composed of Richard and Robert Bonson, Samuel Hulett, Major Rountree of Platteville, Wis., Capt. Ulen, Capt. Leggett (United States agent for the Upper Mississippi lead mines), Robert Shaw, John Beatty, Richard Bonson, John Bonson, and Capt. John Atchison. Richard Waller was general agent, chief engineer and manager of the company, being the only man among them who had any practical experience in the blast furnace. That experience was of vast importance to the new enterprise; without it, the venture would have resulted in failure. In 1835, the company erected their first furnace (the first ever erected in America for the smelting of lead ore), on the Little Platte, in Wisconsin, about half-way between Dubuque and Mineral Point. Experience very soon demonstrated that this kind of furnace extracted all the metal from the ore, or about one-third more than the cupola furnace, and compelled the owners of this pattern to convert them into blast furnaces. Before the introduction of blast furnaces, the average price of mineral did not exceed $9 per thousand pounds; which was thereby increased to $12 and $15. The advantage of this furnace was two-fold. First, it extracted the entire metal, and, consequently, the smelters could pay about one-third more to the miners, and yet make a third more in the manufacture. Second, the expense of smelting by this process was very much less—about one-fourth—which enabled the smelters to pay a still further advance for the mineral. About 1838, the original company was dissolved, and the Waller Catfish Smelting Company organized, composed of Richard and Robert Waller and Robert Bonson, under the firm name of Waller & Co. From this time forth, this smelting company was conducted with great energy, strict economy and large profit to the proprietors. From 1837 to 1860, their profit averaged about 90 pigs per day, 21,000 pigs per annum, or 37,220,000 pounds of lead for the twenty-two years, representing 41,233,500 pounds of mineral, worth $1,000,000. Since then, the aggregate product of the furnace has been over 3,000,000 pounds of mineral, making a total of nearly $2,000,000 as the amount paid out to miners since its first establishment in 1836. It must be remembered, also, that, over and above the product of their industry, the mining population has contributed to its support.

RICE'S CAVE.

Among the most wonderful of the natural curiosities in the vicinity of Dubuque is Rice's Cave, near Flint Hill, six miles south of the city. It was discovered during the year 1868, by J. W. Rice, a miner, who was running a north and south drift for mineral. Coming to a crevice, Mr. Rice crawled, squeezed and twisted his way through this for a distance of 700 feet, until he came to a large opening. On examining this more closely, and following it

H. W. Sanford

Dead

DUBUQUE.

up, he found that he had struck a large cave, the proportions of which were greater than any that had previously been discovered. The main cave runs east and west, and has been explored for the distance of nearly one mile. Branching off from this and extending north, another cave is to be seen of smaller proportions but rich in spar. The shaft by which the cave is entered is 46 feet deep; having reached the bottom, it is necessary to crawl and elbow for a distance of 50 feet before the cave proper is reached; some parts of it are narrow, while in others it enlarges to dimensions of 30x40 feet. The cap rock is composed of limestone, the sides also, laid up in many places as though by the hand of a skilled artisan. Now and then it becomes necessary to clamber over heaps of broken rock that have, by some convulsion of nature, become detached from the roof above, leaving barely room enough to crawl through. At the sides of the cave, spar of all sizes, shapes and colors, can be seen glistening and sparkling. The specimens consist of argonite, travetine, satin stalagmite, stalactite and calcareous spar, the richest specimens of which are found in the smaller cave.

At the head of the smaller cave is a spring of the purest water, arched over with spar white as snow. The rock depends to within a few inches of the surface of the water, but stooping down enables the explorer to see for a great distance across a broad sheet of water, which gradually lessens and is finally lost in the gloom. It is believed that this lake is in connection with the river.

A curious specimen of fish, hitherto unknown to natural history, is said to inhabit the waters of the spring. They do not exceed six inches in size, without eyes or mouth, but covered with crooked scales, and possessing a horny protuberance which is utilized as a tail. Altogether, they are said to be hard citizens—metaphorically.

The property is owned by the original discoverer of this natural curiosity, and will repay a visit at the hands of the curious.

THE BONANZA MINE.

A visit to the caves and mines of the lead region is one of the most pleasant and romantic pastimes. No city in the Union is surrounded by larger and more magnificent mines and caves than Dubuque. Some of the caves are large enough to accommodate dancing parties, while the different shafts of the mines penetrate the earth so far that it takes hours, and sometimes days, to make a complete inspection of one. It is always the ambition of visitors to a lead-mine city to secure an opportunity to visit the mines and see how lead is found.

A recent visit to the Bonanza mine was attended with infinite interest to those who participated, and much that was instructive. It is one of the richest mines that has been discovered for years, and is situated only a few miles from the city, and controlled by a number of gentlemen, who, for reasons best known to themselves, made the reporter promise not to mention their names. The start for the mine was made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and a half-hour's drive found the visitors at the mouth of the shaft, the bottom of which, the man at the top informed them, was 200 feet.

"Don't you find it rather cool down there?" was asked of the man at the mine, as he vigorously fanned himself with his last summer's straw hat. It was not the weather that warmed him up, but the idea that he was to be lowered 200 feet, yes, 2,400 inches down, way down, he didn't know just exactly where.

"Well, yes, rather so," answered the man at the shaft. "Suppose you and your friend get in the bucket and take a look at it."

"You needn't be afraid of the wet or the dirt," said he with a smile; "I'll lend you some old togs."

In a few minutes the requisite change of garments was effected, and the historian was descending to the bottom, which it seemed never would be reached. The sensation after stepping out of the bucket was attended with nervousness, and it was barely possible to stand erect. The balance of the party came down on the next train, and the trip through the mine was now to begin.

"Here, take this," said the conductor, as he passed around the tallow dips. "It is n't very bright in here, and you 'll need it. Take care, pick your steps and don't be afraid." Thus advised and assisted, the exploring party moved along, and in a moment were in one of the shafts, 200 feet below the surface. Above and below, the mineral glistened when touched by the dim flicker of the candles. It was one perfect body of pure mineral, and when some surprise was manifested at the great abundance, Pat only said: "Why, you have n't commenced to see it yet." After moving along several hundred feet, a strange, weird scene met the eye.

A line of flickering, smoking dips, seemed to be struggling despairingly to light up the deep gloom of the place, and for all the world looked like a row of street lamps in a black fog, only that they seemed to be moving, now near and now further off, like a lot of subterranean will o' the wisps. As the eye grew more accustomed to the dim light afforded by the candles, a number of miners were seen hard at work, some making their way further into the drift, while others trundled ahead of them wheelbarrows of dirt, which were to be raised to the top. To reach the workmen, it was necessary to swing over deep chasms, by the assistance of ropes, while in other localities hard climbing over wet, slippery rocks figured prominently. In trying to climb over one of these slippery places, the explorer made a misstep and fell. Splash! Hiss! It was only a round stone, slippery as ice, with its slimy coating, upon which he had slipped, and an extinguished candle and bruised shin showed what a desperate effort he had made to prevent his taking an involuntary "tumble." The place was finally reached where a part of the miners were hard at work. They were working their way into a solid mass of mineral, not working it to carry to the top of the mine, but merely for the purpose of seeing how far the layer extended. After stopping at this locality a few minutes, another drift was followed up. This was also lined and roofed with the precious metal, and the historian could hardly believe his eyes that such a bonanza existed so near the city. It seemed more wonderful than the tale of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. In this drift, miners were also at work to learn how far the lead vein extended. Some chunks which hung over the roof of the drift would easily weigh 400 pounds, and more. From this, another course was taken and followed up, which proved to be as heavily and richly coated with mineral as the ones at first visited. After entering this a part of the way, and listening to the interesting conversation of Pat, guide, the hour had arrived for the miners to cease work. After examining the layers of mineral in this drift, our steps were retraced. When we came in view of the place that we had entered, it appeared a long way off, and the hole seemed no larger than a lady's turban hat. Our necks and backs were getting tired from the constant stooping, while our arms and legs pained from the trapeze performance they had undergone. While engaged in making his way back, with the dips burning low, the visitor was suddenly startled by a heavy, rumbling sound, as

if the whole roof was tumbling down. In an instant, he had pictured in his mind all the horrors he had ever read or heard of; of being buried in caves and mines, and like catastrophes; of the sensation it would create, and what a windfall it would be for newspapers these dull times.

His trepidation was noticed by the genial guide, as he saw the explorer look wildly up and down the river to learn the worst. With a quiet grin he remarked, "Don't git scared; it's only the boys making the last blast," and the journey was again resumed. When several hundred feet from the entrance of the cave, a drop of water from the roof of the shaft extinguished the last dip, and left us in total darkness. The prospect of being obliged to stagger and crawl through the tunnel, and in utter darkness, was not a very cheerful one, and we pushed on as rapidly as we could.

After hard crawling, the place of entrance was reached, and the trip for *terra firma* commenced. The bucket is at hand, the conductor shouts, All aboard! and, while the miners scamper up the wet and slippery ladder, the historian and friend take the bucket. The rope began to tighten, the bucket gradually ascends, they see the glimmer of daylight, voices reach their ears from above, and in a few minutes they emerge from darkness into daylight again. The tramp is ended; and, though wet, dirty and weary, but satisfied with what they had accomplished, they feel fully repaid for their journey, after returning thanks to Pat for his trouble in showing the "richest and finest mines in the world."

EARLY MINING—THE OBSERVATIONS OF HAWKINS TAYLOR.

In the spring of 1832, I, as a boy, landed in Galena to seek my fortune in the lead mines; how it happened that I ever found the way there, has always been to me a mystery and a wonder. I was raised in that section of Kentucky that has been made historic by the late whisky raid that was made by the minions of that wicked law for the suppression of moonshiners, up into that part of Kentucky and Tennessee near the head-waters of the Cumberland River, this winter, where the women still spin and weave their own dresses, and make the stripes and checks by coloring the thread according to their fancy with different kinds of barks, roots and leaves used in dyeing the thread before being made into cloth; a section of country that has not been contaminated by civilization. A lock is unknown in all that region; the door-latches are of wood with a string always hanging outside. Money panics or civilized hard times are unknown to these people; they have but a single trouble, to make whisky in the old-fashioned worm still which has come down to them from Noah's ark, as they fully believe; and it would be a debatable question with them whether they would surrender the right of marrying and being given in marriage, or to give up their stills and the privilege of making whisky, the simon-pure boldface, with no other poison in it than the regular corn juice. They do not make, nor want to make, much; they do not make as much in a whole county in a year as Christian, civilized Chicago will smuggle off free of tax in a week. They do not want to pay taxes on their whisky—they have no money to pay taxes with. Their whisky is a matter of taste. They make it on the shares for their neighbors who happen to have corn. I like these people, and wish that they could be let alone. That district was probably the only district in the United States that ever elected a man to Congress because he had whipped his wife. Sherrod Williams, who had grown up as a sort of tramp, making rails, clearing grounds and doing odd jobs as his necessities required, to keep soul and body together, one hot day threw down his tools and took an oath to work no more. He

went to Judge Bridges, a very able Judge, but of the Ben Hardin type, and told him that he wanted to be a lawyer. Bridges, who was of the rougher sort and liked the fellow, told him to go into his office and read his law-books. This Williams did, and made his bread pettifogging until he was admitted as a lawyer and was sent to the Legislature a couple of times, and then announced himself as a Clay Whig candidate for Congress against a popular Jackson candidate that lived in a civilized portion of the district, and was supposed to hold the district at his own will. Much sport was made of Williams as a candidate, and amongst other charges made against him was that he had whipped his wife. Williams took the stump—he was a fine speaker—and confessed that he had whipped his wife. He told the people that they all knew how poor he had been, and what an effort he had made to rise in the world, saying that when he returned home from the Legislature he told his wife that he wanted a hog's head and greens cooked for dinner—a favorite dish with him—but she refused to do it, saying that he was then a legislator, a great man, and must not have a hog's head on his table. When other means failed he gave her a good whipping, and she cooked the hog's head, and from that day on she had been a good wife, and they had been a happy and prosperous family. Now, says Williams, if I had allowed her pride to rule we would have been ruined. To this there would come up a unanimous shout of approval, and Williams got almost a solid mountain vote and was elected and re-elected, again and again, until he got to be a useful member of Congress, and ended his political career by writing to both Clay and Van Buren in the winter of 1843–44, and asking their views on the question of the annexation of Texas, a question then agitating the country. They both declared against annexation. These letters beat Martin Van Buren for a nomination in the Democratic Presidential Convention and Clay before the people, giving the country Polk for President, the Mexican war and Texas annexation. While in Congress Williams got to drinking civilized whisky, and it was a different article from his home-made corn juice, and it used him as it does all others who enter the contest; it first maddens them, then robs them, then disgraces them and then kills them.

A few days before I reached Galena, the surveyors surveying in Wisconsin discovered lead on a branch about two miles from the Mississippi River, where Potosi is located. The excitement in Galena was then very great for what was called the new discovery, and our party that had got acquainted in the least started at once for the new Eldorado. Of our party was Sam Drewen, as good and as lazy a fellow as I ever knew, now rich and living at Beetown, Grant Co., Wis. Drewen's case fully illustrates that a stone lying still will gather moss, and no man is worthier than Sam to have moss all over him of the richest kind. Hayden Gilbert was also one of our party.

The new diggings were almost thirty miles from Galena. We stayed one night at Gilmore, a few miles from Sinsinawa Mound. The next day all got to the mines and went into camp, and I found everybody my friend, and there never was a happier set than we miners were. We had little shanties made of logs, generally split, and covered with elm bark, and we had bunks two stories high. Our bed and covering was a thick Mexican blanket, but what good sound sleep we did have; not a trouble on our minds; not one of us who was not confident of striking a lead very soon. Each had a tin cup, and we had a common coffee-pot. Our meat was mess pork, and we made our own bread. The fare, without variation, was coffee, bread and meat. In one hut there were four of us, which was the rule generally. These huts were scattered for a mile along this branch. All told, there were about sixty miners in the camp, and of the whole

lot there was but a single quarrelsome man, by the name of Malony, an Irishman, and his spite was against Free Williams, a peaceable fellow and weakly.

In the midst of our happiness, news came to us, about 6 o'clock one evening, that the Indians had defeated Stillwell on Rock River, and were then making their way toward the Mississippi and would most likely pass down the Platte and rob the stores of De Tautebar, at his town, and Loring Wheeler, at Gibraltar, and also take in our camp. Cox, then Sheriff of Grant County, had sent from Mineral Point a messenger to give us the warning. Within ten minutes of the time the news came to our camp, that more than forty miners were at Maj. Anderson's camp. The Major had been an old Indian fighter, and with one accord we went to him to be our commander and adviser. (I learn that the Major died lately in your city.) There were some fifteen or twenty Irishmen in camp that had come from Galena in skiffs and a pirogue; they had brought their provisions and tools in this way, and when the alarm was given they naturally went for the vessels that were in a branch of the river about a mile from the camp. Malony, the bully, got behind, and the last of the party had got out into the stream before he got to the river, but he jumped in and was barely saved from drowning. Free Williams joined Stephenson's company of dragoons and made a brave soldier. By morning our party had dwindled down to thirteen. We then went to the Platte, to De Tautebar's, and a man by the name of Cornwall, a Virginian, and I, went down to Wheeler's (now, if alive, is living in DeWitt). Wheeler "had a horse, and joined the dragoons." Finding that the Indians were in no hurrry to come our way, we went back to the diggings. I have no record of the names, and forty-odd years is a long time to recollect, but we had with us then Maj. Anderson, a man by the name of Hillis; Ham and his nephew Theislkill, Tennesseeans; a man by the name of Cook, from Mississippi; Cornwall and Nehemiah Dudley from Vermont. Nehemiah was the ugliest man I think that I ever saw, but, notwithstanding the antipathy that was then universal in the Mississippi Valley against Yankees, we all liked Dudley. I have never heard of him since I left the Mississippi, but I have often thought of him. These are all that I can recollect, but I think there were eleven or thirteen of us. We built a block-house of large hewed logs, and kept a supply of provisions on hand in case of an attack by the Indians. We mined through the day, and slept in our block-house at night. The block-house was on the high ground north of the branch, and I understood some years ago that there was a Catholic church near by, and that the old shanty that I had lived in was still standing near the church.

In 1828, the miners had crossed over the river, and back of Dubuque had been very successful in finding lead, so much so that they built a smelting furnace on the island, but the Indians complained to the Government, and troops were sent who drove off the miners, and an officer and a few men were stationed across the river, on the Illinois side, under the bluff, to keep the miners from trespassing on the Indians. These troops were withdrawn when the Indian war commenced, and, as there were several fine leads that had been opened in 1828, we concluded to make a raid on them while the Indians were absent. And to that end, Ham, Cook and Dudley, as I recollect, made one party, and Cornwall and myself another, and we went down the river in skiffs, taking our provisions and tools. We all stopped with the old man Jordan, who had the ferry across the river. At that time, his ferry facilities were a flat-boat that would take one wagon and team of two horses, and half a dozen Indian canoes. The bottom was at that time a dense forest of rich growth—walnut, hickory, burr oak, and immense cottonwoods along the bank of the river. Jordan's house,

or tavern, was a double log house with a passage in the middle, and a supply of out-houses, and was on the side bank, a few hundred yards back from the river. You could get as good a meal there as at any place in the mines.

THE ROMANCE OF MINING.

In the year 1820, a young Englishman left the mining district of Cornwall, in the British Isle, and came to New England, where he toiled as a farm laborer for five or six years, when he eloped with the pretty daughter of his employer, and emigrated to Illinois, when, after a brief residence, they found themselves reduced to abject poverty.

Driven by necessity, the husband procured labor in one of the lead mines, within a few miles of the present city of Galena, where liberal wages were paid, and where he remained five years, availing himself of every opportunity to learn the secrets of his trade, and studying hard to obtain the key that should unlock the vaults of earth, and yield him their hidden wealth.

With this one idea paramount in his mind, the miner started out prospecting, and, after a short search, selected a spot near Shullsburg, which, in his opinion, contained an immense lode. He purchased the land of a squatter and began work, confident of speedily realizing an independence by his own toil.

Down deep into the earth he sunk an expensive shaft, being obliged to curb a portion of it to keep the same from falling in, which, with the wages paid an assistant, made such inroads upon his savings, that at the end of the year he was so reduced "financially," that but a small amount remained for the support of his family.

The faithful wife, once the darling of wealthy parents, then took her place at the windlass, herself strong in the faith that success must eventually crown their efforts, and another year passed away in fruitless search for the rich galena. The mother was sick and despairing, the children naked and starving, and grim want staring at them from every quarter. The father alone remained hopeful, but dire necessity was too much for him, and he was obliged to transfer his operations to another lot of land.

Scarcely a day elapsed before he found enough "float" to pay him good wages, and in half a year leave him an accumulation of capital sufficient to enable him to resume operations on his own land. His former experience was repeated, but he was deaf to the entreaties of his wife to relinquish his enterprise as hopeless, and succeed he would, or die.

For five years he divided his labor between neighboring lands and his own, and, at the end of these weary days, his wife, who had exhausted entreaty, love and patience, wrote to her father to be taken home. The miner witnessed the departure of his wife, in a sort of a stony-hearted apathy, apparently experiencing relief at her absence.

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Sickness at last overtook him. Overwork, illy prepared food and privation had at last undermined his strength, and obliged him to succumb.

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Remembering his old vow to succeed or die in the shaft, he took a candle in his feeble hands, and, crawling to his "diggings," mustered strength enough to slide down the rope, determined to breathe out his existence where he had passed his life. On his hands and knees, he traversed the drift down to the farthest corner, deeming it the fittest burial for such as he. He reached the spot where last he left his work, sick and exhausted, and, sticking his candle into a bunch of clay, lay down, faint with the exertion. For a long time he

reclined in one position, dreamily gazing at the rocky walls of the mine, and waiting for the dissolution which he expected would soon take place.

While thus engaged, his attention was attracted to a gleaming lump of ore in a crevice before him. From an instinct of long habit, he took up his pick and strove to loosen it. It did not yield. He became interested in dislodging it, worked away the earth, until all at once the lump disappeared and revealed a hole. He heard it rumbling and rattling down many feet below, and then knew he had struck a "cave."

In a moment he was wild with excitement. He found new strength, and worked frantically to enlarge the aperture to a sufficient size to admit his body, and at last succeeded. Crawling through the opening and sliding down the rough declivity, he found himself in a cave of large extent, the sides and roof of which were covered with ore. * * * He fell senseless to the ground, where he was found by his neighbors, who conveyed him home and nursed him until his health was restored.

After a ceaseless search of seventeen years, he was rewarded with a princely fortune, and at the time this incident was related (but a few years since), his wealth was estimated at upward of a million, with but a tithe of his mineral taken out.

THE ROCKDALE MILLS.

The first mill built at the place afterward called Rockdale, was a very small affair as compared with the present structure. It was made of logs, but replaced the following year by a small frame building not much increased in size, being 24x30, one story high, with a single run of small French buhrs, not exceeding three feet in diameter, with bolting apparatus and other arrangements to correspond. In short, this little pioneer Iowa mill was nothing more than a very small custom mill of the most primitive construction and appointments. It was built in 1834 or 1835, by David Hutton and William, his son, who, in 1838, moved into Jones County, being its first settlers. William Hutton was the first Clerk of Jones County, and David a member and President of the first Board of County Commissioners. Small and unpretentious as it was, this mill was among the first built within the present limits of the State of Iowa, the mill at Cascade, built by the De Longs, in 1837, being the second. In 1839, the Huttons sold their mill to Thomas Lewis, John and Thomas Watters, John Grange and Joseph Brunskill. The deed of conveyance bears date the 25th of April, 1839, and describes the property purchased as "The Catfish Mills." At that time there was not a bushel of wheat raised in the county, and little, if any, in the State, then Territory of Iowa. Some few settlers were opening farms on the high lands along the military road, south of Table Mound. Among these were Thomas S. Wilson, Ambrose Meeker, Thomas McCabe, Warner Lewis, John Cunningham, Lemuel Litton and others. Nearer town were Alexander Butterworth, Patrick Quigley, Richard Walker and others. They all marketed their first wheat crop at this little country custom mill on the Catfish. The Huttons built entirely "by faith in things to come," and not entirely in vain, as the sequel showed. But in their case the proverb, "that one shall build and another inhabit," was literally fulfilled. In 1840, Walter Manson and John Bell became interested in the mill, and soon after the late James Pratt became part owner. In 1843, Pratt & Manson owned the controlling interest, and under that firm name operated the mill for twenty-five years, with great success and profit to themselves as well as to the great advantage of the surrounding region. About that time they gave the name of "Rockdale Mills" to their establishment, and their flour under the brand of

"Rockdale Mills, Pratt & Manson, Manufacturers," has never been excelled by any in the market. In 1844 or 1845, they built the frame addition to the present mills. They then put in two run of first-class French buhrs, one of which was devoted entirely to merchant work, and the other to general custom work, grinding wheat or corn, as their customers desired. The average capacity of this mill was about sixty barrels per day, besides custom work, or ninety thousand bushels per annum. The aggregate amount of work up to 1855, when they fully operated the large stone addition, was about nine hundred thousand bushels. This stone addition was erected at a cost of between $20,000 and $25,000, and the current profits of the old mill paid the costs of the same as the work progressed. The capacity of the mill was then increased to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred barrels per day, or 412,500 bushels per year, and for twenty years from 1855, the aggregate amount manufactured was 8,250,000 bushels, besides custom work. At that early day wheat was cheap as compared with the present prices, ranging for the first ten or fifteen years at from forty to sixty cents per bushel in gold, but the general average to the present time would be about one dollar. In the history of this establishment its long career was never checked by a single reverse or embarrassment until the calamity of July 4, 1876, nor has there been a single individual, living or dead, who did not receive promptly every dollar due them. It was this Rockdale brand of flour that effectually broke down the St. Louis monopoly on the Upper Mississippi before the company established their "Merchant Mill" in 1845. Prior to 1844 the St. Louis flour trade had been very considerably abated and demoralized by flour brought from Platteville and other parts of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. The people across the river had got the start by a year or two of the people of Iowa in the milling business, and, although not equal to the St. Louis flour, they had made serious inroads on that trade. Pratt & Manson, with their new mill, produced flour equal to the best St. Louis brands, and for at least one-fourth the price. Hence, they immediately drove out of the market the down-river flour, the importation of which ceased entirely as early as 1845, and that of pork, bacon, lard, butter cheese, etc., in 1846. Dubuque County becoming self-supporting, the success of the Rockdale Mills greatly stimulated the building of others. Booth & Co. erected a steam mill; John D. Bush erected another, and others were enlarged and improved so that, when Minnesota began to be settled, Dubuque County was prepared to supply the immense demand consequent upon the emigration, not only with flour, but with everything else in the provision market. The Dubuque County mills almost monopolized the Minnesota flour trade until 1858, when the trade was reversed. Red Wing, at the head of Lake Pepin, was one of the earliest as well as the most prosperous river towns of Minnesota. She had from her first settlement depended almost entirely upon Dubuque, and especially upon the Rockdale Mills, for her flour. In 1857, she imported more than twenty thousand barrels, but in 1858, which was her first wheat crop, she supplied her own wants and exported more than six hundred thousand bushels. Of course, these mills, as all others, had thereafter to look in other directions for a market, which they found, mainly in Chicago and the Eastern market, where no flour has ever maintained a reputation superior to that of the Rockdale brand.

THE ROCKDALE CALAMITY.

Rockdale is a quiet, unpretentious country hamlet, in the valley of the Catfish, about two miles south of the city of Dubuque. A mill, hotel, post office, one or two stores and the village bar-room make up the complement of improvements; the inhabitants, limited in number, and composed of the usual variety gathered in the vicinity of large towns, are the only evidences of life and being visible.

On Tuesday night, July 4, 1876, this suburb, so to speak, of Dubuque, was visited by one of those upheavals of nature which come at long intervals, leaving the impress of their visitation in death and desolation, and quoted thereafter 'neath the summer skies and by the winter's log, with fear and trembling. The natal day of the nation's independence, which broke so beautifully, went out at midnight in a requiem of woe and desolation. The morning after dawned upon the scene of disaster, as if it still remained the busy hamlet of the day before. The sun lighted up its darkness in the face of death, which had held high carnival in the valley of sorrow and woes. The bluffs looked down upon the quiet stream as the waters ran musically by, unmindful of the ruin they had wrought, and the birds warbled the same melody they have sung since creation's morn. But no willing laborers went forth to their daily toil, or joyful voices made the valley to resound with notes of happiness; the grinding of the mill had ceased, and the few who were left to mourn, paced the streets in silence and grief. The little village had become the victim of one of the most appalling disasters mortal eye ever witnessed, or the pen of the historian was taxed to describe. The business portion of the village had been carried away, and such of the inhabitants as lived therein were roused up at the dead of night to go down through the storm and the elements to a watery grave.

The jubilant voices which were raised in honor of the centennial anniversary of the declaration of independence had scarcely died away, before there came indications of a storm which cut short the night's festivities and drove the participants in hot haste to their several homes. At 11 o'clock the rain began to fall, and at midnight approached a degree of fury seldom witnessed. Still, the people did not dream of the destruction which at that hour was bearing down upon the little village; and it was sometime after twelve o'clock when the thought first occurred to the inhabitants who were not yet wrapped in slumber, that there was danger to be apprehended in the rain which had then been falling in torrents for an hour. The first person to whom it suggested danger was Charles Thimmesch, a bar-keeper in the saloon of Joseph Becker, situated on the east side of the one street which extends across the ravine. Going to the door of the saloon to better observe the effects of the storm, he saw that the rising waters were momentarily crawling up the sides of the elevated roadway. Communicating his fears to a number in the saloon, driven there by the fierceness of the storm, he hurriedly announced to his employer's family the danger which threatened them. By the time he had accomplished this duty and returned to the first floor, he was horrified at the spectacle which greeted his vision through the red glare of the lightning, which revealed the landscape for a second, when all was dark again. He saw that a channel had been worn between the saloon and the right bank, through which the waters rushed with a force and significance that defied escape in that direction, while toward Dubuque efforts to flee would be attended by certain death. At this juncture the family and those who had sought the friendly shelter of the inn began to realize the fate evidently reserved for them, and to endeavor

to pierce the darkness of the night for some signal of hope. But it came not; and in its stead appeared sights revealed to them through the angered lightnings which struck terror into the stoutest hearts, and blanched cheeks that had never paled with fear before. With one despairing cry for help, one prayer to the Infinite Father for mercy, they watched the coming of the avalanche, which all too well knew must engulf them in its folds. Like the storm-cloud, Euroclydon, it came down the valley, bearing upon its bosom the grim visitor, who revels in destruction. Freighted with the debris torn from the hillsides, it struck all impediments in its way with gigantic force, snapping the bands of steel which held the railroad bridge together, and severing their connection as if they had been gossamer threads, and with an awful leap and roar crushed out the heart and life of the peaceful village. It was an agonizing moment of battle between life and death, in which the irresistible torrent, the play of the lightning and peals of thunder conspired to drown the wails and cries which went up from the hearts of perishing humanity unheard. Death rode the storm to victory as life flickered for a moment and expired beneath the waves, husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers went down to death locked in each other's embrace. No mind can picture the awful agony crowded into that brief moment; no pen can describe, or limner trace, the mysteries of ways that are not man's, but the dispensations of Providence.

The inmates of the saloon building were Joseph Becker, the proprietor, his wife and two children; Charles Thimmesch, the bar-tender; James Pearce, a gardener, who, with his family, were returning to Dubuque when the storm broke, and sought refuge in the house; William Bradbury, William Burke, Harry Adams, Lambert Kenkels, John Harker and Martin C. Carey—of whom but Thimmesch, Kenkels, Adams and Carey escaped.

The house of John Klassen was swept away, and the inmates, consisting of the father, mother, Christian, Lena, Lizzie, Maggie and John, went out with the tide, and none, save John, who was recovered from the wreck, survived to tell whither it carried them.

Martin C. Carey, in Becker's saloon, saw the lights moving in his house near by, but beyond his reach. In an instant, the light became extinguished, and with it all hope in the heart of the husband and father. He knew that his home was gone; soon he, too, was battling for life, only to be saved to learn that his wife and children had gone the way of all flesh. The wife, Elizabeth, and children, Frank and Lizzie, were among the dead.

Thomas Blenkiron settled there a year previous, and maintained one of the two stores in the place. He resided, with his wife and cousin, Oliver Blinkiron, over the store, with whom also was his wife's sister, Miss Hoskins, who was their guest during the Fourth. Becoming alarmed, Mr. Blenkiron aroused his wife and sister, and insisted upon their endeavoring to reach a place of safety from the storm. They proceeded through the water in the direction of Dubuque, he assisting them, returning after they had reached dry ground, with a promise to follow if the danger increased. This was the last seen of him until his body, with that of the son, was recovered when the flood had subsided.

Peter Kapp, an industrious and thriving mechanic, owning nearly all the buildings lining the street, lived in the market-house with his wife and six children. The house was torn from its foundations and swept into the flood, and with it himself, his wife and three children.

Charles W. Kingsley kept the only hotel in the place, which he opened in May, 1876, coming from California. With him was his wife, on the fatal night, there being no guests. The wife was taken, the husband left.

Gustave Horn's store and post office went down in the general ruin. By superhuman efforts, he succeeded in getting his wife and four children upon the roof, and, by clinging to the rafters, all were saved.

Those who were known to have been lost were: Peter Kapp, Mrs. Peter Kapp, Mathias Kapp, Mary Kapp, Joseph Kapp, John Kapp, Peter Kapp (second), Nicholas Kapp, Mrs. Elizabeth Carey; Jane, Frank and Lizzie Carey; Henry, Mary, Albert, Alec and Peter Becker, of one family, and Henry, Mary, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Becker, another family; Lucy Bowers, William Bradbury, Richard Burke, Thomas and Oliver Blenkiron, Mr. and Mrs. John Klassen, with Christian, Lizzie, Maggie, Mary and Lena Klassen; Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. James Pearce, Lena and Ida Pearce, Minnie Bowers and the two Brown children, a total of forty-two victims.

When the storm subsided and during Thursday, these bodies were recovered and prepared for burial. About 11 o'clock of that day, the funeral services began, on the ground, over such of the bodies as it had been decided to bury at Rockdale. Others were taken to Key West for burial, but the larger number were conveyed to Dubuque.

At St. Mary's Church, a sorrowful scene was presented in the afternoon. Five of the Kapp family, who were victims of the disaster, and six members of the Klassen family, rested upon their biers, side by side, while Father Johannes delivered an impressive and eloquent funeral sermon, most vividly depicting the horrid manner in which their lives paid tribute to the fury of the relentless storm. The funeral was largely attended, and an immense procession followed their remains to the German Catholic Cemetery.

The family of Mr. Pearce was buried from the residence of Mr. Sage, on Fourteenth street, the Rev. Mr. Seymour, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. During the impressive service, scalding tears of sincere sorrow dripped from the cheeks of those present, and, at the conclusion of the minister's discourse, the remains were interred in Linwood Cemetery.

The fatherless and motherless children who survived were taken charge of by relatives, and the calamity, with all its horrible concomitants, was numbered with the things that were. The search was continued through Friday, resulting in the finding of the bodies of Frank Bowers and Lizzie Becker, who were laid to rest without the formality of an inquest. On Saturday, Peter Becker, Lena Klassen and Richard Burke's bodies were discovered at the mouth of the Catfish and buried in Rockdale Cemetery, which, it is believed, were all who perished.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Charles Thimmesch, as the saloon was struck, ran to the upper story, and, breaking out a window, jumped on to the roof of Horn's store and post office building adjoining, which, from its more substantial character, was thought to offer safety. Feeling the building moving from its foundations, he stripped himself naked, and, taking some money in his pocket between his teeth, he plunged into the raging waters and struck out for shore. Being an excellent swimmer, he succeeded in reaching land after a desperate struggle, and, through the pelting storm, made his way, naked as he was, to a neighbor's house, where he gave the alarm.

Lambert Kenkels was also in the saloon, in bed, when the waters struck it, but crawled out through an open window, and, floating down about fifty rods, landed on a tree, to which he clung till morning, when he was released. Martin Carey and John Harker also stranded on trees, from which they were

released after five hours' terrible suspense. Harry Adams succeeded in making the shore.

The most remarkable escape was that of the three Kapp boys—John, aged fourteen; Nicholas, eleven, and Joseph five. This family fled from their home to the hotel, and, when the house was struck, had gained the upper story. All were swept out, but floated into some hospitable treetops and were saved. Joseph was caught by Nicholas, and John floated further down stream, but within hailing distance, and so kept each other's courage up until morning, when they were rescued.

John Gleason was rescued by Mr. Munger, train-despatcher, from a tree, to which another boy clung, who was cold in death.

There were numerous incidents connected with the disaster which lack of memory and absence of record preclude detailing. Thousands visited the scene during the subsequent days, and willing hands labored incessantly to recover the bodies lost. As soon as word reached the city, details of men were assigned to the recovery of bodies, and to this fact is largely due the rescue of nearly all those lost before they drifted off with the current, to be seen no more.

THE LOCALITY.

The scene of this disaster was laid in a ravine among the bluffs west of the city, which nature has formed for a water-course. It was only within a few years that a village, or trading-post for farmers, had been established, being attracted principally by the large flouring-mill, erected in 1834, among the first in the State. The distance across the ravine, from bluff to bluff, is scarcely eighty rods, and passed by a macadamized roadway, raised ten feet above the level of the ravine. Equidistant from the bluff, was a massive stone bridge, affording free passage for all the water which usually runs, and on each side of this highway were erected the buildings destroyed. Between the mill and the dam, ran the track of the Illinois Central Railway, over a bridge about two hundred feet long, and this bridge, falling against the buildings, precipitated the ruin. Above the bridge was the dam, which seems to have withstood the torrent without serious damage; but the race, which leads to the mill, and which had just been constructed, was completely washed out, making the main channel of the stream contiguous to the mill. East of the mill, was another railroad bridge, which was left standing, although filled with the wreck of buildings, and some of its iron supports twisted out of shape. Along the banks were strewn terrible mementos of the devastation which had been wrought, and the sight, for a mile down the stream, was in the last degree appalling. The damage was estimated at thousands of dollars, and, for many months after its commission, the vicinity bore evidences of the visitation to which it had been subjected.

The storm, though, happily, unattended by loss of life, was equally severe in Dubuque and neighboring towns, and evidences of disaster were to be seen whithersoever the eye might gaze. The damage was almost beyond computation, the avenues of travel centering in Dubuque were temporarily embargoed, and for a time nothing greeted the sight but the effects of the storm, unparalleled since 1851. But, in time, repairs were completed, and the storm itself existed only in the memory of the witnesses of its violence.

[From another account published in the *Times* the following is taken:]

The centennial will long be remembered in Dubuque, not for the magnificence of the daytime display, but for the dark, tragic history of the night. The day was comparatively pleasant, but coming on evening, suspicious electricity.

laden clouds began to fleck the northwestern heavens, which gathered with muttering grumbling, which was continued until after 10 o'clock, when the rain commenced to descend, apparently increasing in quantity with the passing of hours. Darkness took possession of the earth, so deep, so impenetrable, that it seemed as if a curtain of blackness was spread across the face of nature. Nothing could be seen save when bright flashes of lightning blazed over the sky, and for an instant dispelled the darkness which appeared only the more intense when it again held sway. The thunders rolled almost incessantly, and peal after peal seemed to leap from hilltop to hilltop, or roll away on the hillsides, shaking the earth as they passed, as if nature was in her death throes. It is said that there is something terrifically grand in the flash of the glaring lightning and the peal of loud-mouthed thunder; but in the storm of last Tuesday night there was that which inspired the heart with awe, and sent a feeling of uneasiness through the soul of those who are not given to fear. The earth trembled like an aspen leaf, as bolt followed bolt, and belt of heavenly flame succeeded belt, as if to light the waters tumbling from the heavens, en masse, on their errand of destruction. The hills quivered, and the most firmly seated houses trembled until one might well remember historic accounts of cities deluged, and the houses of men laid waste and leveled to the earth, by the irresistible hand of an unseen power. At or about 10 o'clock the rain began, and by 11 it poured in streams from the overburdened clouds, and thus it continued for hours, with no intermission. When day dawned a bright sun burst, but ah, how black, how fearful, how rending was the picture that it rose upon! Desolation was spread broadcast everywhere, as if some avenging hand had swept with insatiable thirst and far-reaching scourge. Throughout the city and in all this vicinity there are many monuments of the dreadful power of the storm king—but nowhere is that power so terribly, so painfully, so shockingly demonstrated as at Rockdale. Here, just on the confines of the city, two miles distant, was the little village, known to every resident of Dubuque. Here stood eight houses, a blacksmith-shop and the Rockdale Mills. On Centennial day the little village stood there the home of happy fathers and mothers, the birthplace of their children. Ere the day dawned again these homes were swept away as if with a besom of destruction, and instead of the little village in which so many happy hearts welcomed the Centennial day, nothing was left but the heart-piercing wreck of what had been.

Every building in the little town, save the Catfish Mill, was washed from its foundation, and torn into wreck that quite defies description. The dozen buildings—all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish, save the mill—were carried off as if they were so many cockle-shells, and whirled down the surging and boiling current, crushing them into fragments. With two exceptions, all are torn into splinters, and scarcely a fragment can be recognized as belonging to this or that building; all are in indistinguishable ruin scattered for a mile along the borders of the stream. Stores, shops, dwellings, barns, everything fell before the terrible torrent that came rolling in great surges down the ten miles of valley through which the Catfish runs. Where eighteen hours ago was a quiet and unsuspecting and happy little rural hamlet, is now only a waste of waters, timbers, the wreck of buildings, of households, merchandise, mud and up-rooted trees. For a full mile down the stream these fragments are strewn along the banks, or piled in gorges, from a few feet to twenty feet high.

But the worst is not told. Thirty-nine human beings were hurriedly swept from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women and children to that number were drowned, and their stiff bodies—those of the thirty that have been

rescued up to this hour—were ranged side by side along the shady side of the mill, awaiting the last sad funeral rites. In one instance, we saw an entire family of four, all lying dead. In another, every member of the family but one lay dead. The bodies of some were found in the debris of the crushed buildings, near the scene of their death, while others—and the greater part of them all—were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost entirely hid from view by the floods of mud that had been swept along by the maddened waters, with perhaps a hand only exposed to sight, or a foot, or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of their clothing. A large number of little children, boys and girls, ranging from three to twelve years old, comprise this dread holocaust, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one. One young man, Charles Thimmisch, who escaped from Horn's store by stripping and swimming to the store, informed us that two of his uncles, one aunt and seven of his cousins were drowned.

Through the day, the people of the village had joined more or less in the festivities of the Centennial Fourth. In the evening, the rain began to fall, and all took shelter in their homes, or at the stores or saloon. At about half an hour after midnight, the Catfish was discovered to have become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging water in great waves, several feet high, and soon the smaller buildings were swept away. At about 1 o'clock, a portion of the dam gave way, and this was followed by the crash of the railroad bridge, the fragments of which went tearing down, striking the hotel and Horn's store. Both of these were capsized, the former being torn in pieces, and the latter swung against a large tree standing but a few feet away, against which it lodged, resting upon its side. Now the stream had grown to 2,000 feet wide, and fully 20 feet deep. As the buildings were swept into wreck, the inmates were hurled into the surging current, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of thunder, and storm and crash, while lurid lightnings flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for an instant, leaving it blacker than before.

All who are familiar with the location of the village will remember that the stream on which the dam is built is turned from a direct path by the dam, and makes a channel running westward as it goes southward, forming a bend as it winds its way around to the rock bridge which spans the wagon-road and pursues its course backward of the village. At an ordinary stage of water, it was content to keep this winding, indirect route, but, when it was swollen to madness, it rushed headlong, and, spurning the barriers which had been thrown up to confine it to a given course, it leaped over the corner of the dam and tumbled solid masonry, yard after yard, rod after rod, in a confused mass out of its way, just as if they were piled-up bricks. Stones weighing tons, tied together with cement and braced in their position by solid banks of clay, overlaid with a cap-work of time-fixed macadamizing—all these were lifted and driven before the enraged water, as drift is hurled on the tide. Nay, more, it even picked up a long string of railroad iron, which it had wrenched from its spiked ties, and stretched it for a distance of perhaps fifty yards down the torrent path, where it now lies, a strange witness of the wonderful power of unrestrained water. Across the corner of the dam, next to the mill, the water launched itself, and, in an inconceivably short space of time, had made an outlet for itself across the street near the corner of the mill, a deep, wide, terrible-looking track, over which the agent of destruction ran rampant in the darkness, and through which, for the greater part of the day yesterday, it fretted and foamed, and lashed itself against the

huge rocks which had been washed in during the night before. Here was one foaming, seething, boiling, infuriated barrier to cut off escape on the south side of the village, while to the north the waters that could not find an outlet by the new passage tumbled down and piled themselves up, until they raised themselves above the approach to the bridge which spans the road as the village is approached from this city. Even this alarming condition of things existed before the storm had yet attained its great fury. The waters swelled gradually for a while, and then, after the midnight hour had passed, and when the lightnings flashed and the thunders shook the earth as if some terrible subterranean influence was striving to rend it—when the blackness of the heavens was not more black than the despair which seized upon the doomed of that little village, the final burst of wrath came. A rumbling, warning, mysterious sound was heard. Wave after wave of water, many feet high, came in succession, as with the weight of molten iron and the erectness of a wall, and house after house went whirling and spinning, and tumbling and crashing, on the mad avalanches of water which tossed them like things of air, onward and downward. The first building that yielded was the Rockdale House, a two-story frame tavern, kept by C. W. Kingsley. The building was 60x40 feet, with additions extending at the rear of the building. This stood nearest to the stream on the west side of the road. The water rapidly raised until the lower story, which stood some two or three feet above the level of the street, was invaded, and then one fearful bulk of torrent rushed at the railroad bridge, lifted it from its abutments, twisted it and hurled it onward, leaving a passage for the sea-like billow to dash against the corner of the tavern. Almost instantly it was wrenched from its foundations and darted across the street, driven down, down, and tossed by the torrent until it was shattered in pieces, and went down the current in fragments. And there its human freight, consisting of Mr. Kingsley and wife, and Peter Kapp, his wife and seven children, were committed to the merciless water; how merciless, a husband bereft of his wife, and those bright little boys—left orphans almost in an instant—best can feel. Mr. Kingsley and his wife, and Mr. Kapp and his family, hoped for safety; from it Mrs. Kingsley, and Mr. Kapp and his wife and four children entered eternity.

Joining the tavern stood the residence of Mr. Kapp—the front part of which was used as a meat-shop by Peter Becker. This, too, was lifted from its foundation, but not carried away. It is the only one of all the houses which stood upon the doomed ground in which safety might have been found, but Mr. Kapp, becoming alarmed, and deeming the tavern the safest, deserted it with his family of seven children for the tavern, thus flying with his wife and lovely family from possible salvation to certain death.

Joining Mr. Kapp's house was Thomas Blenkiron's store and dwelling. This appears to have been struck by a mountain of water, which uprooted it and laid it over on its side as completely as if it had been lifted into the heavens, turned and dropped sideways.

Near Blenkiron's stood Thomas Coates' blacksmith-shop, which was totally swept away.

On the opposite side of the street was Mr. Carey's two-story frame saloon and dwelling. This was wrenched from its rock foundation and hurled down stream with four inmates, Mrs. Carey and her three children, who sank beneath the foaming water, Mr. Carey having escaped by taking refuge in a tree.

Then Peter Becker's house followed in the vortex and went down, with Mr. Becker, his five children, Mrs. Lucy A. Bowers, his housekeeper, and her two little girls, Minnie and Lizzie.

Adjoining this was the dwelling and saloon of Joseph Becker, brother of Peter, which was toppled over, burying with it as it fell under the swallowing water the bodies of eleven human beings—Mr. Becker, his wife and six children, Mr. Pearce, his wife and two daughters, who were on their way to their home not far distant, but stopped for shelter from the storm, and William Bradbury.

The last morsel that was left for the hungry flood, among all the houses that stood there, was the store of Mr. G. Horn, which swayed for a while in the surging water, and then went down with a crash, careening sideways and crushing down until its roof was nearly upon a level with the water. Such a picture of desolation cannot be conceived without seeing it.

A short distance below these houses stood that of John Klasson, the millcooper, who, with his wife and five of his six children, was hurled to death while their home went to destruction. The barn of the tavern, a large building, was tossed up into the street near the bridge at the north side of the village, and the barn of the mill company, in size 60x30 feet, with sheds and corn crib, located at a distance of over five hundred yards from the stream, was torn to atoms and much of it piled up against the railroad track, near where the bridge stood. This was the scene of devastation presented by the destruction of buildings, startling enough to contemplate, but it dwindles into insignificance when the number of the human victims of the flood are thought of, and this is the sad record: Joseph Becker, his wife Ellen and two children; James Pearce, Emma his wife, and two daughters; Peter Becker and five children, and Mrs. Bowers, his housekeeper, and her two daughters, Minnie and Lizzie; Mrs. Carey and three children; John Klasson, his wife and five children; Peter Kapp, his wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury and Richard Burke.

This is the sad record in human life for less than one hour on that fearful night. Thirty-nine victims—fathers, mothers, boys and girls at the door of man and woman hood, and sweet-faced, innocent little things whose feet had never touched the path of sin, all buried under the same death-sheet, the turbid water. Of these thirty-nine, thirty-one had been recovered up to 6 o'clock last evening, the cruel waters still hiding the faces of the other eight.

The bodies recovered were, Oliver Blenkiron, Christy Klasson, Peter Kapp, Matthew Kapp, Joseph Kapp, William Bradbury, John Klassen, James Pearce, Frank Casey, Joseph Becker, Henry Becker, Albert Becker, Henry Becker, son of Peter Becker, Thomas Blenkiron, Mrs. Carey, Elizabeth Carey, Jennie Carey, Mrs. Pearce, Ida Pearce, Mrs. Joseph Becker, Alice, daughter of Peter Becker, Mrs. Kapp, Mrs. Kingsley, Maggie Klassen, Mary Klassen, Mrs. Lucy A. Bowers, Mrs. Kapp's little daughter, and Mrs. Klassen.

There is the holocaust that death claimed and the waters gave up, and no pen is equal to the task of describing the sickening, heart-touching sight that presented itself as they were drawn, one by one, from the water. Here one was drawn from the seething water; there another was found nearly hidden under the black mud. Here a father was drawn forth; there a tender little son, with eyes closed in death; here a mother, and there the little darling, that, perhaps, she clasped to her bosom or kissed good-night but a few hours before. All along the bank, for a distance of a mile, they were found. On an island below the railroad bridge, which seemed to throw out arms of mercy, a number

J. Stumpstead

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were stopped and held until the hands of charitable men could take them from the terrible water and restore them to friends, if they had them, or if not, to the bosom of the earth. From the house of Joseph Becker eleven bodies were taken, men, women and children; a heart-rending sight to look upon. As the bodies were recovered, one by one, they were carried into the mill, where, acting under the instructions of Mr. Coates, Chairman of the Board; Mr. John Carson, assisted by Richard Winsor, E. O. Duncan, Bissell Case, Asa Davis, John Deggendorf, G. H. Stevens, and J. Barron, took charge of the male portion of the dead, washed them and laid them aside, to be claimed by friends or prepared for the coffin. Here they accumulated until they numbered fourteen. The father lay beside his little boy, and one father was there whose family were, perhaps, in ignorance of the fact that he was lost to them forever. It was enough to melt a heart of iron to look upon that floor thick with dead bodies—to see one man with a son on each side of him, and another with a sweet-faced little boy, who smiled in death, at his very arm, as he often was in life. Oh, such a picture teaches how often hearts may suffer, and also how much those have escaped, who never have known the terrible visitation of a sudden death among those they loved.

The females were brought, as they were found, to a carpenter-shop on the south side of the mill, where they were washed by noble-hearted women, and then brought into a neighboring house—all, save the family of Mr. Klassen, who were placed in the house of his cousin, Mr. Mosh, where they were laid side by side, the father, mother, one son eighteen years of age, and three daughters, the youngest of whom was only five years old, a round-faced, sweet little angel, one glance at which was enough to bring tears to the eye. One of the children, a daughter, aged sixteen, has not yet been found, and the only one saved out of the whole family was the little five-year-old boy, who floated on a board down the creek over a mile, passing safely through the railroad bridge, on which houses had been dashed to pieces, and rescued, while on the frail plank, in the morning. The son, aged eighteen, whose body was recovered, was badly cut on the face and forehead, and crushed on the back of the head, as if he had been jammed between timbers, and may have met his death thus. It is not possible to portray the sight presented by that dead family; the father, mother and children, side by side, close together in death, as they are said to have been in life.

In the next house were eleven more women and children, all of whom left some aching heart behind them. A sad sight for any one to look upon.

In the afternoon, the coroner complied with the forms of law in holding an inquest, having summoned Thomas W. Johnson, Francis Coates and Abram S. Bunting as a jury. After hearing the statements of a couple of witnesses, they returned a verdict of accidental drowning, when the friends of some of the parties were permitted to take their dead away. For the purpose of getting as full a history of the calamity as possible, we conversed with several who were painful witnesses to it. Mr. Gustav Horn says that he, his wife and four children, went to bed about 11 o'clock, after friends who had been visiting them had gone home. The hard rain caused him to get up and go down-stairs to look after his goods. He started to go to the house in the yard, in which he kept his stock of powder, for the purpose of saving it, but discovered that it was surrounded by water, which was rapidly rising. He had just time to throw one sack of coffee on the counter, when he went up-stairs. He saw a breast of water after that rush toward his house, and called to his wife to get up. Heard Charles Thimmisch rapping on his roof, and asking to be let into his window.

He told him it was not safe. Then he placed his wife and four children in the collar braces of the rafters, and presently heard the house settle down and fall over into the water, while the roof almost flattened at one end. He got his wife and children to the window of the side which was now nearly on top, and to that they hung until an hour after sunrise, when William McCarty and Martin Carey helped him and his family out. There they had been for long hours while death ruled with riot hand around them; many saw them, but could not help them. Their escape was almost miraculous.

Charles Thimmisch was bar-keeper for W. J. Becker. He heard the roar of waters; and felt that there was danger; kept cool and tried to calm the children and others in the house. He went to the front window, saw that the tavern was swept away, and then felt the house in which he was start off. He divested himself of his clothing, expecting to have to swim for his life, jumped upon the adjoining roof, climbed from that to Horn's, and, when this was about to topple, sprang into the seething flood and struck out for the shore, which he reached safely, but badly bruised on his breast by striking something while in the water. While he was springing through the window, Mrs. Becker attempted to hold him, lest he should be lost. Poor thing—she sank.

Mr. Kingsley, the proprietor of the tavern, was alarmed by the fearful noise, which he could not comprehend. He went to the door to look out, but the water rushed in upon the floor. He told his wife to come up-stairs, and presently Mr. Rapp and his family—who had fled from their own house—came up. By the flashes of lightning he saw Peter Becker and Martin Carey's house go, and saw the water raise over the railroad bridge. He got the women out of the bedroom, and then into a larger room at the back of the building, thinking they would not hear the storm so plainly, and would be less frightened; saw the bridge go, and felt it strike his house and drive it onward. He felt that the crisis had come, and told his wife to get ready and he wonld assist her. They all reached for the same window, and caught hold of each other. He got out through the window on to the roof, took hold of his wife's hand for the purpose of helping her, when the house careened, and a wave washed him off. In falling, he broke his wife's arm. He succeeded in getting into a tree, and was saved. His wife, and Mr. Kapp and his wife and four children, who were in the house, were lost. His wife was found, and her arm was found to be broken.

Johnny Rapp, one of the little boys who was saved out of the Kingsley House, says when the house went to pieces he got on a piece of the roof. His brother, aged eleven, was in the stream swimming with his brother, aged five. They got to a piece of roof, on which the elder brother pulled the younger by the hair. They floated against trees near together, and the brave little fellow who had swam with his little brother, pushed him up into a tree and held him in his arms until morning. Then the innocent little one, who appeared not to know his danger, got cold and began to cry, and, when the water had fallen, the elder one got down and lifted the little darling with tenderness upon a piece of roof, where they stayed until help came to them in the morning. The little boys are brave ones, and that little eleven-year-old, who clung to his little brother when fifteen feet of water screamed its wild death-yell into his ear, in mockery of the shrieks of despair heard on all sides, has a soul in him that is a jewel. That boy should not be friendless. They have an uncle in Chicago, one in Chickasaw County, and a grandfather and grandmother near Rockdale.

Thomas Coates was sitting up in bed, he thinks about 2 o'clock; says Matt Mosh ran up to call him, telling him that all Rockdale was swept away. He hurried over and met Thimmisch, but could not afford any relief. He could

but listen to the wail of the terrified and the crash of the houses, without the ability to lend a helping hand. We have received statements from Mr. Mosh, cousin of Mr. Klassen, the packer in the mill, which also give a gloomy account of the outlook. He rushed down to save the flour in the mill basement, which was flooded, and soon heard the crash of houses going down with the flood and carrying death with them. Mr. C. J. Caffall also reached the scene, but was not able to help those in the houses. He and Mr. William McCarty rescued the three Kapp boys, and took them to his house, where they were provided with dry clothing and food.

The damage done to property is estimated as follows:

Horn's house, destroyed	$ 6,000
Horn's stock of goods	10,000
Blenkiron's stock of goods	2,000
J. Becker's place	3,000
Klassen's place	2,000
Carey's house	1,600
Hotel	2,500
Blenkiron's house and Kapp's residence	2,000
F. Coate's blacksmith-shop	1,000
Mill barn and damage to dam and race	3,000

It is said that $60,000 will not more than equal the value of the property destroyed. The damage to the railroad by washing away of the bridge, and the destruction of the road-bed for over half a mile below the lower bridge, could not even be guessed at. Some idea of the volume of water that rushed down may be known from the fact that parts of house-roof were piled up on the railroad bridge. Below for a mile and a half the bank was lined with the wrecked part of houses, a picture of desolation and waste not often seen anywhere. Dollars and cents will repair all that, but they cannot bring back the thirty-nine lives that were lost.

Messrs. Coates, Kistler and Sullivan were on the ground all day doing all they could to help in the recovery of the bodies. They provided domestic and other essentials, and will take charge of the friendless dead. Mayor Burch went out in the morning with his own force of men, and put them to work with instructions to stay while they could be of any assistance. About a dozen skiffs were brought from town, and a number of axes, and early in the day a force of nearly fifty men with charitable hearts and willing hands were searching the ruins of houses, the water, the mud, the brush and every spot that gave them a hope that a lost one might be found. It would afford us pleasure to mention some of the noble men and women who searched and toiled all day as ministering angels to those who were helpless, but we should have to name too many. The Odd Fellows' committees were there from different lodges to look after lost members, of whom there were some.

The time of the sad occurrence is placed between 1 and 2 o'clock, and Mr. Kingsley, who appears to have been a good witness of the whole affair, says that not more than thirty minutes elapsed from the taking of the first house until the last one was gone. Such a complete ruin, in such a brief time, was never before seen. The ravenous storm took all there was to take, and that the loss of life, terrible as it was, was not greater, is simply because there were no more houses to be swallowed. Among all those who lived there but few survive to tell the horrid story. Mr. Kingsley, Martin Carey, Lambert Hinkle and John Harker were saved by catching on trees, where they stayed until daylight. The little Kapp boys owe their preservation to the piece of passing roof and a tree, and the little five-year-old, sole survivor of the Klassen family, passed through

the wildest surrounding of death on a mad current, where it did not seem possible for a human being to survive, and was saved by a plank. Such are the strange happenings at such a time. The strong father is swept to death in a house, and the tender little boy is saved on a plank in the howling, foam-flecked water. Mr. Pearce and his family were on their way home from town, where they had been during the daytime celebration, and delayed at Mr. Becker's for the storm to pass over. It never passed over them. Within ear-shot of their own home they met death. In the morning it was feared that Mrs. Blenkiron and her sister had been lost, but fortunately they had left their doomed house while there was yet time. Her husband gave her the books of the store and told her to go to her mother's, on Grandview avenue, as fast as she could. She and her sister went, wading through water to their knees for some distance. Her husband, singularly enough, remained and was lost. When found, he was a short distance below the mill, holding tightly to the limb of a bush. Had he abandoned his store when he sent his wife he might have been saved.

All this is fearful to contemplate. The loss of property in various shapes is fearful, but it is nothing in comparison with the loss of life. This is the third time the dam has been swept away, once in 1852, in 1857 and now. In 1857, two lives were lost. It is not likely that the village will ever be rebuilt, for this is too dreadful an experiment to be forgotten. The area that is drained by the creek that pours its flood over the Catfish dam, is of many miles, and gathers quantities of water vast enough to be terrible when they are let loose. It will be a long while before this will be forgotten, and it will be a long while before the thousands of our people who visited that scene of desolation, will forget the ruined houses, destroyed stocks of goods, dead men, women and children, upon whom they looked. God grant no one may ever look upon the like again, and God be merciful to the very few who are left to mourn the many who went beneath the water yesterday, and go beneath the earth to-day.

THE STORM IN DUBUQUE.

In the upper end of the city, the first thing one naturally speaks of is ill-starred Seventeenth street, which was gullied and gouged to such an extent that all former damage there seems not worth mentioning in comparison. It is barely possible to cross it with a horse and buggy, coming from Madison on to Main—there being on the lower side a hole three feet deep, reaching to the middle of Main street. The sidewalk in front of S. Root's residence was somewhat torn up, and the street more so. H. T. Woodman's yard was infringed upon at one corner, and half the steps leading from the yard to the street are torn away, while below is left a chasm of eight or ten feet. But it is in front of the seminary that the worst ruin is wrought. Of the stone wall in front of the seminary, not a trace was left. Instead thereof, was a great gulf, up to the foundation wall of the "Blue Church"—a chasm over a hundred feet wide and between thirty-five and forty feet deep. The chasm reached to within ten feet of the seminary wall, and the face of the precipice was perpendicular for twenty feet, after that sloping somewhat to the bottom—and the bottom is fifteen feet below where the surface of Seventeenth street was when it was a street. Of the stone work that had been started on Seventeenth street as the foundation for an improvement, of course not a trace was left—not even of the ground upon which it was laid, for many a foot deep. It looked as if the seminary itself would come down with another storm half as severe as the last. Great gullies extended for rods into the lots on the south side of the street, in some cases six, eight or ten feet deep. Fortunately, the foundation of the

"Blue Church" is not cut under any farther than it was before. Seminary street, coming down by the east side of the seminary, was gullied so as to be impassable by teams, and the sidewalks and steps leading from it to Seventeenth, remained extending into vacant air, twenty feet above the chasm below, for a while, and then fell. The house occupied by Mrs. McKay, southwest corner of Main and Clay, was there, but none of its four corners were on a level with any other, and the water, sand and floating filth swept through at a ruinous rate. The same with the little store occupied by Mrs. Probst, who, by flood and fire and death, suffered losses enough without this, which ruined everything, not on shelves, that was ruinable in the cellar and house.

The street-car track, where it crossed Seventeenth street, was buried under between two and three feet of sand, for several rods each way, except under the middle of the street, where a gulley had been cut that had to be bridged before the cars could cross.

On the southeast corner of Clay and Seventeenth, A. Stine's stone building took in as much water and mud as its cellar could hold, and a foot or two on its first floor. The proprietor, during the night, held the door while two and one-half feet of water raged outside.

Across the way, the house of Mr. Kueniker, the butcher, was twisted, gutted and filled with rocks and mud.

Passing on toward the foot of Fourteenth street, all the cellars were filled, and other damage done. Near the foot of the street, some street-sprinkler's wagon stood, the wheels and body covered with sand, only the tub being visible —a ridiculous centennial sphynx.

To return to the starting-point, at the corner of Main and Seventeenth street. The flood swept over Joseph Herod's grass plat and flower garden, several feet deep, the high-water mark being visible more than half-way up his high board fence, which was on the lean everywhere, having been gullied under here and there. The trees and tree-boxes in front of his house, and a part of the sidewalk, were probably somewhere between that and the river. His flower beds were under an accumulation of root and rubbish. A part of the foundation of one of his out-houses was washed out; a door leading to his cellar was forced in, and the cellar filled; and from that the water made its way into Elder Bingham's cellar, doing some little damage, of which, under the circumstances, he was not disposed to make any complaint.

Across the alley from Herod's, on the south side of Seventeenth street, lived Mrs. Tierney, whose cellar was filled till the water ran over the floor above, doing considerable damage.

On the north side of Seventeenth, between Main and Locust, were the house, garden and greenhouse of Mr. Becket, which are ruined *ayain*. For year after year he had expended upon them infinite labor and patient industry. Year after year he had been washed out by the flood accumulating above, till last year he built around nearly the whole of his place a solid stone wall, several feet high—a foot or so higher than the highest flood ever known in this valley—and one of his neighbors stated, that when he finished it he remarked that "there was a wall that God Almighty couldn't wash out;" but it was scarcely a moment's impediment to that torrent which swept over it and swept parts of it away. Fragments of his glass-covered greenhouses were visible here and there on the flats, half a mile to a mile away.

Mineral street is the one commencing at the junction of Seventeenth and Locust, and running up Blake's Hollow and out toward West Dubuque, at the southwest side of Seminary Hill. The most of this hollow was under water

from five to ten feet, in fact, was one broad lake, above the surface of which not the tops of the pickets of the fences—even where the fences were not carried away—were to be seen. At that terrible midnight, by the brightness of the almost uninterrupted lightning, a vast sheet of water was to be seen, covered with fences, sidewalks, pig-pens, outbuildings (some overturned and partially demolished, some carried off as complete as they had stood upon the ground), uprooted shade trees and other trees, tree-boxes, wagon-boxes, cordwood, garden vegetables, cistern tops, with an occasional sawhorse, cellar-door or croquet-mallet, went rushing and whirling by, while the squealing of drowning porkers, the clamor of perishing chickens, the lowing of terror-stricken cattle trying to make their way to safer ground, filled up the rare intervals between the rattling of heaven's dreadful artillery. The next morning the scene was one of almost unmitigated desolation. Every loss except loss of life had been sustained.

Mr. Compton's cellar was not only filled to overflowing, but the parlor was filled with three or four inches of water and mud. Fences mostly carried away. A cord of wood, purchased a day or two before, was borne off, not a stick left. In fact, nothing was left about the premises but the house.

Mrs. Morrissey's house, occupied by Mr. Griffin, was filled to the window sills. They woke to find the bureau afloat and tumbling about the room, and the bed held down only by their own weight.

Mrs. Shoemaker was awakened, as she lay in bed, by the feeling of "something cold." She reached out her hand, and it went into the water. What a time she and her husband had in wading out may be imagined.

Mr. Hamell, living in Mr. Flick's house, west side of the street, awoke to find the cellar full and a foot of water on the next floor. Mr. Flick built the house on the supposition that it would be forever above the highest water.

Henry S. Hetherington had built his foundation wall, and the wall around his lot, so high that the highest water would not get over it. The flood came, and his cellar was filled in the twinkling of an eye. He managed to get out of it one tub and one can of coal oil, and then had to hurry out to save his own life. The water came to the studding upon which the floor above rested, within four inches of the surface of the living-rooms. He was not disposed to complain much of his loss—such vegetables as were in his cellar, soap, etc. His two cisterns, one containing 60 and the other 120 barrels, had to be emptied of the vilest filth that had accumulated in the back alleys of Blake's Hollow. Near the southwest corner of Mr. Hetherington's lot was a large tree, which withstood the torrent and stopped the drift-wood as it came down; thus deprived of its velocity, it swung around against Mr. H.'s fence, which is bedded into a solid rock wall, and formed an accumulation of forty cords, more or less, of debris of all kinds.

A short distance beyond Mr. Hetherington's lived Capt. Benjamin Agard, in another handsome two story house. The account given of Mr. Hetherington's premises will do very well for these, except that Mr. Agard's family used the basement for a dining-room. The family had left the table ready set Tuesday night. They didn't eat breakfast there Wednesday morning. When they visited the place Wednesday noon, the flood had subsided so that there was over a foot of space between the ceiling and the surface of the water, and there the table and dishes were floating. A portion of an "elbow," entering the chimney, prompted an inquiry, which resulted in the information that a P. P. Stewart cook-stove was down there when last heard from, and that we could probably find it if we chose to dive for it. Their two cisterns were also filled with filthy water. Mrs. Hewitt (Mrs. Agard's mother), who is one of the family,

seemed to grieve mainly over the loss of some fifty or sixty "blooded" chickens, which she had brought through the infantile perils of teething, measles, etc., only to perish by this calamity. Not one was left to tell its little tail.

These are merely a few instances of the condition of scores of houses in Blake's Hollow.

Langworthy Hollow is the valley next east of Blake's Hollow, at the eastern foot of Seminary Hill. The street was filled with the debris of sidewalks, bridges and buildings. Every bridge was carried away, and the streamlet alongside of it cut into it to the middle of the macadamized track in scores of places, and in other places cut clear through. A few rods from the lower end thereof was, across the sewer, the addition to a house, with roof and everything complete, except that it lay on its side. This is the kitchen to Mr. Kauffmann's house, which was to be found something over a quarter of a mile above, opposite Cushing's vinegar factory.

Cushing's vinegar factory suffered considerably. The bridges and other improvements in front of the building were swept away. The torrent burst in the basement doors, and one of the doors was found where it had floated against a wood-pile, out near the road. Then the basement floor overflowed, and a number of barrels of vinegar floated away—how many is not known, but five barrels thereof were found lying around loose in the vicinity, here and there. Between thirty and forty cords of wood were carried off.

Half a mile or a little less beyond the vinegar factory is—or was—a dairy, kept by a man whose name was Jaqueline. His barn, 120 feet long by 23 wide and 28 feet high, was carried away, and not one board left beside another. With it went and were lost a ton and a half of hay, a quantity of oats, three wagon boxes, his harness, three cords of wood, etc. His loss of live stock was only one animal of the kind that Sam Hussey would call a "steer," a three-months-old calf, and some pigs. Four horses floated down the street with the barn, but when it crashed to pieces they got loose from the wreck and escaped unhurt.

Couler avenue, at its southern commencement, showed few signs of devastation; but before one had gone more than a couple of blocks, the debris of sidewalks, fences and buildings began to accumulate, and the street was one scene of wreck and desolation. The most of the sidewalks on both sides were torn up. All along, the men, women and children, with pumps and pails, were clearing the cellars of the water and mud which had washed into them. Some of the houses were deluged so suddenly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. All this region, clear to the river, was under water—in some places five or six feet. The market gardens were almost ruined—sometimes two feet of sand and mud being plastered on top of the growing vegetables. In front of Music Hall, and again in front of the Iowa Brewery, immense piles of lumber, fences and similar debris had lodged, until it was impossible for teams to pass till the rubbish had been cleared away. Somewhere between twenty and forty cords of such debris found a resting-place in the lower corner of Tivoli garden, around which but about two rods of fencing was left.

Ohde, the cooper, had a sad scene of destruction to look upon; the sidewalk floated against the fence and knocked it over; and the beautiful garden was utterly ruined; it was worse than ruined, it was not there at all. The very soil on which it had been, was swept away. Jacob Althauser, cooper, had just finished a large number of beer kegs, which he was to ship the next day; they were swept, heaven knows where—if heaven knows anything about beer kegs. His loss was about $400, besides loss to his garden. By the side of the brick building constituting the street-car headquarters, stood the huge wagon

which carried to the celebration the girls who represented the thirty-seven States; it was canted up at an angle unpleasant to the eye, and the mud had accumulated around it to a level with the hubs. Peter Specht's cellar, in which was stored a portion of his groceries, was flooded, causing a loss of $175. Glab's cellars were filled with a muddy mixture; but by way of compensation, a haystack from Collins' place, some distance above, floated down bodily on to Glab's premises, without tipping over or losing the symmetry of its form in transit. Charles Klingenberg's grocery cellar was filled—some lard spoiled, but he considered his loss not worth mentioning. Heeb's cellar was filled full, overflowing the floor of the bar-room. The cellar contained nothing of any account to be injured, but it took the rest of the week to pump it dry and clean it out. The fences at the corner of Heeb's lot were gone, and any quantity of rubbish piled there or thereabouts. John Heim's brickyard was completely wrecked. He lost 75,000 brick in kiln, and 40,000 finished. The yard was washed out in several places, and required at least two weeks' labor to put it in good order. Besides this, Mr. Heim's cellar was filled, and a large stock of liquors and provisions destroyed; also a quantity of hay, vegetables, etc., the whole amounting to well on toward $1,000. Mr. Houp's residence was moved five or six feet from its foundation. Mrs. Keck's fences were carried away, and gardens covered with debris. She thought she had lost $150. Otto Klein's groceries were damaged to the amount of $250. C. Ohde's fence and gardens, $100. John Fuselman the same. W. Rieman's garden was completely covered with mud and rocks from the hill, and his fence and sidewalks were misplaced, while his tannery was badly damaged and liquors destroyed. In order to save the lives of his children, he was obliged to carry them across the street to a neighbor. Damage, $250. The garden of Mr. Kusch (the old man with the dog team) was almost entirely washed out, causing him a loss of about $100. Mr. and Mrs. George Vogle, living opposite Glab's, woke up about 1 o'clock to find their dwelling flooded and the furniture floating about the room. They managed to escape from the house and took refuge on a fence, from which they were rescued by Mr. Glab. Their loss is about $200. Mr. Glab's loss on furniture, clothes, provisions, etc., is about $500. A large barn back of the brewery was moved two or three feet from its foundation. Robert Thompson estimated the damage to his household furniture and garden at $100. About $300 damage was done to the property of Mrs. C. Ernst, a widow. All the fences and sidewalks were carried away, and her house flooded. Adolph Klee's fences were carried off, and his garden damaged to the extent of $100. S. H. Lampson's place was also considerably damaged, fences and sidewalks being carried away, and his barn moved twenty feet from its foundation. The favorite and valuable horse, "Billy O'Neill" was in the barn, and when help reached him was standing in nearly three feet of water; to save him he was brought into Mr. Lampson's house until the flood subsided. A horse was found in front of Rhen's saloon, hitched to his feeding-trough, with no label on either horse or trough to indicate to whom they belonged. They may have come from Peru Bottom or Bellevue. There is nothing impossible of belief with regard to this centennial storm. The above are but so many cases out of hundreds of similar ones that might be given of the condition of things on Couler avenue.

Eagle Point avenue was found in a similar condition, sidewalks everywhere except where they were originally built; cellars and basements being pumped out; gardens torn up or flooded over with sand; fences broken down; the road guttered till in places it was impassable; one gash, a furlong beyond the

Fifth Ward Schoolhouse, being five or six feet deep. The bridge over the small stream just west of the schoolhouse, at the end of which H. Mueller's grocery was located, was impassable until cleared of its pile of rubbish—old roots, beer kegs, cornstalks, potato-tops, shade trees, etc.

On the low lands toward the C., D. & M. railroad-shops, the water was deeper, and the only reason the destruction was not worse was simply that this part of the city, because it does lie low, is not so thickly inhabited. At H. Meyer's, northwest corner of Jackson and Nineteenth streets, three pumps were at work. Diagonally across, on the southeast corner, a lamp-post was broken over, the fence driven in, and the garden ruined. Near this same corner we found a well curb and windlass, sitting handsomely on a patch of green grass.

The boards, brush, hay, garden truck, etc., floating down with the current, soon clogged the culverts under the river railroad track, and the low lands to the landward were covered to the level with the rails, leaving a broad expanse of "back-water" extending up to White street, in some places two feet deep on Jackson street, three and a half to four feet deep on Washington street, and five or six feet deep between there and the railroad track. As may be surmised, the condition of things here was even worse, because the water was deeper than anywhere else in the city, in some instances pouring in through the windows and compelling the occupants to take refuge in the attic, for the structures here are mostly of an unpretentious character, about half of them boasting of neither cellar nor second story. In one of those which had a cellar, the man of the house and his son, the latter married and having a home of his own on the bluffs, but caught out at his father's on the night of the Fourth, hearing the storm, arose, and in the darkness the father started down the cellar to see whether any damage was being done. The cellar steps had become loosened at the bottom, and the cellar was nearly full of water that floated up. The father being unaware of this, when he put his weight on the cellar steps, down they went and down he went. The son heard the commotion, and, hearing nothing afterward, called for his father, but in vain. He knew the old man could not swim; and down plunged the son, raking with spread fingers amid the slime at the bottom for his father's hair or but the hem of a garment, by which to drag him to the surface. Again and again he went down, not waiting to take sufficient breath, in his fear for his father's life. In his horror and despair he hardly knew whether to be mad or glad when he heard the old man calling his name. The father had plunged through and succeeded in reaching the other side of the cellar, where he had raised the outside door and so escaped drowning.

The one fatality that occurred in Dubuque City happened on these flats, not far from the railroad-shops. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich, German or Swiss, were asleep, with their infant child either in a cradle or crib beside the bed. The parents did not waken until the cold water reached them as they lay in bed. In the darkness and confusion the father rushed through water waist-deep to the door, only to find himself surrounded by a flood that by the flashes of the lightning seemed limitless in extent. He called for help, but every neighbor was trying to save his own life amid the rushing waters, and none heard his cry, for the roaring of the storm and the rolling of the thunder. The mother reached out in the darkness for her babe, but the cradle in which it had been sleeping had overturned and spilled out the child, and probably before the parents were awake its little life had ended. The family, what was left of it, took the corpse of their dead, their only child, and found refuge with relatives

at some distance from the scene of the disaster, and the shanty was deserted and surrounded by a sea of mud.

On the Peru road, the principal damage was that to Walker's dairy. Five buildings were swept away from here; his large new barn, his grain-house, spring-house, wagon-house and wood-house. The water made its way into the cellar of the house with such force as to break down the partition wall between the two cellars. It came up so as to cover the piazza floor. The inmates made every preparation to leave the house, and. had the water not stopped rising within fifteen minutes, they would have done so. The new barn was floated off bodily about three-quarters of a mile, to the race-track, and there went to pieces and scattered all over the fair grounds. A fine cow was found crushed under the barn, but it was not Mr. Walker's. He lost none of his stock except some thirty or forty fancy chickens—if that is not a "bull." William Henleben's hennery and fences were destroyed, and some two hundred chickens, also a number of ducks. Loss about $300. All the fences on Adam Beringer's two lots were leveled, and his garden badly washed. Three acres of corn belonging to the same man, near the fair grounds, were washed out. Loss not less than $150.

The fair grounds suffered severely. The track, however, is not damaged so badly as might have been expected. It was washed a little at the upper end, and a good deal of sediment deposited at the lower end. The row of one-story stalls running up from the track directly eastward, and then turning an angle and connecting with the two-story stalls, were all demolished. The two-story barns were moved about ten feet. The trees and a good deal of the fence east of the stables were down. Twenty acres of the best hay was so completely covered with sand as not to be worth the cutting, and impossible to cut if it were. As a recompense for this, a part of the eight tons of hay that was in Walker's barn had been left on the fair grounds, the rest scattered along the flats or stuffed in the railroad culverts. The water marks in the vicinity show that the fair ground and land adjacent were covered with one unbroken sea several feet deep, from hill to hill. Several horses were in the stable at the time, but all were rescued without serious injury.

Up at Eagle Point, considerable damage was done. George Fengler lost $500 worth of wood, piled on ground that was never reached by any freshet before. In the lower part of town, "Dublin," cellars were filled, and the following day was spent in pumping and baling out, the same as in the upper portion of the city. Dodge street, as usual got scoured and torn by the storm. At the intersection of Dodge and South Dodge streets the street was badly torn, and from that point down along the gutter culvert on the north side the damage was considerable. The kitchen and contents of Mr. Kilty's house, on Southern avenue, were swept away.

Thomas Clark's house, situated in the southwest corner of Peru Township, on the Maquoketa bottom, was destroyed.

The Alexander Anderson bridge, Julien Township, spanning a branch of the Catfish, was carried away. It was a new bridge just completed, and accepted by the county authorities the previous Saturday. It was a truss with twenty-eight feet span.

All the crops growing for miles along the bottoms of Farmer's Creek were swept away by the destructive floods. A large amount of damage was done to the farmers.

As a farewell shot, the storm-fiend struck Richter's millinery establishment, on Couler avenue, by lightning. There was plenty of water in the vicinity, and between the proprietor and the neighbors the fire was extinguished before it had done any serious damage.

The maximum temperature was 80°. Highest wind, 12:30 in the night, 28½ miles an hour. Lowest barometer, at 10 P. M., 29.75. Amount of rainfall, 3.55 inches, and enough overflowed from the weather observer's gauge to make it at least an even four inches—an amount entirely unprecedented in this locality.

INCIDENTS.

It is many days since Dubuque was the scene of romance. The realities of life, the pursuit of liberty free from embarrassment, and happiness consequent upon its absence, has occupied the public mind, lo, these many years. Full a quarter of a century ago, the city was graced with the presence of a nomad, who, under the euphonious title of "Wild Kate," contributed volumes of fact and fiction to the daily paper, which at that time was the *Miner's Express*. Occasionally she would electrify the public and nearly paralyze society by assuming the role of Diana of the Ephesians, and, with all the accoutrements of that nimble huntress, go forth to slay whatever game crossed her way. People knew her only as they saw her in public, sometimes with a gun over her beautifully symmetrical shoulder, bestride a fiery, untamed steed, galloping off for a solitary ride to unknown parts. She hunted, rode, drove and wrote; none knew whence she came or whither she went, but no one ever uttered a word of defamation against the fair name of this eccentric and handsome woman. She suddenly disappeared, leaving no record of her past nor clue to her future, but rumor has it that "Wild Kate" is the beautiful and accomplished wife of the editor of a Nashville paper, though upon what basis is predicated this conclusion is not of record.

DUBUQUE'S INFLUENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

As a reputed Canadian-Frenchman, Julien Dubuque was a full-blooded white man, and probably the only one in the colony. His followers and employes in the mines were half-breeds and Indians. During the whole time of the occupancy of his mining claim, the "Mines of Spain," as he called them, from 1788 to 1810, the Sac and Fox Indians had a large village at the mouth of Catfish Creek, about two miles below the present city of Dubuque.

Julien Dubuque's prosperity, resulting from his lead trade carried on with St. Louis, in his annual visits to that city, then the only trading-point of any consequence above New Orleans, occasionally excited the jealousy of the Indians to such a degree that they sought some pretext of ejecting him from the country by annulling the permit which had been executed in writing in 1788 by six of the chiefs, and was to continue during his lifetime. But Dubuque was one of those shrewd, ingenious men who evidently understood human nature well, and made a correct estimate of Indian character. He accordingly managed to carry on a prosperous trade with them, and, by business stratagem and an occasional display of tricks, that appeared to them to be evidences of superhuman power, he wrought upon their fears, excited their wonder, appealed to their cupidity and necessities to such an extent, that all their regard or dislike toward him at any time was generally mingled with awe.

During the year 1800, at a time when the Indians, from some real or imaginary cause, resolved not to allow him to encroach further on what they

considered their native privileges, Dubuque had his residence and other buildings near the council-house of the Indians. Dubuque had made some demand upon the Indians which resulted in a dispute, culminating in confusion and disorder. He adjourned the parley with them from time to time, in order to devise new expedients to coax or frighten them into a compliance with his wishes. Happening to have a barrel of turpentine among his goods, he emptied the same, just after dark, on the waters of the creek, which were sluggish, and with scarcely any perceptible current. He then built a large bonfire on the bank, and called the Indians suddenly from their lodges for consultation. When all were seated, he commenced to harangue them on the obligations they were under for benefits he had conferred, and promised more if they would grant him a single favor then asked. But the chiefs refused to yield another point in his favor, and warned him to beware of their vengeance if he persisted any longer in his demands. Dubuque instantly assumed a defiant air, and threatened to execute the vengeance of the Great Spirit upon them for their ingratitude. They still sat unmoved, when he seized a fire-brand, and, telling them he would burn up the creek as proof he was the Great Spirit, threw the burning ember into the stream. A sheet of flame rose instantly, and, with a shriek of terror, each Indian arose to his feet.

"Now," said Dubuque, with all the majesty he could assume, "now, if you do not yield, I will burn your creek, your canoes, your wigwams, yourselves. I will set fire to the Mississippi and burn it up. But I loved you before you hated me, and will forgive you if the Great Manitou will let me. I give you the time of only one breath to answer me; if not, the river will burn."

The Indians fell before him, prostrate in adoration. The head chief thanked him for their lives, and granted all he asked.

This was the last of Dubuque's stratagem victories over the Indians. He asked for everything in the power of the Indians to grant; indeed, the more he required, the more readily were his demands supplied; and it was not until after his death that they dared to drive his followers from the soil.

It might here be stated that Dubuque was not a Canadian-Frenchman; he was born in 1767, a few miles distant from Lyons, France.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SETTLER.

Every citizen of Dubuque County knows Samuel S. Scott. During his days he has seen great changes take place in this vicinity. He has witnessed the miner's cabin give way to large store buildings and residences, and the population of the city grow from ten men and a dog to 32,000 people and 32,000 dogs. He is a great genius in his way, and has many peculiarities which, no doubt, have clung to him from the day he first set foot on Iowa soil.

"How long have you inhabited this locality—can't you give us some old reminiscences?" he was asked during a conversation had with him by the historian. "Well, I could talk you blind, if I chose to, but I guess I won't do it to-day." "Can't you give us something about Dubuque and the rest of your old friends—say Columbus or De Soto?" "Now, here! don't date me back as far as that; I know I am an old cock, but that's too old altogether." "Well, go ahead, Sam; no more joking. When did you check your baggage for Dubuque?" "In 1832, sir. Tom and William Subtle and myself built a skiff at Smallpox Creek, mouth of the Fever, and sailed for up-stream. We went up as far as Catfish Creek, where stood the Indian village of Sauk. The bow of the boat was headed for the little village, and we pitched our tent with the Indians. After we had been there some little time, Capt. Craig, of Hanover,

arrived, and the town was laid out. At that time, the land on which Dubuque now stands belonged to the Indians, and the soldiers guarded their property. There were no houses between here and Rock Island, and Julien Dubuque's hut on the brow of the bluff was the only house known to river pilots between those points." "What kind of a hut did he have? Was it still standing when you arrived here?" "Oh, yes; we used to visit the old Frenchman's grave frequently. His hut was a kind of a dug-out, the sides built of rock and forming a square. Over the vault stood a house covered with cedar shingles. I have often crawled through it, but never roosted in the hut. His bones were in the grave then, without any doubt, as no body-snatchers existed in those days. People were honest then and didn't steal. In the hut over the grave lay two whitened skeletons, the bones of an Indian chief and squaw, who, before their death, requested that their bodies be placed over the remains of Julien Dubuque. Their skeletons remained until the city of Dubuque commenced to grow. Whatever became of their bones and Dubuque's, I don't know, but think they were carried away by visitors to the West. The first hut in Dubuque was built by Sam Morris, of Potosi, and was erected where the Norwegian plow-factory now stands. There is quite a little item connected with the first hut, which will be interesting. In 1834, a fellow named Wheeler occupied this ranche, and he was given the care of a young man who had gone crazy. The miners raised a purse and gave it to Wheeler, and instructed him to take the young man to his parents. After he returned, the miners learned that he had treated his patient in a most fiendish way, and they immediately set to work to punish Wheeler. A meeting was held, and it was decided to give their victim the choice of two punishments, viz.: thirty lashes across the bare back, or tar and feathers. The next day, they called and advised Wheeler of their intention, and asked him which of the two he would accept. He said, 'The latter,' and immediately two miners stepped forward, stripped him bare, and the tar and feathers came next. He was escorted out of his hut in full view of the crowd, and a keg of tar was poured over his carcass. After this administration, a fellow appeared with a pillow filled with feathers, which he poured over the unfortunate individual. I tell you, he was a queer-looking specimen, but he took it so modestly that the miners had a good notion to give him the thirty lashes 'to boot.' After he had taken his medicine, he retired to his hut, and that was the last seen of Wheeler. He skipped the country, and I never heard of him since."

THE TALE OF AN UNREQUITED LOVE.

It was in the infant days of Dubuque, when there came to her shores a young man who has been identified with her interests and with her changing fortunes from that time down to her riper years and better estate. His bank account, whose figures ran far up into the hundreds of thousands, his broad acres of fruitful lands, all testify to the wonderful financial shrewdness, thrift, steady perseverance and economy of this favored son of fortune. He is entitled to his great possessions, for no man's hand save his own has helped to build up this structure of success, excepting in paying the high rates of percentage charged to lessees of uncultivated lands, which were taken in hand and made productive for the owner's future benefit, and other profitable schemes well known to the artful land agent of early times, and not quite forgotten by some of later establishment in our midst. Of these details it is unnecessary to speak, as they have little bearing upon the chapter now in hand. The stranger established himself modestly and unpretentiously at the one hotel de ville, otherwise the old City Hotel, and cautiously and slowly launched forth

into the land of speculations that, by persistent pursuit, brought him a fortune which he saw not in his most sanguine golden dreams of the distant future. At the same hotel there was also a young lady, who had brought with her from the Emerald Isle all the scintillating wit, the vivacious, warm-hearted and romantic nature that is as natural to that storied land as the sunshine that gilds its beautiful lakes and valleys, and has inspired the hearts of the greatest poets the world has known. The magnetic, nameless charm that so frequently draws our heart to another even unsought and unasked, made this stern, silent and unimpressible man the object of the young woman's thoughts by day and dreams by night. His position and hers were not such as would naturally bring about a meeting. In fact, Yorick was not of the genial, social nature that found pleasure in society, and especially that of ladies. He was silent, cold and indifferent. When drawn into society, he was one of the most agreeable of men, fluent and even fascinating as a conversationalist, but he evidently preferred the seclusion of his apartments and the busy, money-making pursuits of his unembellished, musty office. So the years passed on; the man growing rich and sordid; the woman more infatuated, and hugging closer the phantom of a strange and unsought love that should know no requital in the land of materialized passions, unless, indeed, there may yet be an awakening on the part of the long-calloused heart, of which neither the misanthropic Yorick or his unknown lady love has now the faintest hope or dream. Many suitors have knelt at her shrine, but not one has been able to enkindle a responsive chord in the true and constant heart. All were rejected for the one image, the one great love that usurped her heart. Why it is that every man and woman, at some period of existence, considers his or her destiny unfulfilled unless he or she have made fools of themselves, has never been satisfactorily explained, but that sooner or later this time arrives, cannot be gainsaid. To the same church Yorick and the fair Mary went Sunday after Sunday, she watching her unconscious love from a distance, and following him unobserved to the same hotel, which was the home of both. Wealth and position had come to Yorick, and the distance between them had widened. He, however, turned his back upon the wiles of women and wedded himself to yet greater attainments of wealth and to such pleasures as they would purchase for him in times and places where she could have no part. He and she are still members of this community; he a rich recluse, she a still constant and loving woman. The roseate hue of the old love may have faded at the shrine where it was laid with its hopes and its promises, but it is smoldering still, and will be to the end of life. Her hours are saddened by the blight of a love such as few women experience, but, "true as steel," she will live upon the memory of the "might have been," while the unconscious lover goes on in the pursuit of wealth, which alone is his mistress and his idol.

MURDER WILL OUT—A TWO-YEAR-OLD DUBUQUE MYSTERY EXPLAINED AT LAST.

The Dubuque *Times* gives the following in explanation of an affair that has been a mystery to the citizens of that city for a long time: "As is known to perhaps nearly every resident of this community, the late R. E. Bishop was mysteriously and brutally assaulted upon the streets some two years ago. It was a cowardly and dastardly act, and was so pronounced, in unmeasured terms, by the press and by the people at the time. The work of the assassin was quickly and effectually done, and he got himself successfully beyond the reach of the law under the cover of night. The deed was committed in darkness,

and the perpetrator and all else connected with it have been buried in darkness ever since. At the time, it was known that Mr. Bishop was working valiantly in the temperance cause, and had been prosecuting a number of liquor suits against saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers. This had naturally stirred up considerable bad blood between the factions represented by Mr. Bishop and those defending the liquor interests. No sooner had the assault been made upon Mr. Bishop than the enemies of the saloon men sprung to the front with the accusation that they and their abettors had instigated the assault upon Mr. Bishop, and that, through a tool made easy use of through liquor generously supplied, they had taken this method of avenging themselves for his warfare against their cause and traffic. This accusation was made and circulated, and generally believed by a large proportion of the community. The liquor-dealers have always stoutly and steadily disclaimed any connection with the cowardly and disgraceful affair; but the impression sent forth had spread and become pretty firmly rooted, until recently, when a stranger appeared upon the scene, and, in an interview with a prominent attorney of this city, related the circumstances of the attack made upon Mr. Bishop, and his own connection with it. This stranger is, or was, a Government employe in a distant State. He had suffered deep personal grievance at the hands of Mr. Bishop, according to his own statement, the particulars of which it is not important now to detail. The man came to this city for the purpose of avenging a real or fancied wrong. The public is familiar with the circumstance that followed. The stranger stated that he left the city on the evening of the assault, and only returned to Dubuque within a few days. The person giving the above facts is a responsible one, and, while it is of little moment, at this late day, to know who the assassin really was, it is right and just to remove, if possible, an impression that may have done a great wrong to many others wholly innocent of a grave offense with which they have been charged, and from which they have been made to suffer in the estimation of the entire respectable portion of the community."

A DUBUQUE COUNTY HERO.

Buckskin Jo was recently in Peoria, Ill., with his band of Sioux Indians. Jo's history is a curious and checkered one. Being a Dubuque County boy, particulars of his life will be of interest to our readers. The Peoria *Journal* has quite a record of his career, which we give below:

"He was living with his father and mother at Cascade, Iowa, in 1849, when the cholera broke out. His father went to Dubuque after a load of goods; was taken with the disease and died before he reached home. Jo's real name is Joel Phillips. His mother had a hard time in supporting him and his sister. In 1851, a Mormon preacher, named Strang, came along and persuaded Mrs. Phillips that she ought to go to Salt Lake. He depicted the beauties of that land in such glowing colors that, in August of that year, over thirty persons assembled at what is now Council Bluffs, and, putting themselves under command of Strang as wagon boss, set out for Salt Lake. The party reached Plum Creek, a deep gorge that comes out of the sand hills, without accident. Here a party of Indians met them and demanded Strang. It seems that, coming East in the spring, Strang had wantonly shot and scalped a squaw and her papoose, and these Indians demanded him for revenge. He knew that his life was not worth an hour's purchase if he went with them, and he persuaded his party to stand by him. The Indians insisted upon taking Strang, and the whites resisted. Some one fired a shot, and the fight began. The whites were outnumbered, and in a few minutes were all massacred. Then the Indians'

blood was up, and they charged upon the females, killing them. There were with the party two girls named Henderson. The Indians had taken a fancy to them, and thought that Jo was their brother. To this mistake he owed his life. In 1863, he rescued the girls from their long detention; but they had then been with the Indians eleven years; both of them had married chiefs, and one of them had six and the other five children. Their husbands and all their children were slaughtered before their eyes in the Chivington massacre. The loss of their families, and the knowledge that they were thrown helpless upon the world, and that each was soon to bring into being another half-breed, so wrought upon their minds that on the third day after their capture, while in the Elephant corral in Denver, a sort of a frontier hotel, they committed suicide by hanging themselves—so strong a hold does a love for savage freedom take upon the mind under the force of early training. As for Jo, he was taken when he was fourteen, and at that age a boy speedily adapts himself to a life on the prairie. He learned their language, and all the arts and tricks of savagery. No one could beat him in throwing the lasso, in hurling the tomahawk, or in the use of the bow and arrow. He found what roots were edible, and where to get them. He was taught how to catch a rattlesnake, fasten its head under a forked stick and torment it until it was mad with passion, and then to seize a dog, tear his liver from his palpitating body and let the snake bury his fangs in it. The warm liver, with the animal life still in its tissues, swells up, turns green and decays. An arrow-point dipped in this substance inflicts an incurable wound. There is only one thing more deadly, and that is an arrow with the virus on its point from the decaying body of a dead Indian. This inflicts a wound that is a blood poison. The shafts of these arrows are always an indigo color, from the blue flag. Jo became an expert rifle-shot, a marvel even in that country; and with bow and arrow, capable of feats beyond the range of an ordinary marksman. And then, with his Indian education thus complete, he struck out for himself to reach the settlements. With all of his woodcraft, he made a mistake and took the wrong direction, and ran into the Comanches. He stayed with them until he learned their language, and endeavored to get away again. He had not much better luck this time, for he ran into the Mohawks. His adventures in this direction are interesting enough. He gave two evenings to the Scientific Association of Davenport, Iowa, on the Mound-Builders, and has now a strong testimonial from that society. In 1867, he found his way back to Cascade, Iowa, among his old friends. No one knew him. He could hardly talk English, and almost every one had forgotten him. He was one of the best scouts, under Gen. Sully, in the Government service. In person, he is as different from the ordinary idea of a bold frontiersman, as one of Cooper's heroes is from 'Lone Wolf.' He is quiet, courteous, direct in speech, caring nothing for notoriety, and attending to his Indians as a small business venture that will help tide over the dull times. One of the Arapahoe chiefs that took him prisoner was named 'Three Kettles.' He was severe on Jo, and the latter made up his mind to get even with him. Among his relics and Indian curiosities, and he has a whole trunk full, is the scalp of 'Three Kettles.' Jo is a good talker, for, while his education has been wholly in the mountains and among savages, he has a quick eye, wonderful observation, and an easy and graceful elocution."

Thos. D. Finley

(DECEASED.)

DUBUQUE.

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND.

A skeleton was recently discovered in the excavation being made on a lot owned, it is said, by Mrs. Spitzenberger, who had purchased the same only a year ago. The bones were found only two or three feet below the surface. From the appearance of the bones, the body must have been buried there thirty, forty or more years ago. The skull and teeth appeared to be those of a white man between twenty-five and forty years old.

It is a curious fact that the body had been placed face downward, with the head down the slope of the ground. The spot is a few rods south of Heeb's brewery, on the west side of the street.

The attention of Coroner Coakley was called to the matter. He visited the place, but did not think the circumstances warranted the holding of an inquest.

Only a few rods from that place, Julien Dubuque had a lead-smelting furnace some time between 1788 and 1810. But the Indian burying-ground of that day was near the mouth of Catfish Creek, where, no doubt, some Frenchmen may have been buried. Dubuque himself was buried on the bluff overlooking the French and Indian cemetery.

If this case was a murder and concealment of the body, it may have occurred after Dubuque was permanently settled, in 1832–33.

The cemetery on the site of Jackson Square was commenced in 1833. The early settlers knew nothing of a burial place in what is now the upper part of the city before that date. Had any person died a natural death since that time, the interment would have been in the old square, or in one of the several cemeteries.

About thirty years ago, a man was supposed to have been murdered in that vicinity, but, after a thorough search, his body could not be found. There is only a mere possibility, without evidence, that these may be the bones of the man who so mysteriously disappeared. The discovery may lead to some speculative ideas to solve the matter, but it is not probable that any light will ever be thrown on the singular fact that a skeleton was thus found under such uncertainty as to time and identity.

AMONG THE FIRST ARRIVALS.

There is now in Dubuque a man, whose feet are trembling on the verge of the tomb, that can tell some strange and interesting stories about the early history of Dubuque. His name is Basil Godair. Two years ago Mr. Godair was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he is still suffering, being confined to his house. He is now in the sixty-seventh year, and, while unable to do any physical labor, still possesses a clear brain and active mind.

He was born in 1812, near Kaskaskia, Ill., one of the first settlements in this Western country. His father was a Canadian, and his mother a half-breed Indian woman, who was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis. At an early period in his life, Godair's parents removed from Kaskaskia to Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., now a suburb of St. Louis. Here he was stolen by some horse-jockeys, who, because he was small and light, thought he would be useful as a rider of horses in races, and wanted him for that purpose. His parents searched for him unceasingly for several months, and then gave up their son for lost. He went from place to place with the jockeys, riding horses in races, and enduring many hardships for one so young in years.

But he never forgot his parents, nor where his old home was, and, when eighteen years of age, he returned to Belleville, where his parents were then residing. He did not make himself known at first, but remained in the town for some time before he approached his parents, and revealed himself. When he did so, they could hardly believe his story, and it was some time before they became reconciled to the fact that he really was their son.

Two years later, in 1832, he came to Dubuque, being then twenty years of age. There was no city here then, nor even a prospect of one—not even a settlement of any size. A few miners had camps in this vicinity, and that was all. At the time of his first visit to this section, the Black Hawk war was at its height. He enlisted in the war, and fought valiantly against the hostile Indians. He was engaged in several fierce battles, in one of which he was severely wounded. After the war was over, and peace was once more assured between the whites and Indians, Mr. Godair took up his abode in this section, where a small settlement was formed. Gen. Jones and Mr. McNight each had a large smelting furnace here at that time, and for them he worked in the capacity of teamster, hauling mineral from the mines to the furnaces. The spot whereon the business portion of Dubuque now stands was then covered with a thick growth of scrub oaks. Mr. Godair remained here and saw the settlement grow to a village, from a village to a town, and from a town to the beautiful city it now is, without a peer in all Iowa.

This aged man, for several years previous to his illness, did janitor work for different persons in the city, thereby supporting himself. Since his illness, he has been kindly cared for by his niece, Mrs. Matilda Cole, who resides on Seventh street, where he now is.

Such, in brief, is the history of one of the old settlers, who must soon be laid away to rest in the city he has seen spring up before his eyes from the wilderness. His life has been full of strange events and hard privations. May his reward hereafter compensate him for all.

DUBUQUE'S BONES.

Nearly every one in and about Dubuque knows of the locality of Julien Dubuque's grave. The spot is romantic in situation, and, from its eminence on the top of a high bluff at the mouth of Catfish Creek, two miles below, commands an extensive view of the city and the mighty Mississippi as it flows by. But when visited, the famous grave is found to be merely a slight depression in the ground, containing nothing, and without indication, slab, stone, or otherwise. Once, however, it is said, the place was rockbuilt, fenced in, and within was a leaden coffin, containing the remains of the adventurous founder of Iowa's chief city. All that is now left of the man, which can certainly be identified, is the lower jawbone, or a portion of it. This is in the possession of the children of Mrs. Graves, formerly Miss Dexter. They reside about six miles from town, in Center Township. From their mother, who came to this country, with her husband, at an early date, they have the following history of the relic: One morning it was told among the neighbors that the grave had been robbed. Mrs. Dexter, among others, went to the spot and found that the leaden coffin had been carried away. Around the grave, with the debris of dirt, stones and boards, were scattered the bones of the illustrious miner. Dishonest cupidity had vandalized all the sacred associations of the sleeping dead in order to grasp the metal which so appropriately urned the remains of one who had sought it as the chief object of his life. Mrs. Dexter, selecting the jawbone mentioned, took it home with her.

This only relic, whether more can be got or not, should be secured and once more re interred in the place, now become classic, or, to say the least, preserved in a museum, say the Institute of Science and Arts.

AN INDIAN REMINISCENCE.

Capt. Hauver was a talented and ambitious young man. He was a graduate of one of the most celebrated of the Eastern colleges. He took a very high position in his class, standing, in fact, "A No. 1." Languages were his specialty. He was familiar with Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaic, etc., etc., as also of most modern languages, as German, French, Spanish, Italian, Congo and Irish (although he was not an Irishman). But he was not satisfied with all these vast attainments. Indeed, he was only stimulated thereby to still greater exertions and more intense study. Among all his vast and varied acquisitions, he had a most consuming desire to become a proficient in one or more of the many languages of the aborigines of the "Western plains and mountains." This all-absorbing desire and ambition to conquer and acquire languages of "the noble red man" impelled him, immediately upon the completion of his studies, to abandon his childhood home in the East and all its associations, endearments and luxuries, for the Far West. He came to "The Beautiful Land," the home of the "departed heroes of the dusky children of the soil." That is, he came to Iowa, hoping thereby to gratify his lifelong hope and desire to speak in "the language of the children of the plains and mountains." (These are his own eloquent words.) He had perfected himself in a pre-eminent degree in the science of the law. That is, he was a pretty good lawyer for a young man. Even thus early, he hoped that at some time in the course of human events, he might become a judge, and dispense justice and equity to his fellow-men, and especially to the lawyers. Visions of the ermine and judicial dignity haunted his dreams and intruded his waking hours. Then, if he could only speak in some one or more of the aboriginal languages, his happiness would be complete. He would then have reached the summit of his earthly ambition—perhaps, but many doubted. Fortune favored him in a most pre-eminent degree. At the breaking-out of the war, young Hauver raised a company of congenial spirits —men of like ability, aspirations and ambitions. His company was incorporated into a regiment that was sent to the Western Plains to overawe and keep in subjection the wild savages during the impending conflict. This was exactly what young Hauver above all things desired. The regiment was sent far out on to the Plains to garrison several forts and important military positions, which commanded the passes through the mountains between the savages and the frontier settlements.

This was exactly the opportunity for which the young soldier had longed in all his youth and early manhood. "He could now learn the noble Sioux language without let or hindrance, and without any one to molest or make him afraid." These are also his exact words. When the regiment was well settled in its quarters, Capt. H. lost no time in carrying out his long-cherished purpose to acquire the noble Sioux language. He at once sent for the post interpreter, and requested him to send him some chief, head man or sachem of the tribe who well understood the English as well as his own language. A few days thereafter, as the young soldier was on duty some distance from the garrison, a tall, gaunt and savage-looking Indian, in full costume of war paint and feathers, presented himself before the astonished and somewhat startled Captain, with the salutation, "Good-morning, Capt. Hauver. Me big Indian;

me chief; me sachem. Me just such big Indian you want—by d—n. Me understand English. Me educated by missionary. Me d—n good scholar. Me teach you d—n good Sioux in no time at all; in short order; d—n quick." The young Captain was in ecstasies. Here was exactly the opportunity he had so long sought and earnestly prayed for (it must be remembered our hero was a praying man—sometimes). He at once requested the learned professor to give him a specimen of his oratorical powers. He hastened to comply with the polite request of the Captain: "Me berry learned Indian; me Professor of Polite Literature in the Sioux tongue, by d—n. Missionary teach me; he d—n good teacher. Me can make God d—n big speech. You hear me now, d—n your skin; you just listen good, d—n you. Fourth of July d—n big day; so Christmas; so New Year; all d—n big days. D—n the secesh. God d—n Black Republican. You d—n fool; what in h—l you know 'bout it?" He warmed up to the work, and was rolling out all the fearful oaths and objectionable literature of which the universal Yankee nation is master. The Captain began to be scared, and almost lost his breath. "Hold on, Professor," he exclaimed; "that will do for the present. I have got your oration all down" (of course, the pious young Captain left out all the bad and wicked words); "now you just translate it into your own language—the noble Sioux." This was done, and the Captain carefully committed to memory this oration in the original Sioux, including all the gutturals and pow lines. Thus he proceeded from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month, until the youthful Captain became a thorough scholar and proficient in "the noble Sioux language." So intent was he in his studies that he often incurred the censure of his superior officers, and, on several occasions, very nearly got himself into the guard-house for dereliction of duty.

On several occasions, especially in the night-time, the camps were thrown into the most fearful commotion by the most unearthly howls, groans and guttural exclamations coming out of the woods and deep gulches which surrounded the camps on every hand. The "long roll" was often beaten, and the whole army turned out in battle array. But it was soon discovered that it was nothing more than the youthful Captain speaking his Sioux orations, which his Indian Professor of "Polite Literature" had given him to learn. But the Captain had triumphed in his long-cherished purpose. He had become a thorough Sioux scholar, speaking the language with perfect grace, fluency and ease, save only the unearthly howls which he was obliged to use on certain occasions.

But even those "big licks," as the Captain called them, became familiar to the ear. Even the army mules and the dogs became, after a time, accustomed to them. But it took the former a long time before they grew entirely reconciled thereto. This accomplishment stood the Captain in good stead in after years. At the close of the war, our gallant and accomplished Captain returned to the practice of the law. Often, often, when hard pressed by opposing counsel, or nearly worried out of his life by an obstinate or stupid jury, he would hurl a few epithets in the "noble Sioux language" at them. It never failed to subdue the most obdurate counsel, or convince and melt the most stupid jury.

Neither could for an instant withstand the logic of that noble Sioux language; especially the polite literature thereof was of the utmost importance to him. If he had an ugly, obstinate, cantankerous and quarrelsome lawyer to deal with, and when all other languages of which he was master failed to bring him to reason, he has only to hurl a few choice Sioux epithets at him,

and he instantly wilts, caves in and subsides. This has never failed. Some lawyers will stand cursing in every other language in Christendom, without the movement of a muscle or a wink of the eye; but the moment the learned Judge opens on him in the "iligant Sioux language," especially the polite literature thereof—he instantly wilts. They exclaim, "Oh, Judge! anything but that! I yield! I yield! I can hold out no more."

Thus, his mastery of the Sioux language is of more importance to him in the discharge of his official and judicial duties than all his other accomplishments combined, vast and various as they are. In view of the signal success of this learned Judge, let no one hereafter assert that the acquisition of the Sioux language is not of vast importance, especially in the profession and practice of the law, and on the bench.

It is thought by some, and especially by our learned Judge, that our Supreme Court reports would be vastly enriched if some portion of the polite literature of the "noble Sioux language" were incorporated therein. Others, however, doubt very much the expediency thereof.

THE NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Throughout a period of about eight years, or from the demise of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society to the organization of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, 1874, there was nothing in the shape of a fair held in Debuque.

During the winter of 1873–74, a number of our most enterprising citizens organized an effort to secure the location of the State Fair at Dubuque, and, preparatory thereto, secured the grounds, and a sufficient fund, by subscription, to make the necessary improvements for the accommodation of that highly prized, much-abused institution.

A delegation was sent to Des Moines, to represent Dubuque at the annual meeting, to secure the State fair, but were not successful, Keokuk winning the elephant. The State fair was a failure, in every respect, that year, and closed with a heavy debt.

The people changed their tack, and went to work and got the consent of about all the subscribers to the fund before referred to, to have it apply to the fitting-up of the grounds for an exhibition of our own.

Messrs. Stout and Peabody, having purchased the grounds from A. W. Richmond (the *hopeful* son of Dean), proposed to lease the grounds to an organization, as soon as one was legally created, for fair purposes, with the right to purchase the grounds at cost, adding interest and price of improvements they had made and should make, embracing the fencing, shade trees, sidewalks, etc.

This brings us down to permanent organization, by the adoption of the articles of incorporation.

The names of the incorporators are the following, to wit: D. N. Cooley, J. W. Parker, George B. Burch, D. H. Conyngham, E. R. Shankland, M. Kingman, A. A. Cooper, V. J. Williams, George Wilde, Edward Langworthy, N. C. Ryder, M. S. Robison, Thomas Connolly, A. F. Jaeger, H. C. Darragh, C. B. Dean, W. W. Woodworth, P. Lagen, Alonzo Blossom, W. W. Wormood and W. H. Peabody.

The articles of incorporation embrace the usual powers and restrictions, after setting forth the objects of the organization. They name the following officers: D. N. Cooley, President; A. A. Cooper, Vice President; E. R.

Shankland, Secretary; M. Kingman, Assistant Secretary; V. J. Williams, Treasurer. Directors—George Wilde, N. C. Ryder, Thomas Connolly, Peter Kiene, Jr., Alonzo Blossom, W. W. Wormood, W. W. Woodworth, George B. Burch, Adam F. Jaeger, H. C. Darragh, M. S. Robison, Charles B. Dean, P. Lagen, J. W. Parker and W. H. Peabody.

Thus organized, the lease of the grounds, with right of purchase, was perfected. The erection of the main exhibition building, amphitheater, stables, sheds, pens, offices, and all the necessary buildings, was proceeded with, together with the construction of the track, digging and driving wells, and, in fact, all the paraphernalia of a well-appointed exhibition grounds were constructed in a remarkably short space of time; some by contract and much of it by days' work, under the superintendence of directors and committees specially appointed to look after their several departments.

While some were devoting their time and best efforts to preparing the grounds and buildings, others were talking and writing up the forthcoming exhibition with an enthusiasm that was well worthy of the cause, and which might, with equally good results, be duplicated at the present time in the direcrection of redeeming the grounds from the debt that hangs like an incubus upon them and the management.

But to return to the point. The usual premium list and programme of the average fair, only with more liberal scattering of money, was prepared and sent broadcast over the Northwest, with the lavish use of printer's ink, in the way of newspaper "ads" and communications. When the fair opened, there was an exceedingly fine display in all the departments, while the attendance, as shown by the gate receipts, was as large as the most sanguine friend of the enterprise hoped for or expected.

The weather was all that could be desired; everything passed off satisfactorily; exhibitors received their premiums in full; all appeared happy, and the first annual exhibition of the Association was voted a success.

It could not be expected, however, that all the expense attending the erection and construction of improvements, such as those mentioned, could be provided for out of the proceeds of one exhibition, liberal as were the receipts. After the subscription for State fair purposes before referred to, as well as others, was all absorbed, it left a large amount to be provided for; but the men who had inaugurated the enterpise, and spent their time and money in it, were not the men to shrink from the shouldering of the balance, knowing that it was only money loaned, the improvements were there, worth all they cost and just what were needed. Therefore, instead of paying premiums pro rata, as some associations were in the habit of doing, they paid in full, and furnished the money to carry on the enterprise.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer at the annual meeting in March, 1875, and the action of that meeting as reported by the *Herald*, while some of it is a repetition of some things hereinbefore stated, gives so much useful information that the larger portion is copied verbatim (omitting head lines):

A very fair attendance of citizens, representing the business and capital of Dubuque, responded to the call for a meeting in the interest of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association at the court house, Monday evening.

Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and, as will be seen, effective measures were adopted and executed to insure the success of the next fair and promote the prosperity of the Association. The meeting was

called to order by A. A. Cooper, who nominated M. S. Robison as Chairman of the meeting. The Secretary, pro tem., read his report as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association:

In the absence of your Secretary, it may seem fitting that I should make report of the working of your Association and Corporation at its first annual meeting.

In this room, on the evening of the 30th of December, 1873, was held the first public meeting for consultation as to the propriety of making an effort to secure the State fair to be holden in our city. Committees were appointed, and the next meeting was held on the evening of the 6th of January, 1874. At this meeting, subscriptions from the different wards of the city reported that the sum of $6,345 was already pledged. January 10, another meeting was held with added enthusiasm, and increased subscriptions were the result. January 20, another meeting was held, and Col. Shankland made report of reasons why the State Agricultural Board voted to hold their fair at Keokuk.

At this meeting there seemed (mingled with some disappointment) a determined spirit that we could and would have an exposition and fair, and the incipient steps were taken to organize an association for that purpose. January 24, another successful meeting was held. A committee reported a list of names for officers, and the meeting elected them to their respective places; all of whom went vigorously to work to perfect arrangements for holding a fair in September.

The Directors held several meetings at the office of the Assistant Secretary, and, on the 14th of April, Mr. Bonson tendered his resignation as President; the same having been accepted, Hon. D. N. Cooley was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The newly elected President, emulating the strength and vigor of his "illustrious predecessor," took the matter at once in hand, and, from that time to the closing up of the work of 1874, he was constant, vigilant and efficient in your interest. Since the 14th of April your Board have held thirty-one sessions, having been incorporated under the code of our State as the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association; and the exposition and fair, held in September last, attests the successful results of your united and harmonious action in its behalf. The financial status of your corporation is told by your worthy Treasurer's report.

Allow me to congratulate you and all our citizens for the parts taken and the manner each has fulfilled his mission in the culmination of the most successful fair ever held in this part of the country. * * * M. KINGMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

The Treasurer read his report, which is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Below find a statement of the receipts and disbursements from September, 1874, to March 1, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the Dubuque County Agricultural Society	$ 256 17
Amount received from subscriptions paid	9,334 20
Amount received from booths, restaurants and other privileges	2,128 00
Amount received from entry fees and stall rents	1,836 70
Amount received from sale of tickets at gate and amphitheater	9,863 60
Amount received from bills receivable	3,757 46
Amount received from State appropriation	200 00
Total	$27,376 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid on premiums and purses	$7,762 00
Amount paid for erection of amphitheater	4,085 26
Amount paid for art hall	3,798 45
Amount paid for other buildings, sheds and labor	7,489 86
Amount paid for expenses incident to conducting fair in 1874	3,022 92
Balance on hand (cash, $742.64; notes, $475)	1,217 64
Total	$27,376 13

Your obedient servant, V. J. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

At this meeting, it was intimated that Messrs. Stout & Peabody, who owned the fair grounds subject to the lease, intended erecting a hotel on the grounds,

and that the Fair Association would be required to take this at cost, together with all other improvements the lessors saw fit to make, and, if they wished to have the grounds without these costly improvements, the Association must decide soon and prepare for paying for the same. While many believed that the lease would not bear any such construction as that claimed, still they wished to avoid anything like a conflict with the owners of the ground, and, no one wishing to see a hotel erected, they thought they might as well settle the matter by purchasing the grounds at once and thereby secure the benefits of all the improvements the Association had made, which would otherwise revert to the owners of the ground at the termination of the lease, to wit, September, 1876, only one year and a half thence.

The Chairman called upon gentlemen to express their views on the subject of purchasing the grounds.

V. J. Williams stated that the old Directors had given time, attention and money, all they were able, and now they were ready and willing to aid in purchasing the grounds, as they had confidence in future results, but he wished the people to become generally interested; that is better than for a few men to own it. Some improvements are needed, and, if all will take hold of it—own a share each—all that is necessary can be accomplished and the Association made a success. He was willing to contribute his share. The grounds ought to be bought now, as, unless they are, Messrs. Stout & Peabody will erect a hotel on them, which the Association does not need.

Mr. Peabody was willing to take stock and work for the interest of the Association.

George B. Burch said he had put money in this Association and had enough confidence in its success to put more.

Messrs. Cooper, Wormood and Woodworth said they were in the same fix as Mr. Burch.

Charley Dean said his mite was ready.

Tom Connolly said he was ready to contribute all he could possibly afford toward purchasing the grounds.

George Wilde said the results of last year's operations showed that a little effort on the part of each would secure the purchase. He was willing to be one of *twenty* to purchase the grounds. (Applause.)

Judge D. S. Wilson said he was not one of the solid men, but agreed with others in estimating the fair and its great benefits to Dubuque. He knew the people in the adjoining counties expressed the highest opinion of the last fair and hoped for its continuance. He was willing to do his share.

After lengthy remarks by Col. Thomas and S. M. Langworthy, who were quite enthusiastic in favor of prompt action to secure the grounds, Mr. Robison, from the chair, stated that at the time the grounds were bought, Messrs. Stout and Peabody were appointed a committee to ascertain on what terms the grounds could be had. They purchased the grounds, as that was the only way they could be had, and so reported. They have about $16,000 locked up in these grounds and wish to get interest on it. If the purchase is not made soon, they will erect a hotel on them that will cost from $6,000 to $7,000, which amount will have to be paid in addition to what the grounds can now be bought for, and the question must be decided within a few days.

Mr. Langworthy suggested that if the Association had a lease of the grounds, the owners could not, legally, erect a hotel on them.

The Chairman said the Association only leased the grounds for fair purposes in September of each year, and the owners have a right to make any improvements they see fit. The lease expires in September, 1876. The Chairman asked if subscriptions should be called for at once.

V. J. Williams suggested that parties outside be allowed to subscribe.

William Coates suggested that another meeting be called.

Mr. Clarke moved that the meeting be canvassed for subscriptions. Adopted.

Mr. Coates asked what the terms were on which the grounds were offered for sale, and what the prospect of realizing the amount.

Mr. Robison explained the terms of sale. He also stated that about $7,000 was realized from the last fair; that there was thirty acres of ground on the hill that could be sold; that the additional improvements necessary, interest, and cost of running the next fair will amount to about $15,000.

James Cushing wished to know the financial standing of the Association.

The Secretary read from the Treasurer's report in reply.

The Chairman also stated that the old Directors had, from their own pockets, paid all the indebtedness of the last fair, including the premiums, which he considered as a loan to the Association.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to canvass the meeting for subscriptions for stock, and, also, that the new Directors to be elected should give the citizens not present a chance to contribute.

The Chairman called for subscriptions, and twelve men and firms subscribed $2,000 or forty shares.

The election of Directors then occurred, resulting as follows: D. N. Cooley, A. A. Cooper, George B. Burch, Peter Kiene, Jr., Thomas Connolly, M. S. Robison, W. H. Peabody, Charles B. Dean, W. W. Wormood, W. R. Clarke, W. W. Woodworth, H. C. Darrah, A. H. Peaslee, George Wilde, H. Wheeler, J. R. Waller, H. S. Hetherington, M. M. Walker, Louis Heeb, C. S. Burt, J. B. Moreland, Patrick Clark, L. M. Okey and John T. Stoneman.

The new Board promptly organized by the election of the following officers: President, D. N. Cooley; Vice President, A. A. Cooper; Secretary, N. C. Rider; Treasurer, V. J. Williams. The Superintendents of Departments, Standing Committees and Marshals were also appointed at the same time.

At the following meeting, the newly elected Secretary, Mr. Ryder, sent in his declination of the office, and Mr. M. S. Robison was elected to fill the vacancy.

At a regular meeting, held March 30, 1875, a committee of eight was appointed to canvass the city for stock subscriptions, and the following names comprised the committee: Messrs. Burch, Williams, Wilde, Waller, Cooper, Hetherington, Ryder and Robison. This committee went to work vigorously, and in a very few days the amount required to make the purchase and the necessary improvements of the grounds was secured.

On April 10, Messrs. Burch, Williams and Robison were appointed a committee to settle and arrange with Messrs. Stout & Peabody for purchase of the grounds, to fix terms of payment, etc., and at the next meeting, held April 27, the committee reported the purchase effected, and terms satisfactory.

On May 22, the committee reported further that they found the grounds and improvements would cost the Association $17,296.43. The report was adopted, and it was ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasurer, in favor of Messrs. Stout & Peabody, for $9,296.43, and that two notes of $4,000 each,

one due February 1, 1876, and one due July 1, 1876, be given, payable to Messrs. Stout & Peabody, for the balance of the purchase money. Thus the purchase was completed, and the Association owned their property, subject to the $8,000 incumbrance, which was amply provided for by the amount of subscription notes held by the Association. It was further ordered that the parties furnishing funds to close up the business of the previous year, be re-imbursed, with interest, and orders be drawn for the several amounts.

On June 8, the expediency of erecting a power hall, in which to exhibit machinery in motion, was discussed, and Messrs. Burch, Cooper and Dean were appointed a committee to secure plans and estimates, to be reported at a future meeting; also the street-railway extension to the fair grounds was agitated, and Messrs. Peabody, Walker and Peaslee appointed a committee to work up that project, and at the next subsequent meeting, held July 6, the committee was clothed with full power to push the horse-railway project to completion.

At the same meeting, the committee on power hall reported, and it was voted to build power hall, at a cost not to exceed $2,500. The committee was discharged and the Secretary instructed to advertise for bids. Suffice it to say, that both the power hall and the street railway were completed in time for the September meeting.

For this fall meeting very extensive preparations were made, embracing liberal premiums on all exhibits of farm products, stock of all kinds, with a programme for speed such as was seldom seen west of the Mississippi, north of St. Louis. While no expense was spared in the matter of advertising and the scattering of posters throughout the Northwest, these, together with the fine grounds and ample accommodations the Association was known to possess, altogether drew an unusual number of exhibitors, a very fine field of fast horses and an immense crowd of visitors. In fact, everything that money, labor and brains could accomplish was done, and the fair opened splendidly in all respects, and progressed very satisfactorily during Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and until noon Thursday, when the business houses generally closed and the manufactories suspended operations to allow the employes to attend the exhibition. When the large excursions from all directions were arriving at about noon, Thursday, Sept. 10, it commenced raining, gently at first, but steadily increasing until the rain came down in torrents, flooding the grounds and causing the crowd to seek shelter in the various halls, offices, and especially in the spacious amphitheater, which thoroughly protected the occupants, there being but very little wind, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall and vivid lightning.

The principal event of the afternoon was the famous trot in the thunderstorm, the like of which never occurred before and probably never will again. There were fourteen entries in the three-minute race, thirteen of which responded as starters, and among the lot that prince of ringers, Lothair, navigated by that unmitigated fraud, Bill McGuiggan, the performances of which —horse and man—here and elsewhere are of national, and, as far as the man is concerned, of unenviable notoriety. To return to the storm, the trot and the fair in general, the whole presented one of the strangest scenes ever witnessed; the events of that afternoon are about incredible, and only those who actually saw and shared in them could at all appreciate the situation.

The crowd, having gotten inside the inclosure and being generally well protected from the rain, were at first not disposed to escape, and were enjoying the

sport, the horses and drivers apparently being the only ones suffering, and they were unanimously for going ahead and trotting it out, and trot it out they did.

Between 4 and 5 P. M., the sport was brought to a close by McKellar, alias McGuiggan, letting Lothair, alias Small Hopes, loose and distancing the field, which was worse than rain, thunder and lightning all combined, to the other twelve fellows in the race. This episode actually diverted the attention of the crowd from the storm raging to the deep mutterings and louder explosions such as are only heard among that class of persons interested in such sport, and a very minute and exact report of which would not look well in print.

When the time arrived to disperse and collect friends preparatory to leaving, it was found impossible to get back and forth from the amphitheater or from the art or power halls to the gate, there being a swift-flowing current of water over a foot deep flowing around the old Alf. Richmond track, cutting off all approach to the gates except by fording this stream. The country lads and lasses were bound to make for home by wagon or train, and many of them plunged in, few of whom got safely over without stumbling headlong in the stream. Outside the gate until near sundown, the roads were all under water and sidewalks floating away, while the street railway was so washed and the culverts so damaged that no cars were run that evening, and persons had to get home or to the trains as best they could.

Such was the nature of the grounds where the horses and other stock were sheltered, that they did not materially suffer from the flood, while the admirably constructed halls and other buildings sheltered most of the visitors. Surprising as it may seem, there was no excitement, no panic, no accident, and no one got angry or seemed out of humor. On the other hand, there were so many ludicrous scenes and incidents that most of the crowd were actually happy.

An excellent sketch of the scene was made by Dubuque's home artist, Mr. Alexander Simplot, and published in the *Day's Doings*, of New York, which number had an extensive circulation in the Northwest, and was an excellent advertisement for the Association. Were it not for extending this paper to an unreasonable length, it would be interesting to state the style of the driver of Lothair and his debut at Dubuque. How he inquired for the "clark of the fair," and, when he found the "clark," saying that he had a green horse that he would like to show, provided he could "git a chance in;" and wanting to know what it cost for a chance, and whether he, the "clark," would not trust him till after he could see if he couldn't win something; in this way putting on the Hoosier style and pretending to be green and having a green horse, and entering the 3:20, 3:00 and 2:50 classes; and then trotting in the thunderstorm, in mud and water, away down in the "thirties," and distancing the field, then lighting out in the night for further conquests, which he made at Kansas City and Omaha within a few days thereafter.

After this experience, almost any other association would at least have suspended operations for the season, but not so with Dubuque. It was found that the rain had actually improved the track, and Friday's races were called and trotted, and the whole programme was fully carried out. All premiums and purses were paid in full, and exhibitors were well satisfied, the horsemen also, with the exception before stated.

By reference to the Annual Report of the Secretary at the meeting in December, that the sum of $34,187.13 was received during the year, which, of

course, included the amount actually collected on subscription or stock notes ($16,776.44), of which $9,890 was received at the main gate and amphitheater, and the remainder from the other sources of revenue during the fair.

The foregoing closes the eventful year of 1875.

The annual election resulted in returning the old Directors, mainly, and the first meeting of the new Board elected the old officers, and voted to hold the next fair commencing the first Monday in September, 1876. The question of protecting the grounds from overflow, such as occurred at the last September fair, was the most important matter the Association had to consider, and was of vital importance. Those owning property southeast of the fair grounds were opposed to running the water in that direction, and claimed that it should run through the fair grounds and into Faulhapper's Lake. While this matter was under consideration, the memorable flood of July 4 and 5 occurred, which so damaged the horse-barns that it was found necessary to rebuild them entire. With the aid of the city and county, a sewer was constructed through the grounds to the lake, at a cost of over $2,000, which gives ample protection against overflow.

The Association, this season (1876), erected 100 barns for speed horses, large and substantial, and, probably, the best west of the Mississippi, north of St. Louis. The Association also built 100 other barns, with shingle roofs, for class or farm horses.

The Association suffered a severe loss in the death of George Wilde, Esq., a Director and one of its ablest and warmest supporters, which event occurred in August, 1876.

This being "centennial year," extra efforts were put forth to make the fair one of more than ordinary importance, and very liberal premiums and purses were offered in all classes and all departments, and, with the extensive improvements in accommodations, it was hoped that the fair would be a success. Again were the expectations doomed to disappointment, on account of unfavorable weather, for, while there was no flood, there was rain almost every day during fair week, and the result of the year's work was that the Association had increased its indebtedness considerably over what it was previously, which resulted from three main causes, namely: First, the construction of the new barns, which was absolutely unavoidable; secondly, the unwise purchase of twenty acres of land on the northwest of the grounds, at a cost of $300 per acre, which was fully double its value; thirdly, the unfavorable weather fair week. These three causes, occurring in 1876, account for the present indebtedness of the Association.

At the annual meeting in December, 1876, there was no important change in the directory, and the Board, at its meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, chose the following; President, A. A. Cooper; Vice President, H. L. Stout; Secretary, M. S. Robison; Treasurer, V. J. Williams. Mr. Cooper declining to serve, H. L. Stout was elected in his stead.

The Association gave two meetings as usual, in June and September, but made no money, and thus failed to reduce the indebtedness, although the weather was all that could be desired. The show of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, and farm products generally, was fair; but there seemed to be a lack of interest on the part of the people in the city as well as the country, which told very decidedly on the gate receipts.

There was nothing of special note occurred during the year.

1878.—There was again no important change in the management at the annual meeting in December. The Board, at its first meeting, elected the

following for the year: President, H. L. Stout; Vice President, Geo. B. Burch; Secretary, H. S. Hetherington; Treasurer, V. J. Williams.

The Board thus organized made the usual appointments of committees and Superintendents, and the next important move was the joining of the Great Western Circuit, which embraced Minneapolis, Kansas City, Quincy and Dubuque. The principal object of this combination was to secure the patronage of a class of horsemen that had never attended meetings west of the Mississippi.

Col. King, of Minneapolis, and D. L. Hall, of Kansas City, were the prime movers in this enterprise, and these gentlemen came to Dubuque and laid their plans before the Board, and it was thought advisable to go into the arrangement and bear our proportion of the expense, which, it was evident from the start, would be heavy, as it was proposed to secure Rarus, Great Eastern, Lula and other horses of national reputation, and that something more than the ordinary purses would have to be offered in order to secure them.

It was further proposed that free transportation be provided from Chicago throughout the circuit to all horses entered through the circuit. Advertising was done without stint, and the Secretaries and Managers traveled from the Mississippi to Hartford, Conn., following the horses and horsemen through the Great Eastern Circuit, from Cleveland to Hartford, and succeeded in turning them westward, and by this means the best fields of horses and the most noted horsemen in the land were secured for these meetings.

There was an incredulous spirit, however, prevailing in this region, many not believing that such horses as Rarus, Lula, Great Eastern, Little Fred, Bonesetter and other noted ones were coming to Dubuque, and stayed away, fearing disappointment.

However, they came in large crowds, and, with the exception of the performance of Rarus, they were well satisfied. All the horses that were advertised were here, and some of the contests were the most spirited ever witnessed in the United States. Especially grand was the stallion race, in which four better horses never started in one race, namely, Indianapolis, Scott's Thomas, Bonesetter and Woodford Mambrino.

In this race, seven heats were trotted, and all for blood, Woodford Mambrino winning the race, taking the last three heats.

The fair was so eclipsed by the attractions of the speed-ring that comparatively few took the trouble to look at the excellent cattle, farm horses, hogs, sheep, implements, machinery and the best collection of original oil and water-color paintings ever exhibited at any fair in the Northwest.

It should have been stated before that there was a June meeting, with a fine field of good horses entered, but the weather was bad and caused a loss of $1,000. This was about made up at the fall meeting, and the year's operations left the Association about where it stood at the beginning of the year, financially.

The lack of interest in regard to the common exhibits at the average fair, as clearly shown at this September Fair, 1878, set the Directors to thinking whether or not the Association could afford to offer and pay from $4,000 to $5,000 annually, for exhibits that did not either interest the masses or draw revenue at the gate, and, after carefully considering the matter, it was decided that in 1879 no money premiums be offered except for speed.

At the annual meeting in December, 1878, the large debt, a portion of which was then due, had to be provided for. Various expedients were

proposed looking to the extinguishment of the debt, while an influential minority favored selling out the property for the amount of indebtedness upon it, and it seemed for some weeks as if that would be the final termination of the matter. After several meetings of the stockholders and friends of the institution, it was decided to make another appeal to the friends of the Association, and ask them to subscribe to a loan of $3,000, secured by a second mortgage on the property. Notes bearing 10 per cent interest, in different denominations, from $20 to $80, were prepared, running for three years, and these were readily taken by citizens. The amount thus raised and the $10,000 loan of Maurice Brown, running five years, comprises the whole indebtedness of the institution.

At the annual meeting of stockholders last referred to, there was no change in the directory worthy of note. The officers elected by the Board for the year were as follows: President, George B. Burch; Vice President, A. A. Cooper; Secretary, H. S. Hetherington; Treasurer, V. J. Williams.

As before stated, the policy of giving no money premiums was adopted. A catalogue providing for diplomas for the best exhibits was prepared and published, and as good an exhibition as the society had any right to expect was had.

The horse department was fair throughout, and in some of the classes the horses entered were superior, and some excellent contests were exhibited, but a repetition of September rainy weather came, which struck the "show" just in time to spoil the "big day," when everybody was prepared to attend the fair, the stores and manufactories nearly all having closed for that purpose, and the city was thronged with visitors from abroad.

Without further dwelling on the weather, let it suffice that, with economy, the Association was spared any increased indebtedness, which was a surprise to almost every one, after Thursday's failure.

The annual meeting of stockholders December, 1879, amended the articles of incorporation, reducing the directory to nine instead of twenty-four members, the reduction to be gradual, that is, instead of electing eight they elected but three, and no vacancy caused by death, resignation or from any other cause shall be filled until the whole number comprising the Board shall be reduced to below nine.

The new members thus elected were H. Markell, Alpheus Palmer and S. M. Langworthy. The Board elected their officers as follows: President, H. Markell; Vice President, John R. Waller; Secretary, H. S. Hetherington; Treasurer, V. J. Williams.

The Association at present has no floating debt or outstanding bills. The only problem for solution at present is how to pay the interest on the mortgage debt, the running expenses incident to the Association, and eventually meet the principal when it becomes due.

With a population such as is embraced within twenty-five miles of Dubuque, with such grounds and improvements as the Association owns, the facilities for reaching the fair grounds, and the fact that over three hundred of our own citizens are stockholders, and, furthermore, considering the benefit derived from these annual or semi-annual gatherings to a city like Dubuque, there ought not to be any question as to the future of this institution.

The following is the assessment of real and personal property, by townships, in Dubuque County for the year 1879:

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF DUBUQUE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

TOWNS.	Total Assessed Value.	Total Value as Equalized.	Acres.	Value.	Total Value of Lots and Blocks.	CATTLE.		HORSES.		MULES.		SHEEP.	
						Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value
Cascade	$193242	$250790	22720	$135439	$18070	1659	$11841	557	$8949	24	$985	391	$334
Center	140482	192245	22890	118180	1240	1269	5972	489	8216	24	462	322	286
Concord	182494	222735	22932	149841	2285	1490	9053	575	11042	20	450	353	353
Dodge	210846	286770	23090	175486	5953	1508	9081	586	9648	21	473	238	221
Iowa	162238	225510	23028	135925		1147	7066	390	6993	40	1000	331	335
Jefferson	183381	257160	27059	141344		1858	11602	683	13910	38	940	384	394
Julien (outside)	241785	333590	17052	175386	18519	1135	7851	590	12616	11	275	567	509
Liberty	167903	252800	23122	130637		1434	10413	553	9636	73	1945	404	212
Mosalem	103134	175845	19303	84032	425	1056	8360	326	6470	5	125	61	61
New Wine	392454	453960	22525	223761	83477	1700	12638	722	13393	77	2205	339	339
Peru	106420	168980	16915	82110		880	6960	458	8700			35	40
Prairie Creek	226249	264720	22864	183399		1748	10987	654	13525	31	820	796	821
Table Mound	232570	274795	22833	166745	7385	1577	9216	499	8933	16	320	376	190
Taylor	257509	334815	22645	172145	34964	1510	12121	630	7662	29	705	146	81
Vernon	218305	290410	23064	175260	2380	1675	19010	637	10885	18	445	665	685
Whitewater	212549	229560	22559	145685	24397	1499	10190	608	11549	29	695	426	426
Washington	220240	238155	22780	187537		1476	7917	453	7766	32	617	223	225
Julien (inside)	4249250	5243375			4249250	1018	9765	1169	23135	26	460	87	140
Total	$7701071	$19696215	377321	$2592812	$4448345	25639	$180043	10579	$193028	514	$12912	6082	$5652

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF DUBUQUE COUNTY—*Continued.*

TOWNS.	SWINE.		CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES.		Value of Merchandise.	Amount Employed in Manufactures.	Amount of Moneys and Credits.	Amount of Taxable Household Furniture.	Stocks and Shares in Incorporations.	Farming Utensils and Mechanics' Tools.	Unenumerated Property.	Total Personal Property.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
Cascade	2984	$3786	55	$773	$5225	$880	$5892	$623		$425	$20	$39735
Center	994	1005			650	30	4441					21062
Concord	2785	2792			765		5913					30368
Dodge	3208	3232	1	20	2733		3999					29407
Iowa	3298	3203			1000	1500	5216					26313
Jefferson	2371	1892	44	755	1425	188	9465	30			1436	42037
Julien (outside)	987	1218	93	1084		626	21456	1105		425	715	47880
Liberty	4236	3947	26	475	430		9835			385		37266
Mosalem	701	710	8	120			2800	31				18677
New Wine	5066	4634	78	911	16836	225	33465	420		50	200	85316
Peru	365	500	4	100	250		6750	220		790		24310
Prairie Creek	4588	6464	24	442	1849	237	7705					42850
Table Mound	1320	1492		889	1545		35675	130			50	58440
Taylor	3667	3687	26	500	5195	266	19533				670	50400
Vernon	3246	3330	18	380	500		4635	395		400		40665
Whitewater	4247	5342	56	698	3505	570	8892	200		65	335	42467
Washington	2080	1638		30	298		14182	30				32703
Julien (inside)	166	300	1373	27900	456350	109800	272900	74280	$195740	37900	96160	1304836
Total	46249	$49152	1806	$35077	$498556	$114322	$472752	$77464	$195740	$40440	$99586	$1974724

THE CITY OF DUBUQUE.

In a former portion of this work, the endeavor has been made to portray that period in the history of Dubuque when the initiatory steps were taken to found a colony and build a city—when the early settlement emerged from behind the clouds of disappointment and uncertainty, and took its place among the established evidences of Western progress.

It is now proposed to examine into a later period in the history of the same city, when, with resources greatly enlarged and territory extended by a brilliant

career of enterprise and industry, it has progressed toward a degree of perfection which invariably attends the exercise of these incentives. Such success, born of laudable ambition, may have excited the jealousy of neighbors, but it has not bred a mischievous policy nor nurtured the germs of domestic corruption which gradually culminate in dismemberment and decay.

The city is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, 475 miles above St. Louis and 382 miles below St. Paul. It is located on an alluvial plain about four miles long by one mile wide, with the Mississippi bluffs, which hug the river closely on the Dunleith side, here keeping at a respectful distance. The lower portion of the city is devoted to business, interspersed with numberless private residences, schools, parks and drives of superior beauty and excellence, the whole completing a picture harmonious and attractive.

The bluffs rise to the height of nearly two hundred feet west of the city, ascended by admirably graded and macadamized roadways, and adorned with private residences, gardens and resorts, the homes of wealth, intelligence and liberality. From the summits of these bluffs is spread out before the observer a landscape, rivaling in beauty and exquisite perfection the masterpieces of artists who touched but to improve. A range of hills bounds the western horizon, between which and the bluffs is a matchless panorama of groves, farms, gardens and gently rolling prairies. Nestling upon the bank of the river, the city quietly reposes, while the majestic Mississippi rolls onward, its mighty volume of waters gathered from all the vast country between the beautiful Itasca and Peosta, fifteen hundred miles, to pour them into the Gulf amid the cane fields and orange groves of tropic Louisiana. Across the river, the whistle of the locomotive is heard, anxious to begin the journey eastward, or to the ambitious city, far down to the south, on the banks of *la belle riviere.* Farther on are the green hills of Illinois and Wisconsin, while above them all stands historic Sinsinnewa Mound, looking down with a consciousness of dignity that comes with age and superiority. The scene is grand beyond description, waking up emotions of the beautiful and sublime, and educating the heart to a reverence for nature and nature's God.

The longitude of Dubuque was fixed December 1, 1865. Prof. James C. Walton, of Ann Arbor, was the astronomer who aided Dr. Horr by telegraphic signals to determine it, and this was done before the longitude of Chicago had been ascertained. The longitude of Dubuque in time is 6 hours 2 minutes, $39\frac{38}{100}$ seconds west from Greenwich; in degrees it is 90 degrees 39 minutes, $50\frac{70}{100}$ seconds. The latitude of Dubuque is north 42 degrees 30 minutes, that parallel passing through Jackson Square.

The difference of time between Chicago and Dubuque is 12 minutes $14\frac{30}{100}$ seconds; between Dubuque and Washington, 54 minutes $28\frac{50}{100}$ seconds; between Dubuque and New York, 1 hour 6 minutes $44\frac{7}{100}$ seconds.

By summer of 1840, the population of the city had increased to upward of one thousand souls, united in one cause, laboring for one end, and accomplishing results which long since became "landmarks" on the great highway of local success. At this time Dubuque bore the appearance of a city. Business, to use a Westernism, was "booming;" improvements floated with the tide; emigration was large, and all the accessories to prosperity conspired to aid in that behalf.

The business portion of the city was confined to Main street, between First and Third, and, though carried on mostly in log houses and frame shanties, protected from the extreme cold by weather boards, it had assumed, for those days, large proportions. But one brick building had up to this time been

D. J. Mahony

(DECEASED)

DUBUQUE.

erected for commercial purposes. It was located on Main, between Third and Fourth, and occupied by Jesse P. Farley & Co., a firm still in existence. Most of the business was concluded during the day; seller and buyer were accustomed to reach an understanding before the darkness came, "when no man can work," and, when night hovered down over the growing city, these establishments were closed, and the street was left to vacancy and darkness, interrupted, at long intervals, by the cheerful light of the inn and the flickering candle of the saloon, a guide-board leading miners and bacchanals in search of the cup that cheers. Occasionally, when the whistle of an approaching steamer announced the coming of settlers, travelers and what not, a passing excitement was inspired; there was a hurrying into the darkness of the street, the feeling of one's way to the landing, and, after a publication of the latest news from "below," the number of passengers brought up, etc., the crowd dispersed to their homes and their haunts, and the street once more became as quiet and uneventful as a day in June.

Among the more prominent of the merchants who were established here in those days, and aided in procuring for Dubuque the reputation of being the most important "point" north of St. Louis, were: Emerson & Crider, John Thompson, better known under the euphonious pseudonym of "Jack" Thompson, E. M. Bissell & Co., William Myers, William Lawther, L. Longuemare & Brother, Quigley & Butterworth, Fassitt & Sherman, Jesse P. Farley & Co., G. A. Shannon & Co.

Drs. Andros, Stoddard, O'Hara, Charles Hutawa, John W. Finley and Ambrose Crane ministered remedies to frames diseased, and Timothy Mason supplied the opodeldoc, cholagogue and other pharmaceutical preparations contributed by science to the promotion of health and consequent peace of mind. Henry Simplot, Narcisse Nadeau, John Kreis, Patrick O'Mara, Morgan Curran, John Shaffner and Baptiste Le Page were licensed to respond to the demands of thirsty topers. James Crawford, Timothy Davis, John V. Berry, James Churchman, Stephen Hempstead, M. M. Bainbridge, Edwin Reeves and other legal tacticians, pleaded the cause of innocence or denounced the demurrers' answers, sur-rebutters and sur-rejoinders of litigants without causes of action, while the Hon. T. S. Wilson adjudicated the law, and rendered judgment or certified the record to a court of appellate jurisdiction. Father Mazzuchelli, the Rev. Bastian, and other followers of the Divine Nazarene, who, far down in the vale of Galilee, preached peace on earth, good will to man, pointed the way to life eternal, united two souls with but a single thought, visited the sick, comforted the widow and orphan, and consoled the dying, while Charles and Rufus Miller attended to the burial of the dead, whose mortal remains were laid beneath the turf in the Main street churchyard.

Amusements were of the more simple and unpretentious character, as compared with the class of entertainments which are to-day submitted for the commendation and applause of fastidious criticism. For the most part, balls and socials made up the complement of diversions indulged by the pioneers; yet these were conducted with that quality of dignity and decorum to be observed at the most *distingue* receptions of modern days. The glass of fashion was rarely consulted, according to the legends and chronicles of the times, yet brave men and fair women danced the happy hours away with all the pleasure and more of the abandon than that which is characteristic of the blue and gold editions of Terpsichore's devotees of later periods. Among the fair ladies who were prominent then were Miss Rachel Coriell, Miss Ann Gartrell (who subsequently became Mrs. Charles Harbeson, now residing near Cincinnati), Misses

Lizzie Fales and Julia Bissell, who, on account of their beauty and substantial accomplishments, were the objective points, on festive evenings, toward whom sighing swains directed their addresses.

The nomadic gymnast, hurdle rider and other accompaniments of the arena, the Ethiopian serenader and theatrical combination, rarely edified appreciative audiences with their feats, their melodies or their impersonations. No crushed tragedian provoked the mirthful at the expense of the intellectual, while the ballet, the opera, folly troupes and distinguished impressarios were among the "blessings" yet unborn.

Previous to this year, however, a company of young men with histrionic tendencies, led by George L. Nightingale, formed an amateur dramatic association, having their headquarters in rooms at a house near the corner of Main and Second streets, known as the "Shakspeare." Here they were wont to meet and recite, rehearse, and redeem the tragic muse from forgetfulness, if not absolute and remediless oblivion. They were also accustomed to furnish the public with expositions of the *arte dramatique*, including in their list and presenting to their patrons "England's Iron Days," "Pizarro," "Gretna Green," "The Glory of Columbia," etc., for which tickets could be procured, and seats in the upper tier retained, at the Shakspeare bar. But the histrions in time, from some cause, or combination of causes, at this remote period inaccessible to solution, failed to survive many years, and, after seasons of doubt, finally collapsed, leaving the illustration of the modern standard drama to the genius and artistic excellence of future generations. The "Shakspeare" ceased to be classed among the resorts of intellectual amusements, but became a tap-room, and so continued until the advance of enterprise and improvement compelled its location to yield precedence.

At this time, the hotels had become features of recommendation not only to strangers, but also to citizens. These included the Washington House, at the corner of Fifth and Locust streets, of which Richard Plumbe was the boniface; the Jefferson House, on First, between Main and Iowa streets, kept by Timothy Fanning, and the "Old" Bell tavern, on Main street, maintained by J. M. Harrison. This establishment subsequently became a boarding-house, the sign of which, in flaming colors, advised the arriving emigrant and pretentious prospector that George Cannon provided food for the hungry and lodgings for the weary.

If the business houses, with their gable ends shadowing the pavement, were the reverse of ornamental, architecturally speaking, the private residences possessed little in that respect to add the spice of variety to the surroundings. They were confined as a rule to the limits of Bluff, Iowa and cross streets, in number scarcely exceeding three hundred, built of log or frame, and with a plentiful lack of the comforts to be found in those which line these thoroughfares to-day. This primitive landscape, however, was relieved of its tiresome monotony by three brick houses, finished in the most elaborate style of the times, completed for occupation and taken possession of for residence purposes during the years 1837 and 1838. One was erected by Leroy Jackson, and remains intact on the spot of its origin, corner of Iowa and Eleventh streets. It was the first residence in Dubuque County composed of material theretofore unemployed in this city. The second brick house stood at the southeast corner of Iowa and Twelfth streets, and was erected by James Langworthy in 1838. It was torn away years ago and the lot is occupied by a building now appropriated to store purposes, and the third, located at the northeast corner of White and Fourteenth streets, by Edward Langworthy, completes the

evidences of pioneer enterprise and pioneer elegance then submitted. This, too, enjoys a hale old age undisturbed. One year later, Samuel D. Dixon raised a two-story frame on the corner of Main and Tenth streets, which was regarded as an innovation upon the established custom by some, while the majority greeted its completion as indubitable testimony to the growth and development of the infant city. This also has survived the ravages of time, the contumely of man and the march of improvement.

The post office during this and for several subsequent years, divided the possession of a frame house at the corner of Seventh and Iowa streets, with a printing office. John King, ex-editor of the Dubuque *Visitor*, officiated as Postmaster, devoting his leisure moments, it is said, when not occupied with official duties, in formulating and educating public opinion through the agency of double-leaded editorials, contributed to the weekly press. The old building long since met the fate of useless appendages in large cities, being torn down to give place to a more extensive successor. Connelly's carriage factory, inclosed in the walls of a five-story brick, occupies the site, and the post office years ago transferred its base of operations to the imposing stone building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets.

The transportation facilities became more extended and convenient from the beginning of the decade indexed at 1840, and the comforts of travel were improved also. Stages communicated with towns to the interior of Illinois and Wisconsin, and steamers offered superior inducements to travelers between Dubuque and points south or east. The Omega, Amaranthe, Lynx, Otter, Glaucus, General Brock, Ione, and many other craft bearing the names and perpetuating the fame of distinguished public men, plied regularly between St. Louis and Dubuque, the former city being the base of supplies, making the round trip in about ten days, detention by accident excepted. The Brazil, commanded by Orrin Smith, cleared for Pittsburgh on days certain, and was a favorite boat for passengers hence to New York.

A charter of the city of Dubuque, as recommended by the citizens through the Board of Town Trustees, having been approved by the Territorial Legislature, was adopted for the city by popular vote on the 1st of March, 1841. It provided for the election of a Mayor and six Aldermen, constituting a City Council, and conferred upon that body the usual powers necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a municipal government. An election was held according to the provisions contained therein, on the 5th day of April of the same year, resulting in the selection of C. H. Booth as Mayor, Jesse P. Farley, Charles Miller, Edward Langworthy, William W. Coriell, H. Simplot and Timothy Fanning as Aldermen. Benjamin Rupert, who had served the Board of Trustees for two years as Clerk, was made Recorder, and the following officers were elected by the Council at its first meeting: B. F. Davis, Marshal and Collector; E. C. Dougherty, Assessor and Street Commissioner; William Lawther, Treasurer; and Charles Miller, Weighmaster. A room was rented on Main street for the monthly meetings of the city legislature, at a weekly rental of fifty cents, and answered the purpose of a city hall for several years. In 1844, the Waples House was commenced, the first pretentious hotel in the county.

The history of the city, from this time until the close of nearly ten years afterward, is one of trial, trouble and vexation of spirit, with all that the terms imply. Galena, jealous of her rival, compelled Dubuque to struggle for existence, and the complete supremacy of the latter over the former city to-day can be traced almost directly to the efforts necessarily employed to preserve its

vitality. Strange contrast was this condition of affairs, as compared with the opening months of 1840, when promise smiled in the horizon of the future. This was due to business depressions all over the country, in addition to the causes above cited; but the inhabitants struggled manfully on against oppositions and Cassandra prognostications, with results which have not only attested their wisdom and pluck, but confirmed the truth of the proverb that perfect excellence is the heritage of great labor.

Between 1842 and 1845, the population increased slowly, and many who had designed establishing themselves in Dubuque, invested their capital elsewhere. As a consequence, improvements were proportionately tardy. Along toward 1843, William Lawther erected a three-story brick store on Main, between Third and Fourth streets, still standing, and now used as a depot for the sale of stoves and tinware by C. Mason. Emerson & Shields, successors to the firm of Emerson & Crider, put up a building of similar dimensions and material on the lot at present occupied by the Dubuque Opera House. During that period, the Centenary Methodist Church, corner of Seventh and Locust streets, was made ready for worship, the log jail safe for the immurement of refractory and felonious citizens, and the court house had been completed.

In the summer of 1845, the tide of emigration once more began to tend in this direction, slowly at first, but of a character the opposite of transient, as it afterward proved. Those who came identified themselves with the city and surrounding country. The ventures that had been made in other directions had not, it would seem, realized reasonable expectations. The commercial interests increased, and Dubuque was regarded as by no means the least promising point north of St. Louis. Mining was prosecuted constantly and successfully. Mineral and lead appreciated in value. The uncertainties that attended monetary affairs, growing out of the panic of 1837, were substituted for by a feeling of confidence which found expression in investments that yielded favorable returns. Some improvements were projected, and a limited number completed. Among those begun this year, was the Congregational church on Main street, near the corner of Ninth, upon which the town-clock tower was subsequently raised. This building suffered a rather checkered experience; being at times a house of worship, post office, concert hall and dry-goods palace. While serving the latter purpose, on Saturday afternoon, May 25, 1872, the foundations were tapped by workmen preparing to lay the supports for an adjoining edifice, and the building fell with a terrible crash, causing the death of two unfortunates, and completing the irreparable destruction of the premises—since rebuilt, however, and now a massive and pretentious brick block. No change was experienced in the municipal affairs, the same being conducted by a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, with the strictest regard to economy compatible with the public good. Schools were maintained by private enterprise, there being no tax levied by the city for the erection of school buildings until 1847, when a tax of 2½ mills on the dollar was called for, to be used in the construction of three schoolhouses, one in each of the three wards of which the city was then composed. The amount realized for this purpose at that time is stated to have been $1,396.59. Good order was enforced by means of a constabulary, that, according to the statements of men conversant with the facts, was in less demand than during previous or subsequent years, and the city was spared from conflagrations by the presence of a Fire Department composed of volunteers supplied with an inefficient engine, supported by a bucket brigade.

Little of importance occurred during the ensuing year. The lucky experience of the season previous, as to emigration, continued, but improvements were not effected with that rapidity and completeness characteristic of years immediately succeeding. Lands contiguous to the city, which had previously been reserved from sale by the Government, as mineral lands, were thrown upon the market by act of Congress, and sold in subdivisions of forty acres at $2.50 per acre. About this time farmers and settlers organized an association for maintaining claims pre-empted, and entering lands. George L. Nightingale acted as agent, and, through the aid thus contributed, much of the land that had previously been held at sufferance was secured to its legitimate owners as also to settlers. In the summer of this year, Lucius H. and Edward Langworthy put up a brick block on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The location may have been regarded as distant from the center of trade at that time, but their judgment has been approved for many years. It came into the market almost immediately upon its completion, and has been continuously occupied. Many improvements have since been made therein; in brief, the block has been completely remodeled and reconstructed in the years that have gone glimmering, and is now used as a depot for the sale of furniture, burial cases and household wares. There were other buildings put up in the year 1846, but not of a character to merit special attention. Farming was carried on more extensively, and products of the soil began to seek sale outside the immediate vicinity in which they were cultivated.

The eminences which overlook Dubuque commenced to attract notice, as desirable points for residences, and were held at fancy prices as compared with the havens of household comfort under the hill. Among the first to avail himself of an eligible site on the hill for building a home, was Gen. G. W. Jones, then a prominent counselor in national, State, county and city affairs. In the spring of 1847, he commenced the erection of a princely residence on what is now known as Julien avenue, almost at the summit of the hill. The house was completed during the year, and remained for a long period the mark and model of its time, and has been the scene of many delightful gatherings. In 1875, it was purchased of H. T. McNulty, by Bishop Hennessey, for $[illegible],000, that gentleman having previously become vested with the title for a consideration much larger, and is now utilized to purposes of education, being known as the Academy of the Visitation. The Langworthy brothers built homesteads on the hill at the terminus of the highway, to-day certified on the city map as the Third street extension; and from these beginnings the multitude of private houses which crown the summits of the hills have since been gradually added. In other directions, also, were rapid strides made in this particular connection. John Blake beautified Mineral street, then called Blake's hollow, with a handsome structure; John Wild increased the attractions of South Dodge street in a similar manner, while Timothy Davis and James M. Marsh aided in building up Couler avenue in the direction of Eagle Point.

Eagle Point obtained its name, it is said, from an Indian killing a bald eagle thereon, on the 11th day of July, 1831. It is, or was at that time, about three miles from the city limits, and known to settlers, keel-boat men, pilots and the public generally, as one of the loftiest points on the west side of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and St. Paul. According to a statement made by G. R. West, an old resident of Dubuque, a grand celebration of the Fourth of July, 1831, was held at Cortlandville, N. Y., in which Mr. West participated. An eagle had been trapped a short time previous and was included on the programme as one of the most effective celebrants provided. During the

day the bird was capsized by the strategy, skill and brawn of one of the committee of arrangements, insists Mr. West, and while thus helpless, that gentleman aggravated the temporary paralysis of this emblem of liberty, equality and fraternity, by securing one of his legs, while William Bassett, an enthusiastic Whig, also a silversmith, riveted a silver shield about the member, bearing the following inscription: "To Henry Clay, of Louisville, Ky., from William Bassett, of Cortlandville, Cortland County, N. Y."

When this was accomplished, the proud bird, who soars aloft to bathe his plumage in the thunder's home, was elevated to the cupola of the Eagle Tavern, his beak pointed in a southwesterly direction, toward Louisville, and "shooed" off. He made three attempts; narrates the witness of the circumstance, before leaving the "cupola," but finally poised himself in the air, and, spreading his wings o'er the scene, pointed for Kentucky, followed by the shouts of the multitude, the notes of the ear-piercing fife and the clangor of cymbals. In after years, when Mr. West settled in Dubuque, he remembers being told of the death of the Cortlandville messenger, the finding of the silver plate, and the naming of the Point from those circumstances.

Some improvements were begun and carried forward to completion in the year 1848. The Globe building, on Main street, next to the corner of Fifth street, was erected by Platt Smith and T. S. Wilson. David Jones superintended the work, but did not turn the building over to its owners as finished until a year or more later. The ground floor was used for stores; the second story for law offices, and the third story, as the *Herald* office, an assembly-room, under the title of Globe Hall.

During this year, Emerson & Shields built the City Hotel, on the present site of the opera house, previously thereto known as the Athenæum. A yea after the City Hotel was completed, its social hall, or rotunda, as now designated, was made the scene of a cowhiding, wherein a young man about town named F. K. O'Farrall, Jr., was severely punished by a young woman named Smith, against whose character the victim had directed some uncomplimentary allusions. He left for Cincinnati, and subsequently married a lady residing in Kentucky, but never returned to Dubuque.

The residence portion of the city was limited to Thirteenth street, in a northerly direction, at which corner, Hon. J. J. Dyer erected a magnificent residence, the finest at the time in the State of Iowa. It is now occupied by St. Joseph's Academy. The corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, whereon the Episcopal church has lately been erected, was the locality of Norton's Row, a frame rookery owned by Pat Norton, an industrious and enterprising jarvey, who laid up treasures on earth, and invested in the frame buildings, which he yearly increased by additions, known under the above designation. They were the resorts of citizens equally unfortunate as regards resources and habits, and are represented as having been not unfrequently engaged in disturbances, which, on one occasion, ended in murder. The premises eventually came into the hands of Gen. Hodgson and the Episcopal society.

On Locust street, tenements were the rule; the houses of Samuel L. Clifton, a butcher—who, by the way, butchered and packed the first drove ofswine ever pickled in Iowa—and William I. Madden, being the exceptions. Toward the close of 1848, times began to look up, business to improve and the future to be more promising. Late in the summer, Richard Cox built a three-story brick store on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main Streets. Anthony Gehrig laid the foundation for what has since grown into Heeb's Brewery, near the

corner of Couler and Eagle Point avenues. In this vicinity, too, was located the One-Mile House, a frame tavern and road-house, frequented by farmers and pleasure seekers, and kept by Charles Rose.

The most important event of the year, however, was the introduction of the telegraph as a medium of communication with Galena and other distant points. The wires were laid either from the bluffs above Dunleith, or the roof of an elevator hard by, and entered Dubuque via Seventh street, thence to Main, to the office on that thoroughfare, in the building where Mason's hardware store is to-day. The "phenomena" was regarded by very many with the doubt that of late years has greeted Spiritualistic manifestations. Others reasoned from the causes, and were prepared for results which science and research have developed.

The campaign this year was one of the most exciting known to the political history of the city. Taylor was the Whig candidate and Cass the candidate of the Locofocos, and both parties not only exhausted the resources of argument, rhetoric and oratory, but those of persuasion and personal solicitation.

Among the Whig orators who prophesied the triumph of Taylor, was the Hon. E. D. Baker, then a member of the National House of Representatives from the Galena District, and subsequently a Senator in Congress from Oregon, finally killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., while leading the charge of a brigade.

During this year, preparations were made for the building of a Catholic cathedral, on the square located on the west side of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, under the auspices of Bishop Loras. The foundations were placed and corner-stone laid on the southeast corner thereof, but beyond this nothing further was done, the enterprise being abandoned.

In 1849, the population of the city had increased to nearly three thousand inhabitants; the city itself had grown but very slowly, as every one who had watched the progress of events was compelled to admit. The business portion extended scatteringly along Main street to Seventh. The levee contained a limited number of impromptu offices for the transaction of affairs relating to transportation and travel by river. The same can be stated in regard to other avenues of trade that are to-day crowded. Booth's Mills had become fixtures, and furnished the market with lumber, flour and meal. The farmers disposed of crops and other products, including swine and cattle, without trouble. Money-eyed men, with speculation in their several eyes, made investments where neither the rust of age nor moth of shrinkage would corrupt, and waited for the "boom" in real estate, which came after seven years.

Additions and plats were laid off as residence property by James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, and others, and, these things being accomplished, a general rest was taken.

The discovery of gold in California, occurring this year, created intense excitement throughout the country. This excitement extended to Dubuque, and enlisted a large number of the inhabitants, who determined to go thither to acquire wealth more rapidly than could be done at home. The list who ventured into that comparatively undiscovered land, numbered fully five hundred, including many of the young men, among whom were farmers, miners, clerks, merchants and some capitalists. The parties were made up here but rendezvoused at Council Bluffs, where arrangements were concluded, and the long, weary trip to this promising El Dorado entered upon. For the ten years next succeeding, a number of the adventurers returned, but, after tarrying a short

time, again sought the gold fields, said to flourish near the blue waves of that tide which rolls onward through the golden gate to the Pacific.

The effect of this emigration from Dubuque was not such as was calculated to encourage those who remained behind. After the departure of those who went West, business became flat, stale and unprofitable. No inconsiderable sums were expended by the adventurers in the purchase of outfits, tools, horses, etc., but with them once more departed the prosperity which had for several years previous coquetted with Dubuque. Mining, while not entirely abandoned, was engaged in at intervals and but carelessly prosecuted, and this interest did not revive to any appreciable extent until 1855. Emigration almost entirely ceased. The area of cultivation was measurably reduced, some of the farmers abandoning their fields, already put in crops, for the uncertain prospects held out in the gold diggings. Property in the city became unsalable, and residents wore an aspect of gloom and disappointment, for the times were hard and money scarce, and little remained to encourage the hope which had theretofore been indulged, that the probationary period of the city's existence had passed. The winter of 1849–50 was replete with hardships, to which even those who had been hardened by inhospitable circumstances in days gone, were never before subjected. No cases of actual suffering were reported, as far as can be ascertained, yet that such existed no one can doubt, and the winter is to-day recurred to by the residents of the city then, as one whose experience is to be avoided.

The spring of 1850 witnessed no material change for the better. In truth, the embarrassments and difficulties encountered during the winter were augmented rather than diminished. In March, a tragedy occurred tending to dissolve the rose-colored prospects hoped for, if any prospects of that character were contemplated, by the immediate friends of the deceased. A young lawyer named Nutt, who had come to Dubuque from Virginia, presumably to settle, was found dead under circumstances that for the time being created a doubt as to whether death was the act of himself or caused by an unknown assassin. He had participated in an excursion up the river to Potosi, the evening previous, on the Lamartine, owned and commanded by Capt. Shields, and was discovered cold in death on the rear portion of the steamer's hurricane deck the next morning. An examination concluded, after deliberation, with a verdict of suicide; his father, who was employed in one of the departments at Washington, was notified of the sad occurrence, and the remains properly interred.

This year there was no building of consequence, and, as stated, dullness reigned supreme. As summer advanced, new recruits for California materialized, and business revived for a short time, when it relapsed and came to a dead halt in the fall. The same influences which existed in 1849 obtained this season also, without variation.

The most important feature of the year was the discovery of an immense lead, made by Thomas Levens, who is still a resident of Dubuque, in the northwestern portion of the city, on lands owned by Thompson & Gonder. It created a spurt of excitement, and, while being worked, revived the hopes of the people that better days were dawning. Mr. Levens secured, it is said, upwards of $100,000 worth of mineral before the lode was exhausted.

During the previous ten years, four Lodges of Odd Fellows, and two of Masons, had been organized in Dubuque. Cooper's wagon and Herancourt's furniture factories had begun operations. M. Mobley & Co., F. S. Jesup & Co. and others, had organized banks, there were Christian, Methodist, Congregational and German Presbyterian societies holding weekly services, and the city

hall, with an engine company, was located in a small brick structure on Locust, near Fifth street.

Nothing occurred during the winter to disturb the sluggish current of events. The citizens, with a faith in the future, passing strange, continued to live on, buoyed up by the hope that the trials and tribulations they were compelled to endure would yield to time, energy and the logic of events. But it was a dreary period of inactivity, economy and burthensome influences, which left effects for many years afterward, when ease and luxury and flush times were substituted, and comfort and contentment found abiding places in the city on the bluff, partially dissipating a remembrance of days marked by suffering and embarrassments.

The California wave had spent its force with the close of 1850, and, in the following spring, the city was granted another lease of life, so to speak. The land office was located at Dubuque. Emigration was resumed, the new arrivals, hailing from the Eastern States, bringing with them, in addition to means and other resources, the thrift and enterprise characteristic of the people reared in that sterile, and inhospitable section, where man's daily bread is obtained as the reward of constant and laborious exertion. These new-comers entered lands and took to farming, invested in business ventures and added a new impetus to agriculture and trade. Pilgrims to California gave over their pursuit of gold and returned to their homes, while those on whom fortune had smiled evidenced the fruit of their labors by remittances to families and friends. In short, the city and county commenced to fill up again, real estate appreciated rapidly in value, new buildings were erected, societies, banks and associations were organized, and the tears and lamentations of yesterday gave place to smiles and rejoicings. This influx and its sequences revived business, and so liberal were the daily accessions to the population, that, on almost every night during the ensuing months, there was scarcely a house in the city but what entertained travelers and prospectors. As an evidence of returning prosperity, it may be stated that property near the present corner of Main and Seventh streets, which could not be sold at any price in 1850, was this year transferred for a consideration of $1,500. The owner to-day, refused $38,000 a short time since.

During this decade almost similar experiences greeted the inhabitants. One year fortune smiled upon the present, the next the fickle dame became reserved and next frowned in anger. It must have made the devil (if there is a devil) shake his tail (if he has a tail) with ineffable delight to witness the varying success and failure which attended the efforts of Dubuque's citizens and residents, in their pursuit of that which urges mankind to an exercise of every skill, science, self-denial and sacrifice. Early in the years of this period the cholera once more swept over the city, and carried off many who had survived its first visitation, twenty years before. Later, the St. Cloud Hotel, the largest caravansary west of the Mississippi when completed, was commenced. But before its opening day the establishment was swallowed up in a sea of flame, and an investment of $100,000 was dissolved in smoke. Later came the panic, which engulfed the commercial world in a ruin from which recovery was impossible before another calamity, the war, succeeded. All these unlucky combinations produced their natural results. The panic of 1873, cannot, in the light of its effects, be properly so designated. It was rather a change of times. The rapid rate in which the American people had lived and transacted business, could not hold out. Black Friday came as a warning of the punishment that followed quickly in its wake, and the tight times which came in with the close of 1873

were simply in the nature of an admonition that happier days were in store; that men had been denied the good things of this world in the past, because choicer blessings were hidden behind a near future. So men reasoned, and the sequel has confirmed the truth of their premises.

In 1854, a portion of the Key City House was built; the original Miner's Bank was razed, and the present German Bank Building at No. 342 Main street was erected on the ruins by M. Mobley. The building now occupied by Myers, Tice & Co. was put up by Mr. Sullivan; additions were made to the Germania House, etc. Residences, too, began to appear at points which but a short time previous had been vacant spaces on the city map. The railroad, then in progress, designed to connect Dubuque with Chicago and the East, had become an assured fact. The knowledge of this attracted speculators from a distance, who visited the Key City and prepared for an anticipated rise that came with the completion of the road to Dunleith.

This decade also witnessed the organization of the Key City Gas Company; the Dubuque & Pacific, and Dubuque, Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Companies, all of which are to-day flourishing corporations.

In 1852, the limits of the city were extended to their present boundaries. Street improvements were commenced and vigorously continued through 1854, when the larger portion of Main street was macadamized. During these years, from 1851 to 1857, Dubuque made its most gratifying progress as a city. The population increased from 3,108 in 1840 to 15,957 in 1857, and large schoolhouses for the accommodation of 600 pupils each were erected in three of the wards.

The prospect of the Illinois Central reaching Dubuque in 1855, gave a new impetus to business and stimulated enterprise. Real estate once more ascended the plane of value; lots in the suburbs were sold at so much per front foot, and property in the business portion of the city could scarcely be obtained at any price. The Germans began to come in and take up land for farms, gardens, etc. Manufacturing interests were regarded as valuable. Couler avenue was built up by the German element who toiled in the workshops and saved their profits to be invested and lost in the financial crash impending. Farm products were in great demand, and, as one of the then residents of Dubuque said on a recent occasion to the writer, the country folks were intoxicated with joy when they found the price of hog-meat had risen to $3.50 per hundred. These were the prosperous days of a golden age for Dubuque. The best times of record, or within the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant, occurred between 1853 and 1858.

Early in June, 1855, the last rail on the road-bed of the Illinois Central was secured in position, and a locomotive and tender with a number of freight cars halted in Dunleith for the first time. On the 18th of July following, the event was celebrated in Dubuque with ceremonies appropriate to so important an occasion. A procession was formed on Main, with the right resting at the corner of Second street, and, after marching through the leading thoroughfares, proceeded to West's Hill, where the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas delivered an address, followed by Gen. G. W. Jones, Ben M. Samuels and other silvery-tongued orators, who began by extolling Dubuque, and having expatiated on her glories, her sciences, her institutions, etc., concluded with a glowing tribute to the results they were called upon to commemorate, and by predicting one long summer's day of prosperity in the near future. Two years previous, the Dubuque & Pacific road had been incorporated, and was at this time making rapid strides in the direction of Sioux City. The railroad facilities, steamboat

communications, moral atmosphere of the city, educational resources, manufacturing success, financial outlook and other consummations for which the residents had been devoutly hoping had come to pass, and nothing thereafter could intervene to check the growth, wealth and importance of Dubuque. So thought the citizens, beyond which they took no thought of the morrow. Property in remote and inaccessible portions of the city was held at rates that ordinarily would have defied the ambition of any but capitalists. Residence lots on the hilltops, to be reached after fatiguing marches, readily commanded a minimum of $30 per foot, while lots on the plain, at the base of the hills, were sold at from $250 to $500. A gentleman owning two acres of ground on Third street hill refused $9,500 for its transfer, holding out for $10,000. He still pays taxes on the property. The lots on which the St. Cloud Hotel was afterward erected were secured to the originator of that enterprise by a long lease, the owner declining their sale except at figures not to be considered even in that day of fancy prices. The Congregational Church property, it is said, was sold for $22,000, but the sale never perfected. In short, the days of 1855 and 1856 reminded one of the times when Paris went wild over the schemes of John Law, and Brussels demented on the coloring of tulips.

Such was the condition of affairs when the spring of 1857 awoke the inhabitants of Dubuque to new enterprises, and a renewed faith in the destiny of their city. In January, the Dubuque & Pacific road was completed forty miles to Earlville, in Delaware County, a cross-roads at that time boasting two houses and a plentiful absence of material improvements in the vicinity. An excursion party went out on the road to that station to celebrate the progress of the enterprise in a becoming manner, but the lack of accommodations compelled a retreat, and they returned to Dyersville, then in its infancy, where the programme was carried out with the attendant concomitants peculiar to similar occasions.

As spring drew to a close, and the summer solstice bore down upon the city with its tropic days and nights, appearances failed to indicate the coming of the ruin that swooped down upon Dubuque before autumn. Warnings of its effects in the East preceded the arrival of the foe to prosperity on the banks of the Mississippi, and, while they may have occasioned speculation among reflecting citizens as to how Dubuque would weather the storm, or apprehensions of the city's inability to do so, no one was found bold enough to outline the impending troubles, which came too late for the victims to even protect themselves from their violence. It was first visible in the checked emigration; hotels did not longer swarm with new arrivals, and the canvas-covered wagon of the emigrant could no more be seen upon every highway, trundling forward to the rich prairies of the West; land offices were devoted to silence, and clerks cast out upon the world to wrestle with the stern necessities of life. These signs were soon followed by symptoms peculiar to a more advanced stage of the disease. The corner lots which had, six months before, sold for $500 per foot, were scarcely worth the assessment of taxes. Men who had constructed air castles in the realms of the bright ideal, and indulged in the wildest and most absurd speculations, fled to the wilderness, appalled at the spectacle which, by this time, was rapidly approaching a climax, and would burst over Dubuque before the commercial world would be able to check its approach or temper its ferocity. But the crash came at last, as the Assyrian cohorts, when the "blue waves rolled nightly o'er deep Galilee," and came to make a visit of an indefinite period. As a bank president observed, when commenting on the season of 1857, "the bottom fell out, and every one was left financially without even a

fig-leaf." Hundreds were completely ruined, and the fragments of the catastrophe were visible upon the streets, in the hotels, in the pulpit, at the bar, on the hustings, in the cloister and by the hearth for many years after. Many persons left the city, business houses closed, banking and other corporations suspended, improvements ceased, stores and dwellings were given over to vacancy and desolation, and gloom reigned supreme where, but a brief time before, the voice of revelry and triumph resounded.

But the ruin thus wrought produced beneficial results that became the more apparent with succeeding years. Speculators, adventurers, visionaries, etc., were weeded out, and disciples of Louis the Fifteenth's minister of finance vanished like a wreath of mist. The class who remained included the horny-handed sons of toil, and those who expected to gain their livelihood in the sweat of their brows, and it is to these influences, this crisis brought forth, that the march of improvement was once more begun, and a more healthful prosperity encouraged.

This financial revulsion checked emigration to the West, and partially suspended business of all kinds. There was but a limited sale for farm produce, and mining was included among the interests affected by this universal depression. These gloomy experiences lasted through 1858, aggravated by an unusually rainy summer, which embargoed wheeling, the roads being impassable. The extension of railroads was also materially interrupted, though the Dubuque and Cedar Falls Railroad Company was organized and the route surveys commenced. Yet on no side would appearances indicate the presence of trials that were imposed upon the people. The golden days of 1855–56 had been availed of to build spacious residences, which dotted the hillsides, and resolved the landscape into a scene of enchanting beauty, as irresistible as it was real. Terrace upon terrace supported gardens as rich with fruits and exotics as were the hanging gardens of Babylon. These remained in the paths left by misfortune and affliction as consoling compensations for the ruin that had been wrought. Upper Main street and Seminary Hill abounded in cheerful pictures of comfort, and, though much of the luxury that fled before the coming of evil days was wanting, there still remained evidences of exemption from the outrageous fortune to which a vast majority had been committed.

The educational and moral agencies of the city were not materially impaired by the panic. In May, 1858, the Board opened a high school in the Third Ward, and, in the fall, the Female Seminary was purchased for $12,000, and opened as a high school, with a roster of 110 students. This was, however, discontinued for want of funds to carry it on.

Along in 1854–55, the Harbor Improvement and Center Island Companies were organized, for (as their names indicate) the purpose of extending streets, filling in the sloughs, and effecting other improvements necessitated by the growth and wealth of the city. These companies represented a large capital, and were conducted by men of financial ability and experience. The work done by them in their several fields has been of inestimable and lasting value; but their officers decided to discontinue active operations when the panic was at its height, and it was so ordered. They still exist, but remain quiescent so far as public affairs are concerned, being to-day engaged in closing up their books preparatory to final exit from before the public gaze.

In 1859, though still exhibiting signs of depression in nearly all the departments of commercial and financial progress, prosperity opened auspiciously, when the great strain undergone by the people in the preceding two

years is considered. Business, to some extent, revived. Enterprises did not venture into existence with unlimited confidence in the results though, and, to borrow from the syllabus of an orator of the times, it "was hard sledging; the people seem to have reached the end of their worsted, and are waiting to see which way the Fates will direct us in the future." Migration began to resume a shadow of its former importance, and the railroads, with extended facilities to attract the trade of a greater extent of territory, roused business men from their coma condition of despondency, and infused new energy into corporations that had become almost lifeless through inactivity and embarrassments. The city began to assume the appearance of a metropolis in the business blocks, halls, churches, and other edifices, that were slowly completed with the beginning of the following decade; the custom-house foundations were laid, and work on the superstructure commenced; and, all things considered, the fate of Dubuque, previously held in the balance, inclined in favor of a prosperity which has since been realized. The value of property in the city and county in 1861, fell below $9,000,000, against $13,100,000 in 1857, showing to what extent depreciation had taken place as one of the results already cited.

In this decade the whole country was convulsed by the war between the States. And, while this portion of the Union, being remote from the scenes of active hostilities, was not so sensibly affected as States in immediate proximity or at a short distance therefrom, the withdrawal of a generous proportion of the bone and sinew of the city and county was a sacrifice at the expense of the material prosperity. The population of the city was then upward of 13,000, and but little reflection is necessary to an appreciation of the effect on trade, manufactures, commerce and agriculture, entailed by the repeated requisitions made by the Government for quotas of troops.

During the war the lead-mining interest flourished, and abundant success attended the efforts of miners and smelters, who supplied the Government with their product. While less miners were employed than during earlier times, the annual sales netted an income of upward of $200,000, due to the excessive demand and high prices paid for the lead.

As is well known, Dubuque City was largely Democratic in its political sympathies and affiliations. The citizens urged the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Union, but honestly differed as to the means employed to the attainment of that end. While repudiating the practical application of the Resolutions of 1798, they argued that violations of the Constitution defeated the objects sought to be gained. One class labored for the Constitution and the Union; another for the Union with or without the Constitution. This division of sentiment caused interminable disputations, which were characterized by intense feeling on both sides, not entirely obliterated with the lapse of time. These at last culminated in the military arrest of Hon. D. A. Mahony, editor of the *Herald*, for alleged treasonable utterances in the columns of his daily. His apprehension was effected before daylight on the morning of August 14, 1862, by a file of soldiers acting under orders from Marshal Hoxie, by whom he was taken to Washington, where he was confined in the Old Capitol prison until November 11 following, when he was discharged without presentment of charges or trial. Public opinion was opposed to the proceedings and regarded them rather in the light of oppression, beneath the dignity of a free government.

For nearly a year after the war business lagged. It was the calm that succeeds the storm. At the expiration of that period, the city grew more

rapidly; trade was extended westward beyond the Missouri, and to remote settlements in Minnesota. Manufactures increased, public and private improvements began to rise in various quarters of the city, additional schools were provided for the education of youth; new religious and secular societies were organized; agricultural interests prospered and increased, and mercantile ventures were vastly benefited. During this decade, the Dubuque, Chicago, Clinton & Minnesota Railroad was incorporated; the Dubuque and Dunleith bridge, and the city water works were completed. Street railways were added to the means of transportation from the extreme limits of the city, and, before the dawn of the centennial decade, steady progress with every appearance of ultimate success was made in the departments essential to municipal, public and private growth, notwithstanding the temporary paralysis of business caused by Black Friday.

The year 1870 gave bright promise for the future, and the decade, to which this was the introductory annual, has not entirely failed of a complete fruition of such promise. Hard times affected Dubuque as they did other points. The failure of Jay Cooke, followed by the panic of 1873, left its mark on the rising city. One of the leading moneyed institutions was forced to succumb, and difficulty was experienced by others in efforts to survive a similar fate. But they "pulled through," and are to-day more secure in public confidence. September 26, 1873, and the days immediately following, will be long remembered by citizens, and, for a brief period, at least, it was apprehended that the woful times of 1857 were to be repeated; but, happily, they did not come to pass, and the effects they gave birth to were stayed.

During the past ten years, Dubuque has had little to discourage, less to prevent a full and complete conviction as to her future. In that time, churches and schools have increased in number, and are established beyond the possibility of failure. Railroad transit has been facilitated, the river trade has kept pace with manufactures, street extensions have been improved, commerce has thrived, costly buildings have been erected, the fire department has been increased and perfected, and the press, the lever of public morals, public opinion and public prosperity, maintains its high position in promoting the welfare of a reflecting people.

The assessed valuation of property in Dubuque, real and personal, for the year just closed, was $12,262,664, and the tax levy 10 mills on the dollar, with a city debt, on January 1, 1880, of $798,966.58. All indications induce but one opinion, that the chief city in Iowa is behind none of its competitors in the race for success, and that future years will not deny to Dubuque that place among the cities of the West its enterprise and wealth will command.

The year 1879 was an epoch of extreme prosperity, caused not more by the amount of business transacted than the judicious manner in which these transactions were managed. The trade in hats, boots, clothing, groceries, hardware, drugs, leather, notions, etc., was double that of 1878, amounting to millions of dollars.

Improvements were similarly superior to any previous year, aggregating an expenditure of over $900,000, by public and private subscription.

The river commerce is second only to the important benefits received from the railroads, as the exhibits of receipts and shipments, on the opposite page, will indicate.

RECEIPTS.

Merchandise, pounds	127,000,000
Oats, pounds	19,000,000
Flour, pounds	250,000,000
Butter, pounds	190,000,000
Lead, pounds	2,200,000,000
Salt, barrels	16,500
Cement, barrels	8,400
Cattle, head	3,470
Lumber, feet	73,000,000
Staves, M	1,300,000
Passengers	12,400
Steamboats	1,081

SHIPMENTS.

Merchandise, pounds	7,561,000
Oats, pounds	3,7391,762
Wheat, pounds	4,917,740
Corn, pounds	2,260,400
Pork, pounds	3,460,000
Lead, pounds	2,987,142
Salt, barrels	13,000
Cement, barrels	4,420
Lumber, feet	1,149,000

The railroads average ninety-five car loads per diem, and the business of the city, of all descriptions, aggregates $84,000,000 per year.

Dubuque will, in time, become one of the most important railroad centers in the West. When the present city became a village there were but few railroads in the United States. Since that date the Illinois Central connects Dubuque with the East and West, and, by the C., D. & M., with the Northwest. Its commercial position stamps Dubuque as the chief city in the State; the schools are large and well sustained, and represent a valuation of not less than $100,000. The mines are still productive, but require additional capital and energy, well directed by scientific research, to produce a profitable business. The churches, professions, banks, press, manufactures and other material interests are enjoying a degree of healthy prosperity never before approximated. The prospects of the city, if judged by the progress made for the past forty-four years, can be regarded as highly promising. The population is estimated at not less than thirty thousand, and the attractions in the city and vicinity continue to invite emigration from Europe and the East. Taxes are light, and this desideratum has, and will persuade many persons to become citizens, and establish homes in a city where so many advantages can be obtained for so limited an outlay.

As these pages are read, bright memories will blossom out of the shadowy past, glorifying and beautifying its dimness, and tinting the vanished years with colors of never-ending fascination. Many of whom are therein spoken, have long since gone, like visions of the beautiful, to be seen no more. Many yet remain who have almost reached the Biblical limits of human life, and are waiting to say, "Now let thy servant depart in peace." Still more there are, looking out and beyond to see, in long years hence, the ripe and perfect glory of their city. May their hopes and anticipations be fully realized.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.—TOWN OFFICERS.

A town government was organized in 1837, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, and the following is the roster of Trustees who served:

1837—President, T. S. Wilson. Trustees—J. Plumbe, Jr., T. C. Fassitt, William Myers, Charles Miller and Timothy Fanning. Clerk, Charles

Corkery; Treasurer, Patrick Quigley; Marshal and Collector, Philip C. Morhiser; Assessor, Ezekiel C. Dougherty.

1838—President, P. C. Morhiser. Trustees—A. Butterworth, John Plumbe, Jr., E. Langworthy, John McKenzie and Benjamin Rupert. Clerk, Joseph T. Fales; Marshal, B. F. Davis.

1839—President, Patrick Quigley. Trustees—S. D. Dixon, E. Langworthy, Dr. T. Mason, Loring Wheeler and Thomas C. Fassitt. Clerk, Benjamin Rupert; Marshal, John McKinzie; Treasurer, George A. Shannon.

1840—President, S. D. Dixon. Trustees—J. P. Farley, Charles Miller, Patrick Quigley and E. C. Dougherty. Clerk, Benjamin Rupert; Marshal, B. F. Davis.

A city charter, providing for an election of Mayor and six Aldermen, was adopted by a popular vote in 1841. The following officers have since served:

Mayors.—1841, Caleb H. Booth; 1842, Samuel D. Dixon; 1843, James Fanning; 1844–46, F. K. O'Ferrall; 1847, P. A. Lorimier; 1848, George L. Nightingale; 1849, Warner Lewis; 1850, J. H. Emerson; 1851, P. A. Lorimier; 1852–54, Jesse P. Farley; 1855, John G. Shields; 1856–57, David S. Wilson; 1858, H. S. Hetherington; 1859, John Hodgdon; 1860–61, Henry L. Stout; 1862–63, J. H. Thedinga; 1864–66, John Thompson; 1867, J. K. Graves: 1868, Solomon Turck; 1869–70, W. J. Knight; 1871, James Burt; 1872, S. Turck; 1873–74, A. H. Peaslee; 1875, James Cushing; 1876–77, George B. Burch; 1878, W. J. Knight; 1879, John D. Bush.

Aldermen.—Jesse P. Farley, E. Langworthy, H. Simplot, Charles Miller, W. W. Coriell and Timothy Fanning, 1841; John Thompson, James Fanning, Joseph T. Fales, Jesse P. Farley, Joseph Ogilby and A. Cline, 1842; Timothy Fanning, P. C. Morhiser, F. K. O'Ferrall, David Slater, John H. Thedinga and Joseph Ogilby, 1843; John Blake, John G. Shields, Timothy Fanning, Elisha Dwelle, Robert Rogers and John H. Thedinga, 1844; Elisha Dwelle, Timothy Fanning, John Blake, Robert Rogers, John H. Thedinga and John G. Shields, 1845; Hugh Treanor, William H. Robbins, Amos Mathews, Michael McNamara, M. Mobley and Lewis L. Wood, 1846; Michael McNamara, William H. Robbins, Amos Mathews, Morgan Curran, W. J. Gilliam and Lewis L. Wood, 1847; Hugh Treanor, W. H. Robbins, John Gunn, Patrick Finn, H. S. Hetherington and L. L. Wood, 1848; W. D. Waples, J. J. E. Norman, Thomas Hardie, Philip Powers, F. V. Goodrich, John Gunn and John G. Shields, 1849; L. D. Randall, John D. Bush, Ed Langworthy, David Decker, Robert Rogers and H. V. Gildea, 1850; L. Molony, Joseph Ogilby, John D. Bush, Caleb H. Booth, Jesse P. Farley and Lewis L. Wood, 1851; M. McNamara, James Burt, Christopher Pelan, W. D. Waples, H. L. Stout and George McHenry, 1852; James Burt, Edward O'Hare, Anton Heeb, Thomas McCraney, M. Mobley, George Wilde, Ben M. Samuels, E. Langworthy, Henry L. Stout, M. McNamara and John D. Bush, 1853; John D. Bush, James Reed, E. Langworthy, Patrick Quigley, George Connell, Christopher Pelan, M. McNamara, Thomas McCraney, Anton Heeb, Mathias Ham, John King, F. Weigel, Edward O'Hare and Fred E. Bissell, 1854; Patrick Quigley, M. McNamara, Morgan Curran, George Connell, Fred Weigel, G. L. Nightingale, B. M. Samuels, Christopher Pelan, E. Spotswood, John King and Mathias Ham, 1855; M. McNamara, B. M. Samuels, Robert Mitton, J. J. E. Norman, N. Nadeau, Mathias Ham, Morgan Curran, Warner Lewis, G. C. Kreichbaum, G. L. Nightingale and Edward Spotswood, 1856; M. McNamara, J. J. E. Norman, George L. Nightingale, James Woolnough, Samuel Virden, Warner Lewis, N. Nadeau, Robert Mitton, G. O.

J. W. Skellings

(DECEASED.)

DUBUQUE.

Karrick, G. C. Kreichbaum, Anton Heeb and Adam Jaeger, 1857; M. McNamara, George McHenry, Hugh Treanor, Samuel Virden, John B. Lane, Franklin Hinds, G. O. Karrick, B. B. Richards, Robert Mitton, Adam Jaeger and Mathias Ham, 1858; Hugh Treanor, John Mehlhop, George L. Mathews, Mathias Ham, Joseph A. Chapline, Patrick Quigley, A. Kaufmann, George L. Mathews, John Bittmann and John B. Lane, 1860; Patrick Quigley, Hugh Treanor, George L. Torbert, John B. Lane, George Connell, George D. Wood, John Bittmann, George L. Mathews, F. Weigel and John Rugamer. 1861; Hugh Treanor, Patrick Quigley, M. B. Mulkern, George L. Torbert, George Connell, D. S. Cummings, Peter Kiene, George L. Mathews, J. Christman and John Rugamer, 1862; Hugh Treanor, Patrick Quigley, M. B. Mulkern, John Russ, D. S. Cummings, H. L. Stout, Titus Schmidt, J. Christman, George L. Mathews and Peter Kiene, 1863; Patrick Quigley, J. H. Emerson, John Russ, M. B. Mulkern, H. L. Stout, D. S. Cummings, John Rugamer, George L. Mathews, H. S. Hetherington and Titus Schmidt, 1864; J. H. Emerson, Patrick Quigley, M. B. Mulkern, L. N. Gibbs, D. S. Cummings, Henry Lembeck, John King, H. S. Hetherington, John D. Bush and John Rugamer, 1865; Patrick Quigley, Arthur McCann, John Lucas, L. N. Gibbs, B. F. Smith, H. Lembeck, D. S. Cummings, John D. Bush, H. S. Hetherington, John King and A. F. Jaeger, 1866; John Lucas, N. C. Ryan, B. F. Smith, Thomas C. Fassitt, D. S. Cummings, Hilarius Pleins, H. S. Hetherington, H. P. Ward, M. Kingman, A. F. Jaeger and J. M. Wening, 1867; John Lucas, James Rowan, T. C. Fassitt, G. W. Scott, Joseph Gehrig, Hilarius Pleins, E. G. Young, M. Kingman, T. P. Coates, J. M. Wening and A. F. Jaeger, 1868; James Rowan, John Lucas, Joseph Gehrig, B. D. Lenehan, E. G. Young, Hilarius Pleins, Peter Kiene, T. P. Coates, Fred Weigel and A. F. Jaeger, 1869; N. C. Ryan, Joseph Gehrig, J. M. Robison, Thomas Coates and A. F. Jaeger, 1870; John Lucas, J. C. Chapman, Hilarius Pleins, John M. Robison and A. Kaiser, 1871; J. P. Quigley, John Pier, J. B. Howard, L. W. McMaster and A. F. Jaeger, 1872; A. A. Cooper, J. J. Linehan, John Krayer, James Beach, J. W. Parker, A. Kaiser and P. Kiene, Jr., 1873; Patrick Lagen, Philip Pier, J. O'Hea Cantillon, John Maclay and George Fengler, 1874; J. P. Quigley, John J. Linehan, John Wunderlich, F. T. Walker and M. Blumenauer, 1875; Arthur McCann, Philip Pier, J. O'Hea Cantillon, M. M. Walker and John M. Lillig, 1876; John P. Quigley, John J. Linehan, Peter Fay, John D. Bush and Louis Doerfer, 1877; A. McCann, Theodore Altman, Michael Brown, Joseph Herod and J. M. Lillig, 1878; John O'Neill, John J. Linehan, B. W. Jones, C. Leckie and L. Doerfler, 1879.

Clerks—Benjamin Rupert, 1841–42; W. B. Smith, 1843–46; A. D. Anderson, 1847–49.

Treasurers.—John G. Shields, 1844; C. Miller, 1848; John W. Markle, 1849; B. J. O'Halloran, 1850–52; John G. Shields, 1853; R. C. Waples, 1854–55; Amos Mathews, 1856; E. Spotswood, 1857; Amos Mathews, 1858; C. J. Leist, 1859; R. G. Herron, 1860–61; P. M. Guthrie, 1862–66; John P. Quigley, 1867–69; H. W. Griswold, 1870–73; Daniel Riordan, 1874–79.

Marshals.—Charles J. Leist, 1845; John Coffee, 1846; C. J. Leist, 1847; Joseph Swab, 1848; C. Hewitt, 1849; D. M. Morison, 1850–51; H. C. Pierce, 1852; P. C. Morheiser, 1853–54; Peter Kiene, 1855; J. P. Evans, 1856–57; C. C. Hewitt, 1858; Thomas Fleming, 1859; Jacob Swivel, 1860–61; C. G. Hargus, 1862–63; F. J. Cromer, 1864–65; Owen Hardy, 1866; P. C. Morhiser, 1867–68; Owen Hardy, 1869–72; John Kintzinger, 1873–74; George W. Finn, 1875–76; H. C. Deckert, 1877–79.

Recorders.—Alexander D. Anderson, 1848; Horace Estes, 1849–51; Charles Corkery, 1852; W. H. Robbins, 1853; P. W. Crawford, 1854–57; John W. Markle, 1858; A. De Mowbray, 1859; William McLennan, 1860; Frank Jennings, 1861–62; John Hurley, 1863; R. E. Bishop, 1864; W. McLennan, 1865; W. A. Jones, 1866–67; Frank Glab, 1868–69; C. G. Hargus, 1870–77; J. P. Quigley, 1878–79.

Assessors.—S. G. Fennimore, 1848; A. Anderson, 1849; J. King, 1850; J. B. Van Hagen, 1851; H. S. Hetherington, 1852; J. W. Markle, 1853; R. O. Anderson, 1854; I. N. Higbee, 1855; John Parker, 1856; Pius Emerson, 1857; Charles J. Leist, 1858; J. A. Langton, 1859; Lambert Kniest, 1860–66; Charles Pitschner, 1867; R. O. Anderson, 1868–69; Joseph Locher, 1870; P. F. Guthrie, 1871–72; R. O. Anderson, 1873; Henry Stecher, 1874–76; R. O. Anderson, 1877; H. Stecher, 1878–79.

Collectors.—J. A. Langton, 1855; Charles J. Leist, 1856; P. Byrne, 1857; J. M. Freund, 1858.

Auditors.—D. G. Scott, 1855; H. S. Hetherington, 1856; J. Adam Koch, 1857; J. A. Koch, 1858; E. Spotswood, 1859; D. O. C. Quigley, 1860; Thomas Faherty, 1861; C. H. Mix, 1862; S. L. Dixon, 1863; A. E. Skinner, 1864–65; Henry Stecher, 1866; A. E. Skinner, 1867; J. D. Jennings, 1868–75; F. G. Brandt, 1876–79.

Attorneys.—J. S. Blatchly, 1855–56; W. T. Barker, 1857; J. L. Harvey, 1858; Samuel Duncan, 1859–60; J. H. O'Neill, 1861; Fred Gottschalk, 1862; J. H. Shields, 1863–66; Edward McCeney, 1867–72; W. Graham, 1873; T. S. Wilson, 1874; D. E. Lyon, 1875; T. S. Wilson, 1876; H. T. McNulty, 1877–79.

THE CITY HALL.

This is located on the square bounded by Twelfth, Thirteenth, Iowa and Clay streets, and contains the city offices and Council Chamber. Subsequent to the incorporation of the city and for several years thereafter, the City Council was convened in the third story of a building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, where business was disposed of as effectually as by the fathers of more pretentious municipalities.

In 1845, the city erected a small brick house in the street on the north side of the lot, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, now occupied by the residence of Dr. Staples. The premises were two stories high, the ground floor being appropriated to the occupation of an engine-house, the second story to the uses of the Council. In time, the building became too small for these purposes, and, in 1852, a move was made to the Globe Building, on Main street. In 1856, another move was made, to apartments over G. Becker's store, and, during the same year, arrangements were concluded for the erection of the present structure. The lot on which it is situated was purchased in part from James Rowan and in part from Ebenezer Miller, for the sum of $20,000.

In February, 1857, plans for the building were submitted to a committee consisting of Aldermen G. L. Nightingale and N. Nadeau and Recorder P. W. Crawford, by John F. Rague, architect, which being accepted, the contract for the building was let to P. M. Guthrie, and, in March of the same year, ground was "broke" for the foundations. These were completed in May following, when the superstructure was at once begun and continued until its completion, early in the following year.

The building is three stories high, fronting on Thirteenth, Iowa and Clay streets, and was to have been completed at a cost of $32,500, but, in consequence

of a change in the plans, the panic and consequent depreciation of city scrip, the amount paid approximated $50,000.

The basement was then and is now used as a station house, the first floor as a market, the second was devoted to city offices and the third to a public hall. It was first opened on January 8, 1858, when a ball was given by the Dubuque City Guards, in honor of the event, and accepted and taken possession of by the city authorities in March following.

In December, 1879, the market, which had been a source of revenue to the city from the sale of stalls to butchers and hucksters, was remodeled, and is now used in part for public gatherings, balls, etc.; the second floor contains the Council Chamber, city offices and city court, and the third story, as formerly, is used for a town hall.

The building is in a good state of repair, and promises to fulfill its objects for many years to come.

POLICE.

The present system was organized in 1873, and has since served its purposes effectually. The force consists of fifteen uniformed patrolmen, under the command of Capt. Dennis Ryan, who reports to Marshal H. C. Deckert. The pay of the Captain is $60 per month, the patrolmen being paid each $50 for the same term of service.

The department is uniformed, and discipline maintained by rules and regulations similar to those governing metropolitans.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under the pioneer regime, fires were of rare occurrence, outside their legitimate uses, and the services of a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish an incipient conflagration before it had exceeded the limits usually it accorded by the busy housewife. It was not until 1839 that an engine was purchased, for, previous to that date, so unpretentious had been the growth of the future city, that the deficiency was not noted. But, among the various institutions to which necessity, expediency and the growth of the city has given birth to, none has been more important, its development more gradual and permanent, and services more invaluable, than those of the men who compose the Dubuque Fire Department.

Two years after the introduction of the "masheen" into the growing city, the first regular company was organized.

On the 5th of May, 1841, the City Council adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a company, defining its duties and obligations, and enrolling the following-named persons as members: George W. Starr, Foreman; John R. Harvey, P. McGoldrick, James V. Campton, Warren Emerson, William H. Robbins, James M. Emerson, David S. Wilson, Rufus Miller, Samuel Dodge, William Rebman, B. F. Davis, James H. Warren, C. Pelan, Andrew Keesecker, Charles Miller, R. C. Anderson, Jacob Evans, J. E. Whitcher, William Young, William Newman, Timothy Smith and William W. Anderson. The engine alluded to was by no means a model of beauty or architectural finish; indeed, many of the "boys" were irreverent enough to style it an "old coffee-mill," which useful piece of kitchen furniture it greatly resembled. The box would hold quite a barrel of water, which was supplied with pails from neighboring wells, and, by the united efforts of the company at the cranks, supplemented by an amount of "swearing" immeasurable and original, the same could be propelled to the eaves of a three-story house. In

those days, this was regarded as a wonderful achievement, and the applause manifested by the pioneer girls at the remarkable "squirting" capacity of the young leviathan was simply immense.

Those were wild days, and the company partook of their character. This was all the fire apparatus Dubuque possessed from 1841 to 1854. And even this was not taken care of. It was kept in barns and sheds at first, but, during the last years of its existence, it lay out "on the commons" till rust and heat put an end to the little usefulness it had once possessed. The time came when a new department was needed. In the spring of 1852, a fire occurred on the south side of Main street, between Third and Fourth, and the old engine wouldn't work. Had not the air been calm, a serious conflagration would have occurred. As it was, it was with the utmost exertions on the part of the citizens that Langworthy's block was saved. This aroused the citizens to a sense of the danger of their property from a want of suitable fire apparatus. A public meeting was held in Globe Hall. In the city were a large number of young men who had been firemen elsewhere. They entered into the scheme with characteristic ardor, and organized a company. George W. Starr was elected Foreman; J. A. Parker, First Assistant, and C. H. Bowman, Second Assistant. In the course of a month, the company numbered sixty men, most of them experienced firemen, and they offered their services to the city. Jesse P. Farley was Mayor, and he promised the boys a new machine. So the company supplied themselves with pails, and stood ready to fight fire as best they could until the promised engine should arrive.

In December, 1852, the Council ordered the purchase of a fire engine, but winter had come, and there was no way of getting one here from the far-away East. It so happened that Col. McHenry and Hannibal Emerson were members of the Council, also of the then triumphant Democratic party. Pierce was to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1853, and these two Aldermen had axes to grind at Washington. So the Council requested them to "look about" during their Eastern trip, and see upon what terms they could purchase a fire engine. Well, they saw Pierce inaugurated, got the promise of fat offices, and, having heard that one Hunneman, at Boston, was building powerful engines for low prices, they went to Boston to see him. They cared little for show or ornamentation—they told him to build them a plain machine as strong as it could be made; also a hose carriage and 500 feet of leather hose. When Mr. Hunneman asked what name the machine should bear, "Washington, the greatest of all names," replied the Colonel, patriotically. When the committee arrived home, the company adopted the name and became Washington Engine Company, No. 1.

The engine was a long time in coming. It was shipped from Boston on the 13th of February, 1854, nearly a year after it was ordered, for Dubuque via New Orleans, and was brought all the way to Dubuque by water, arriving here on the 26th of March. The company was bitterly disappointed. They had expected to see a "piano" engine, beautifully painted, its outer works of burnished brass and steel. Here was a plain, low-boxed affair, all its works visible; hard to haul and harder still to work. Their doughty foreman called it a "d—d old tub, got up on purpose to kill firemen." The two unfortunate Aldermen who had ordered it came in for a heavy share of cursing. The boys consigned "Old Hunneman and his 'tubs' to perdition's depths," and thought those who bought her would "look well alongside of her." However, they marched down to the levee and tried the machine. She was heavy and cumbersome, but she threw a power of water, and threw it a

good distance too. So they "manned the ropes," and housed the engine on the first floor of the Council Hall, at the head of the old Fifth street market. The cost of the engine, hose-cart and hose, was $2,250. The company became tired of the machine, never having recovered from their disappointment, and "hung together loosely" until the following fall, when, becoming disgusted with the tub, and the poor encouragement they received from the City Council, they disbanded. It may be here remarked, that, however unpopular the Hunneman machine was, the city never possessed a more powerful hand engine. It paid for itself many times over.

Another meeting was called in December, 1854, and an independent fire company was organized, with George W. Starr as Foreman—most of the former company joining the new one. Sometime during the previous decade, Mrs. Gen. Booth, Mrs. William Mobley, Mrs. Stephen Hempstead, and several other ladies, got up what was called a "bell supper," the object being the purchase of a church bell. About $400 was raised, and placed in Mobley's Bank. It was never used for the purpose for which it was raised. A goodly number of old and prominent citizens interested themselves in this new movement, and they applied to the ladies for the appropriation of the "bell money" for a new fire-engine fund. It was given, and $700 more was raised by subscription. The company voted unanimously for a piano engine, and made a contract with the then famous builders, Burton & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., for one of his first-class machines. In the fall of 1855, the engine arrived. It cost $1,400. The company retained the old name of "Washington No. 1." The machine had ten-inch cylinders and seven inches of stroke.

Three or four fires occurred during 1856, and the citizens became anxious for a regularly organized and more efficient fire department. Mr. J. A. Parker was requested to take the lead in getting up a new company. A meeting was held in Smith & Parker's and sixty names were enrolled. The name of "Protection No. 2" was adopted, with Mr. Parker as Foreman, D. Lorimier, First Assistant, and E. Valentine, Second Assistant. The company was mostly composed of business men, and, by the 1st of January, 1856, numbered 120 members. The company was accepted by the City Council, and the discarded Hunneman engine, which had lain for over a year in Gov. Hempstead's barn, was given them. They had it repaired and repainted with fancy touches. H. A. Littleton, Esq., agent of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, came forward and gave No. 1 $150, and No. 2 $125, for regularly organizing under a fire-department ordinance. Each of the foremen was presented, at the same time, with a costly silver-plated trumpet. Uniforms were purchased, and the Fire Department was a lively institution. N. Nadeau was elected Chief Engineer, and William Vandever, Assistant Engineer.

Company No. 2, like their predecessors, became tired of their "old tub" very soon after working it, and were clamorous for a new one. The company was on thepoint of breaking, when their Foreman started a subscription, and, in two days, raised $700, Kinsey, David & Jennings heading the list with $50. The City Council appropriated $700 in bonds, payable in two years, and Mr. Parker contracted with Burton & Co. for a new machine. In May, 1857, the machine arrived. It was exactly like Engine No. 1, save that it was a size smaller. Its cost, with hose-carriage and freight, was $1,850. In June, there was an annual parade, and over two hundred firemen turned out, in uniform —leather fire-hats, red shirts and black pants.

In 1856, a new city charter was adopted, which discarded independent fire companies, and Engine No. 1 was sold to the city, which already owned

the other machines. The 1's took the money and purchased their uniforms with it.

No. 2 played "sharp" on the Council, and spent the $700 raised by subscription for the new engine in getting uniforms at New York City, so, when the engine arrived, the Council had to assume all the indebtedness for it or send it back. The former alternative was adopted.

Fire Cisterns.—The great want of the Department was water facilities. There were four small cisterns on Main street, between Second and Sixth. Messrs. Littleton and Parker went to work and raised $1,500 for the building of cisterns. The contract for building six large cisterns was let to Mr. Robert Rogers, and they were filled as soon as completed.

A fire occurred at the corner of Main and Third streets, destroying Randall's leather store and tannery, and the cisterns paid their cost. Had it not been for those between Second and Fourth streets, the whole block would have been consumed, Julien House and all. A few months before, William Vandever was elected Chief Engineer, and L. W. Jackson was chosen Assistant.

Fire-Bell.—During all these years the only alarm-bell in the city was a little tinkler on the top of the old Washington House, corner of Fifth and Locust streets. In 1858, a large bell was purchased and placed on the top of a frame-work in front of the Fifth street market-house. When the market was torn down, in 1858, the bell was removed to the market square, and was afterward given as part payment for the large bell in the City Hall belfry, which was purchased in 1859. To-day the city is supplied with the electrical fire alarm.

Mechanics, No. 3.—Immediately after the engine arrived for Protection No. 2, another engine company was organized, which adopted the above name. It was composed principally of Germans. R. Sage was elected Foreman, and it was otherwise well officered. The city purchased a lot and built a house thereon. The other companies, whose machines were kept, one in a blacksmith-shop and the other in a paint-shop, got mad and vowed they would have new houses or disband. It was with much difficulty that they were able to keep their machines in order, and they were obliged to meet just where they could find room. The Council demurred. The 1's and 2's assembled, manned the drag-ropes and hauled their machines and hose-carriages to Washington Square and abandoned them, all vowing "never to run wid der masheen no more." The Council met almost immediately and leased a lot on Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth, and erected thereon a double engine-house, which was removed to Washington Square in 1862.

In the fall of 1867, J. B. Howard was elected Chief Engineer, with C. H. Bowman as Assistant. In the spring of 1868, there was an annual parade, and nearly four hundred firemen were in the procession. This was the last of the annual parades. So much dissatisfaction and bad feeling was engendered at the trial of engines—the old and despised Hunneman machine bearing off the "broom"—that nothing of the kind has been attempted since.

Hook and Ladder Company.—For years the city had been without a Hook and Ladder Company—an organization which, in other cities, is considered as necessary, almost, as engine companies themselves. In 1858, Mike Bluemenauer got up a company and a truck, ladders, ropes and hooks were purchased for it. The company did good service for a couple of years, and then disbanded. Where the apparatus is now, the deponent knoweth not.

The Present Department.—The hard times which followed the crash of '57 obliged many members to leave the city; the Department commenced to wane and its members decreased. The alarm of war was sounded in 1861, and many a brave fireman enlisted to quench the fires of rebellion, the Department being represented in the army by soldiers of all ranks, from Major General to private.

The present Department is made up of two steamers, one hook and ladder company and three sub-hose carts, with 4,600 feet of hose, officered as follows:

Steamer J. K. Graves—M. Eitel, Foreman; J. Wiltse, Assistant; T. Strinsky, Engineer; J. Strinsky, Stoker; F. Harburger, Steward; W. Howard and J. Williams, Drivers, with three additional aids.

Steamer "Sol Turck"—Monroe Barnes, Foreman; Daniel Daley, Assistant; Job Barnes, Engineer; Frank Nowlin, Stoker; J. Connolly, Steward; W. Kennedy, Secretary; Jerry Murphy and J. Daley, Drivers, and six aids.

Hook and Ladder Company—M. Cavanaugh, Foreman; M. Flynn, Assistant; T. Cullen, Secretary; G. Moyer, Tillerman; E. Morgan, Driver and two aids.

The sub-hose companies are composed of volunteer members.

The following is a list of Chief Engineers and Assistants, who have served since the present Department was organized: 1869 to 1877—Burt Cook, Chief; Henry Shunk, Assistant.

1877–78—Phil Sage, Chief, and C. W. Shreiber, Assistant.

1878–79—C. W. Shreiber, Chief, and Frank Morgan, Assistant.

1879–80—Peter Fay, Chief, and Jerry Murphy, Assistant.

The total value of Department property, including houses, apparatus, hose, etc., is stated at $30,000.

The Fire Districts are as follows:

First District, south of First street.

Second District, east of Main and south of Eighth to First.

Third District, west of Main and south of Eighth to First.

Fourth District, west of Main and south of Seventeenth to Eighth.

Fifth District, east of Main and south of Seventeenth to Eighth.

Sixth District, north of Seventeenth and east of Couler avenue.

Seventh District, north of Seventeenth and west of Couler avenue.

Eighth District, Julien avenue and Hill street.

WATER-WORKS.

In the year 1864, the "Dubuque Level and Lead Mining Company" was formed, and began the work of running an adit into the bluff in the vicinity of the G. O. Karrick diggings. Among the stockholders of that company, formed exclusively for mining purposes, was Henry W. Clark, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. The mining company shared the delays and vexations which large corporations inevitably meet, and the discouragements caused some of those identified with the enterprise to withdraw from it. But Mr. Clark held on, and, after many days, his liberality and persistency realized a success commensurate with their merits.

During the year 1870, the formation of a company to supply the city with water was agitated, and took shape in the summer resulting in its incorporation, the charter bearing date December 5, 1870, and the incorporators being Selah Chamberlain, Henry W. Clark, Randall J. Gibbs, J. W. Parker and Nelson W. Kimball. The capital stock was established at $200,000, and,

at a meeting of the stockholders, convened in the office of Gibbs & Coates, December 13 thereafter, Selah Chamberlain was elected President, J. W. Parker, Vice President, and R. J. Gibbs, Secretary.

The adit was purchased by Mr. Chamberlain prior to 1870 and appropriated to the purposes of conducting the water to reservoirs, for a consideration equal to one-third of the capital stock.

Thus was the organization completed and active work begun at once, with a view to place the enterprise upon a paying basis with the least possible delay. On the 25th of April, 1871, a contract was concluded with Gaylord & Son, of Cincinnati, for pipes, etc., and, shortly afterward, the first reservoir was completed, under the supervision of Peter Mihm, at a cost of $4,000. During that year, there were over four miles of pipe laid, and water was supplied from the bluff springs (the source of supply) to a large number of consumers.

On Friday, October 21, 1871, the works were fully tested, under the supervision of R. T. Scowden, consulting engineer, and found to be in every respect according to contract, with the following capacity: Storage capacity of the reservoir, 250,000 gallons; minimum supply of water per diem, 619,000 gallons, or 30 gallons per day to each inhabitant, allowing the population of Dubuque to be 20,000. The height of the reservoir above low water is 129½ feet, the greatest head is at the corner of Main and Eighth, and the least head at the corner of Bluff and Fifteenth streets.

In 1872, the demand becoming unexpectedly large, it was decided to build another reservoir, that would be able to accommodate consumers for a period of time beyond the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant. This was done during that year, being completed in the fall, under the direction of Joseph Brophy, and costing a matter of $15,000. The dimensions of both reservoirs according to the measurements made by the City Engineer, are as follows: The large reservoir measures 184¼ feet in length, 53$\frac{7}{12}$ feet in width and 16$\frac{9}{12}$ feet in depth. The bottom of the inside or the invert of the waste-pipe is 2$\frac{8}{12}$ feet below the top of the reservoir wall. The water is one foot below the invert of the waste-pipe, leaving a depth of 13½ feet of water in the reservoir. The covered reservoir is 400 feet in length and 41$\frac{9}{12}$ by 6 feet in sections arched over, making an area of 38$\frac{45}{100}$ square feet. The storage capacity of these two reservoirs is as follows:

Large open reservoir, gallons	1,220,014
Covered reservoir, gallons	135,012
Total capacity	1,355,026

The "forehead," or end of the level, is 180 feet below the surface of the ground. The water issues from a crevice at the bottom of the level, which is capable of supplying 307,800 gallons per hour. An additional supply, from a higher level, is being secured, which in a short time will be available. The extent of this supply is uncertain. No immediate danger need be apprehended by the city for lack of water for fire purposes, and yet, many think, it would be a wise policy for the city to have an additional reservoir capable of containing 2,000,000 gallons—this to be kept filled for any emergency that might occur in case of any failure on the part of the level to supply the required amount.

Great credit is due to the parties who have had the project in hand, for the substantial and thorough manner in which the work has been done. As a safeguard against frost, the pipes have been laid at a depth of six feet below the

surface, the hydrants inclosed in wooden boxes, and filled round to prevent freezing.

The advantages claimed for the Dubuque Water Works are many. In the first place, there are no different degrees of pressure, as in other systems, but one constant, undiminishing power, which can be used at all times. There is nothing artificial. It furnishes its own motive power in the natural flow of the water; there is no need of engines. The quality of the water is pronounced by chemists to be absolutely "simon pure," and there is nothing that can deteriorate from this quality.

Since 1872, the distance of pipes laid has been increased to thirteen miles, and the consumers from a nominal number to nearly one thousand. The following officers were elected for the year 1879, to administer a trust valued at $250,000: Selah Chamberlain, President; Peter Kiene, Vice President, and N. W. Kimball, Secretary and Treasurer.

The water is supplied from what some argue is an exhausted lead mine, filled by natural springs of pure water, which in turn, conveyed through pipes, supplies the thirsty consumer. Others insist that the source of supply is a mine never worked, in consequence of the presence of these springs, and, notwithstanding every effort that science can suggest has been employed to drain the mine, it still remains inaccessible, but furnishes the city with pure water, at an expense to each consumer at from $10 to $20 per annum.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Washington Square, comprehending nearly two acres of ground, included in the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Bluff and Locust streets, was originally surveyed and laid off in the summer of 1833, by G. W. Harrison. In 1834, the little log Methodist meeting-house, which served the purposes of court and schoolhouse also, was erected in the southeast corner of the square, and, in 1836, John Bush built a house on the north side, which was subsequently occupied by Philip Morhiser. The occupant remained in possession about two years, it is said, when he surrendered its occupation. The grounds thereafter, for a number of years, remained without improvements, save the log church, which was subsequently taken down and moved to near the corner of Fifth and Bluff streets. Early in 1848, the city fenced in the square, filled up the uneven surfaces, and prepared the grounds for park purposes. In 1877, the same were laid out in walks and flower-beds, trees and shrubbery planted, and other means employed to perfect the plan in view, including the erection of a music stand, the distribution of benches, rustic chairs, etc., until to-day the "Square" is regarded as one of the most attractive resorts in the city.

JACKSON SQUARE

is located at the northern end of Main street, on the site of the first graveyard dedicated in Dubuque, having been laid out in the summer of 1833, during the epidemic of cholera. In about 1851, it was condemned by the city as a burial ground, and, for a long time after, was appropriated to special uses. In 1867, the bodies were exhumed and removed to Linwood, where they were re-interred, so disrespectfully, it is said, as to nearly occasion a riot, and the grounds graded for the uses to which they are at present adapted. In 1872, the lot was inclosed by a neat white fence, and adorned with improvements similar to those completed at Washington Square about the same time. In 1878, a "pagoda," or music stand, was added to the objects of interest which delight the fancy of visitors, and contribute to the means of enjoyment available for

that purpose in the aristocratic quarter in which it is located. It is now complete in all its attractions, and competes with Washington Square in the number of visitors who daily visit its confines.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

The post office in Dubuque is one of the oldest in Iowa, if not west of the Mississippi River. Until 1833, there was no mail service in Dubuque County, and, long after that date, letters were brought at intervals (to whom they were addressed) by chance carriers.

The first mail brought to Dubuque was during the year mentioned, from Galena, by George Ord Karrick. Milo H. Prentice was Postmaster, and enjoyed the dignities and emoluments connected therewith, in his store, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets, though the mail (which was weekly) was preserved in his hat or a tea-box in the further extreme of the premises. Mr. Prentice retained the office until along about 1835, when he gave way to Guy B. Morrison. Mr. M. retained possession for two years, and was succeeded by Hon. John King.

During the administration of that gentleman, which continued ten years and upward, the office was first located in a frame building, at the corner of Iowa and Seventh streets, on the present site of Connolly's carriage works. How long it remained here, authorities are undecided; the next heard of this *entrepot* of news and gossip peculiar to Western civilization, was in the building of Emerson & Shields, corner of Fourth and Main streets, afterward changed into the Athenæum, and, later, into the Opera House. At these diverse points, Mr. King was maintained by the Government until 1849, the mail, meanwhile, having increased from weekly to tri-weekly. At the expiration of his official lease, Mr. King assigned the office to William H. Robbins, who exercised the prerogatives thereto attaching in the old Globe building until the advent into power of Franklin Pierce, by whom Charles Corkery was appointed; accepting and holding until the appointment of H. H. Heath, in 1857.

During the last-mentioned terms, the office was domiciliated part of the time in a building on the north side of Sixth, between Main and Locust streets, and part of the time in the Odd Fellows' building, corner of Eighth and Bluff streets. Here, on the 19th of June, 1859, the records were included in the destruction of that edifice by fire, when the remnants were removed to the town-clock building, on Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, thence to the southwest corner of Eighth and Main streets, where they were cared for until the completion of the Government building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets.

The need of this latter edifice became apparent long before it was ordered to be built, and much inconvenience resulted from the delay. During the session of Congress of 1856, Gen. Jones procured an appropriation of $20,000; to be used in the purchase of land and materials for a custom house and post office. It was thought for a time that the lots corner of Seventh and Iowa streets would be the site chosen, and land in the vicinity appreciated proportionately. But, unexpectedly to the most sanguine, the ground now occupied was purchased indirectly of James A. and Dennis Langton, the contract for the structure let to Bostatter & Foults or Bostatter & Owens for $88,000, and work begun about the time the panic of 1857 reached Dubuque. The work was conducted under the superintendence of Joseph C. Jennings; and, when the foundations had been sunk, a Government expert caused them to be raised

and replaced on foundations more substantial than those appearing. Meanwhile the contractors threw up their work, the same having been bid for at a time when financial embarrassments were exceptions, and the Government undertook its completion, assigning Ely S. Parker, grandson of Red Jacket, and then engaged in superintending the building of the custom house at Galena, to the position vacated by Mr. Jennings.

He remained for about three years, and entered the service, being succeeded by W. W. Martin, during whose tenure of office the building was completed, in 1866, at a cost of $179,000. The building is of the accustomed style of architecture peculiar to "massive works"—substantial and neat, without decorations or ornamentation to deprive the apparent plainness of its severity; built of Nauvoo and Joliet limestone, and as endurable, to all intents and purposes, as a rock of ages. The Government offices are hidden in the interior; also the post office, which occupies the ground floor. E. C. David, who qualified in 1861, was in power when the authorities took possession of their quarters in the new building, and so remained until 1869, when he retired, and George L. Mathews was sought as an object of Executive confidence. That gentleman, however, failing of acceptance or confirmation, V. J. Williams was selected, and remained in charge until 1873, when Grant nominated G. L. Torbert. The nomination was greeted with success in executive session, and Mr. Torbert is still serving, though the perquisites of the office are $1,000 less than when he was called to keep the charge, or $3,000 per annum.

The following annual statement for the year 1879 gives the reader an idea of the large amount of business transacted in the Dubuque post office in one year. During 1879, 1,075,048 letters and postal cards were mailed at the office in this city, which showing will probably not be excelled by any city in Iowa:

STAMP AND ENVELOPE DEPARTMENT.

Sales of postage stamps, 1 cent	$1,830 00
Sales of postage stamps, 2 cents	854 00
Sales of postage stamps, 3 cents	13,152 00
Sales of postage stamps, 5 cents	176 90
Sales of postage stamps, 6 cents	433 38
Sales of postage stamps, 10 cents	311 40
Sales of postage stamps, 15 cents	227 25
Newspaper and periodical stamps	2,179 68
Postage due	114 92
Postal cards	3,360 00
Sales of stamped envelopes, 1 cent	568 64
Sales of stamped envelopes, 2 cents	68 95
Sales of stamped envelopes, 3 cents	8,195 36
Sales of stamped envelopes, 6 cents	31 90
Sales of newspaper wrappers, 1 cent	322 20
Sales of newspaper wrappers, 2 cents	82 15
Total sales	$31,908 73

REVENUE.

Stamp and envelope sales	$31,908 73	
Spoiled envelopes redeemed	156 00	$31,752 73
Box rent		691 02
Postage		122 60
Waste paper and twine		15 12
Total		$32,581 47

EXPENSES.

Salaries	$7,750 00
Miscellaneous	191 16
Total	$7,941 16

DEPOSITORY.

Net receipts of this office	$24,640 31
Deposits from other offices	11,684 03
Total	$36,324 34
Drafts paid	18,260 28
Postal clerks and route agents paid	9,380 27
Letter carriers paid	4,483 37
Total	$32,123 92

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Domestic orders issued, 7,686, amount	$82,964 10
Domestic orders paid, 17,771, amount	290,620 93
Foreign orders issued, 179, amount	2,819 44
Foreign orders paid, 103, amount	2,423 79
Fees received, domestic	886 80
Fees received, foreign	81 45
Drafts on New York post office sold	207,000 00
Total received and paid	$586,796 51

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

Number of carriers	7
Number of letter-boxes	46
Mail letters delivered	566,238
Mail postal cards delivered	164,195
Local letters delivered	26,956
Local postal cards delivered	28,635
Registered letters delivered	5,498
Papers, circulars and parcels delivered	352,905
Mail letters collected	487,485
Local letters collected	18,910
Postal cards collected	179,751
Papers, circulars, etc., collected	53,530
Total number of pieces handled	1,884,103

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Registered letters and parcels sent	3,596
Registered letters and parcels received	9,667
Registered packages in transit:	
Sent in through registered pouches	21,071
Sent by route agents, etc	12,980
Received by route agents, etc	24,439
Received in through-registered pouches	9,611

DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.

Letters delivered through boxes	233,272
Postal cards delivered through boxes	70,618
Newspapers and circulars delivered through boxes	101,899
Letters delivered at general delivery	28,340
Postal cards delivered at general delivery	8,501
Newspapers and circulars delivered at general delivery	12,187
Advertised letters delivered	438
Advertised letters sent to Dead Letter Office	2,032
Letters returned to writer	1,375

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

Paid letters mailed	711,256
Free letters mailed	24,700
Postal cards mailed	339,092
Newspapers mailed by publishers	1,115,088
Newspapers mailed by publishers, weight, pounds	125,739
Newspapers mailed by newsdealers	14,229
Newspapers mailed by newsdealers, weight, pounds	1,581

Newspapers mailed by transient	219,880
Merchandise mailed, packages	8,372
Number of lock pouches received	11,650
Number of lock pouches sent	11,656
Number registered pouches sent	254
Number registered pouches received	254
Number tie sacks received	4,816
Number tie sacks sent	2,520
Number label slips sent	26,600
Number incorrect slips sent	130
Number errors on slips sent	174
Number missent packages	1

The present officers are: G. L. Torbert, Postmaster; J. B. Lane, Assistant; L. N. Converse and Frank Rebman, mailing clerks; Charles Otley and E. D. Redman, delivery clerks; Emile Ruff, money-order clerk; Charles F. Leckie, register clerk; Jacob F. Conant, mail messenger.

Mails arrive and depart north, south, east and west daily; to Luxemburg and Sherrill's Mound, tri-weekly, and to Monmouth semi-weekly.

LINWOOD CEMETERY.

The first rural cemetery in the United States was established, in 1831, at Mount Auburn, near Boston—one year before Kensal Green, near London. A few years later, John Jay Smith laid the foundation of a similar resting-place, that has since became famous as Laurel Hill. Next in the line is Greenwood Cemetery, near New York.

With these examples before them, a number of prominent citizens of Dubuque decided upon establishing a rural cemetery near their homes.

The churchyard, on Main street, was condemned by the city, and, on July 10, 1851, the authorities purchased twenty acres of ground of Timothy Davis and L. H. Langworthy, on a hill to the northeast of Dubuque, and undertook the care and management of the same, which was substituted for the condemned churchyard, since dedicated as Jackson Square.

The Main street burying-ground was selected, in 1833, by Thomas McCraney, J. L. Langorthy and H. T. Camp, as will be remembered, at the time of the cholera epidemic in the mines, and served the purpose for which it was designated until the increasing population necessitated an area for interment purposes proportioned to the number of inhabitants.

The present organization was incorporated August 25, 1875, by John T. Hancock, W. P. Large, V. J. Williams, D. A. Cooley, C. H. Eighmey, J. K. Graves, J. W. Smith, Peter Kiene, William L. Bradley, B. B. Richards, James Beach, George Crane, H. L. Stout and C. W. Bittmann.

The act of incorporation provides that no more than 6 per cent interest shall be paid to stockholders, and that, when receipts from the sale of lots, etc., shall be more than sufficient for the proper improvement and maintenance of the cemetery, the surplus shall be paid, pro rata, to the original subscribers until the whole amount paid in by them at the organization of the corporation shall be fully repaid. Thereafter, the surplus is appropriated to the decoration and adornment of the grounds.

The Association at once relieved the city from the support of the cemetery, purchased additional territory, from time to time, until to-day it holds title to one hundred and forty-seven acres, and inaugurated a system of improvements which has resulted in making "Linwood" a beautiful city of the dead. The grounds were surveyed and platted by H. Earnshaw, who staked out upward of one thousand lots within the inclosure. The plan adopted by the Association

is known as "the landscape." The result has been to make a beautiful, undulating lawn of the whole surface, studded with forest and other trees, ornamented with evergreens, shrubs and flowers, fitted to gratify the eye, kindle the imagination and fill the heart of every visitor with pleasant thoughts. There are no inequalities of surface, rugged, uncouth or unsightly mounds to disturb the harmony of this place; but beautiful, costly and finely finished monuments are scattered about, particularly in sight of Hazel, Winsor and other avenues, not alone evidences of affection, but also of tasteful ornamentation.

The cemetery proper was laid out by John Strauch, Superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, and is kept in order by the Association with the proceeds derived from the sale of lots.

The grounds constitute one of the finest natural sites for a cemetery in the West. At a convenient distance from the city, reached by easy grade, and still off the line of business thoroughfares, commanding an extensive view of the river and its bluffs, the city of Dubuque and the high, rolling country adjacent, the situation could not be improved upon.

The management has expended large sums of money in beautifying the natural scenery, and with the decorations of art complete a symmetrical entirety, which seems to have been especially designed by the Creator for the object to which it is set apart.

The present officers are: J. T. Hancock, President; C. W. Bittmann, Vice President; John Melhhop, Treasurer; Thomas S. Nairn, Secretary, and A. C. Bentley, Superintendent.

The capital stock of the Association, when organized, was stated at $60,000.

The German Catholic, Key West, Rockdale, Center Grove and Asbury Cemeteries are located at different points in the county, accessible and possessing many attractive features.

THE SCHOOLS.

The basis of the educational system in Dubuque, as elsewhere, is the public schools, which are located in various parts of the city, convenient of access. From time to time, new buildings have been erected, buildings of a superior character, provided with all the conveniences which will best facilitate the objects in view. They are graded from primary to high school, and promotion from the subordinate to the superior departments is solely contingent upon the proficiency of the candidate. The high school is on a par with the best academical institutes of the country, and its graduates are the recipients of a thoroughly practical education. A competent corps of teachers are employed, and no labor or pains are spared to promote perfection in their various departments.

They are supported by taxation, and are free to all the youth, of both sexes, within the city. They are well attended, and the discipline sufficiently strict to insure the greatest attainable good to those in attendance, for whom the course of instruction is designed to be thorough.

The city supports a number of private schools, which, as also those connected with the various church societies, are valuable auxiliaries in the great work of educating the young.

The first schoolhouse erected in Dubuque was, as some assert, in the fall of 1833, its locality near the present site of the German Theological Seminary, corner of Seventeenth and Iowa streets. Others contend that the first school was taught in a log cabin situated in the hollow, now Mineral street, on North Main street, contiguous to Jackson Square. There is no dispute as to the first

teacher, all uniting in awarding this distinguished honor to George Cubbage, who administered the trust in favor of the following pupils: Milton, John, Sophronia and Orlando McCraney; Richard, Frank, Amanda and Sophronia Marston; Elizabeth and Albert Cannon, Alexander Harrison, Charles and Emily Willoughby, Mary Frith, John Byrne, Austin, Eleska, Agnes, Abigail and Harriet Smith; the two Tate boys, Robert Brashier and sister, Washington and Amanda Jordan, Dan Monahan, William Sullivan, Thomas White, Harriett White and others.

Barrett Whittemore succeeded Mr. Cubbage, teaching in the same building, and included the following on his roster of attendants: Lisle Singleton, Rufus Williams, Stephen and William Langworthy, Jesse Yount and brother, Daniel Monahan, William Sullivan, W. L. Johnson, the children of Gary White, Joseph Read and others.

The Rev. N. S. Bastian and Prof. Greenlee follow next in the order of teachers.

About the middle of March, 1836, Mrs. Dexter opened a private school in the little log church which occupied a part of the present Washington Park, fronting on Sixth street, between Locust and Bluff. Later, she taught in her own dwelling, which then was on the corner of Locust and Sixth streets, where the livery stable now is. She continued until the fall of 1839, and, during her administration, the following list, though incomplete, contains the names of many who were known as pupils, teaching them, as the prospectus issued by Mrs. Dexter, on the 15th of March, 1836, stated, "reading, writing, spelling," etc; also, "instructing the young ladies in the art of useful and ornamental needlework." The terms were "$3.50 for each scholar instructed in the three first branches, and $4.50 for the other branches—the house and fuel at the expense of the subscribers."

Henrietta Gary, Mary Lumry, Amanda Hazan, Caroline Vance, John Dexter, Francis Dexter, Edward Peck, Francis Gary, Whitney Vance, Eugenia Smith, Mary Lockwood, Warren Lockwood, Delia Vance, Elvira Evans, Emeline Evans, Elizabeth Carrolton, Avis Prentice, Sarah Brashier, Emelia Brashier, Victor Hogan, Walter Pomeroy, Anson Pomeroy, Elizabeth Hogan, Elizabeth Cannon, Thomas Brashier, Mary White, Porsmah White, Albert Cannon, Melvina Clifton, Harriet Clifton, Edward White, William Hogan, John Smith, Sarah Griffey, Emily Griffey, Augustus Pasquer, Paul Pasquer, Jonathan Griffey, George Canman, John Quigley, Ann Quigley, Emeline Graffortt, James Martin, Jackson Martin, Boliver White, Napoleon White, Ellen Guerin, Francis Deste, Eliza Cox, Daniel Quigley, John Weaver, Shadrach Weaver, Joseph Fales, Rachel Fales, George Young, Elizabeth Young, Napoleon Simplot, James Peat, Jeanette Peat, William Watson, Calvin Watson, Thaddeus Mason, Sophronia Bowles, Richard McDaniel, Michael Quigley, M. Young, William Weaver, William Davis, Louisa Bowles, Louis Trudeau, John Trudeau, Clark Stanley, David Cline, Abraham Cline, Richard McDaniel, Lewis Gilliam, Louise Plessing, Nancy Cline, Adaline Stoddard, Pamelia Rittenhouse, Ann Samuels, Francis O'Farrall, Emeline Winchell, Charlotte Winchell, William Winchell, Susan Harrison, Marie Turpen, Julia Bull, George Bull, and others.

In 1836, Mrs. Louisa King, assisted by her daughter, Miss Louisa C. F. King, opened a school, exclusively for young ladies, in her private residence, and prospered until 1839. During the year 1838–39, Alonzo P. Phelps maintained a classical school, and, during the same year, Mrs. Mary Ann O'Reilly opened a boarding school for young ladies. In 1838–39, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., taught in the log house in the square.

In 1840, Z. Burr provided a private school for ambitious young ideas, in the basement of the then recently erected Presbyterian (afterward Congregational) Church, which was attended by P. W. Crawford, C. G. Hargus, William Blake, Richard McDaniel, James and Levi Evans, John Fulwiler, Albert and Linus Cook, Chloe Rhoades, John and Charles Farley, Julia and Sarah Bissell, George Zollicoffer, Orlando McCraney, Joseph T. and Elizabeth Fales, Eliza Cox, Warren Lockwood, William, George and Charles Cannon, and others whose names are not remembered by the informants of these recollections.

During the same year, George C. Collins taught in the basement of Bishop Loras' residence, on Bluff street. The school was attended by J. P. Quigley, D. O. C. Quigley, Hugh Treanor, Thomas Murray, Louis Latourelle, Dennis Langton, etc., etc.

In 1841, a Mr. Hill succeeded Mr. Burr, in the basement of the Congregational Church. He is reported to have been a severe master, and, as a consequence, the boys were kept in better order than at any other establishment of the kind the town boasted of; indeed, he was regarded as a very formidable master, and, like the pupils of Thaddeus O'Gallager, if those in attendance failed to become patterns of learning and deportment, it was not due to his failure in administering the birch by way of admonitory reminders.

In 1842, Hiram P. Leach opened a school in the same place, where he remained until the Methodist Church was erected, on the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, now occupied by a livery stable, when he removed thereto, occupying the basement. In 1843, or thereabouts, the first public school building, of brick, was put up on the lot where the present Third Ward School stands, into which, those assuming to know state, Mr. Leach removed, his accommodations in the Methodist Church being appropriated by F. E. Bissell, who taught, it is said, until the fall of about 1846, when he gave way to Mr. Rice and wife, who now reside at Bowen's Prairie. In 1848, Mr. Leach again taught school in the Baptist Church until about 1850, when he retired permanently, and accepted a position in the Surveyor General's office.

During all these years efforts had been made to provide for the education of the young by statutory authority, the teachers being, in addition to those mentioned, Messrs. Cash, Farwell, etc.

The First Legislative Assembly of Iowa, convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838, enacted a law providing for the formation of districts and the establishment of schools therein. The qualified electors of each district were authorized, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect taxes to a limited amount, for the establishment and support of schools within the same.

January 16, 1840, the Second Legislative Assembly enacted a more comprehensive law, making ample provision for a complete *system* of public schools, which contained many excellent features. The citizens of Dubuque did not avail themselves of this enactment for several years. In the spring of 1844, a meeting was called in accordance with its provisions, and Dubuque was made a school district. A tax was levied for school purposes, and the following Directors chosen: Warner Lewis, President; J. J. E. Norman, Secretary; William A. Carter; Timothy Mason, Treasurer.

As there were several private schools then in operation, the Board arranged with the teachers of these to consider them as public schools, they to receive all children residing in the city that might apply, and the Board to pay per capita for all who should attend. The tax was collected by J. J. E. Norman, Secretary, and, after paying the teachers at the close of the term, there

remained a balance, which was expended for the purchase of school lots in the First and Third Wards.

No further action was taken in regard to public education until 1849. A tax was then levied on the district, which yielded $1,396. With these funds, in 1850, were built two one-story brick schoolhouses, one in the First, and one in the Third Ward, each capable of accommodating eighty pupils. These houses were provided with seats and desks, but the district was unable to pay for their construction in full, and they were sold under the lien law to pay the balance.

In the year 1851, the district was subdivided into three school districts. The officers of District No. 3, to wit, James Burt, Edward Langworthy and Henry A. Wiltse, redeemed the schoolhouse in their district.

From this period (1851), the officers of the three districts received from the School Fund Commissioner their proportion of the State appropriation, and applied the same to the support of their respective schools, but levied no taxes for school purposes.

There was much apathy in regard to education until the year 1855. Through the exertions of some public-spirited citizens, an act was passed by the State Legislature in 1855, constituting the city of Dubuque a permanent school district, and authorizing the City Council of Dubuque to provide for a Board of Education; thus the three districts were united, and from that time a new spirit was infused into the community, and the cause of public education greatly promoted.

The first meeting of the Board appointed by the City Council, was held in the Council Chamber on the 7th of February, 1856, pursuant to a call of the Mayor, and in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish a Board of Education and to define its duties." The members were D. A. Mahony, First Ward; James A. Reid, Second Ward; James Burt, Third Ward; James R. Goodrich, Fourth Ward; R. C. Waples, Fifth Ward.

The Mayor, who was ex officio President of the Board, being absent, D. A. Mahony, Esq., was chosen President pro tempore. P. W. Crawford, the City Recorder, was ex officio Secretary.

Mr. Waples reported that the district owned an acre of land on the hill near the residence of John Wilde; an acre adjoining Cook's Addition; and the north fifth of Lot No. 447, in the Third Ward. Mr. Waples was instructed to purchase the north middle fifth of said Lot No. 447 for the sum of $1,500, but could not secure it at the price authorized, and it was afterward purchased for $2,000.

On the 3d of March, it was ordered that primary and secondary schools be opened in the Fifth Ward, under the instruction of two teachers; and also similar schools in the Third Ward. On the same day, James Burt was appointed a committee to lay before the Council a statement of the difficulties under which the Board labored for want of funds; and to ascertain the amount of money in the city treasury, belonging to the school fund. On the 6th, Mr. Burt reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him, and that the Council had referred the matter to the Committee on Schools; and that Benjamin M. Samuels, the Chairman thereof, reported that there were $7,000 which had been used by the Council for other than school purposes, and that this sum would be replaced as soon as pending negotiations for a $100,000 loan by the city were closed.

On the same day, the Board finding its powers restricted, and believing that harmony could not exist between the Council and themselves, adopted

the following resolution and ordered the Secretary to notify the Council thereof:

Resolved, That, under the construction put upon the power and duties of this Board, by the ordinance for its organization, by the City Council, we see no prospect of effecting anything for the establishment of public schools in this city, by any work this Board can do, and that we adjourn without day.

The Board of Education having thus, by its own act, ceased to exist, the City Council repealed the ordinance creating it, and enacted on the 10th of March, 1856, another ordinance, and appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Board, to serve until the next charter election: H. A. Wiltse, F. E. Bissell, J. J. E. Norman, James A. Reid and S. M. Case.

On the 11th of March the Board met at the office of Bissell & Mills. H. A. Wiltse was chosen President, and C. Childs, Secretary pro tempore. On the 15th a committee was appointed to procure plans and specifications for school buildings, and to compute the cost of erecting them. On the 31st of March a resolution was adopted to open a school in West Dubuque, and also to open schools on the hill and in the First Ward, by renting rooms for the purpose.

Mr. Bissell reported plans and specifications for the Third Ward School edifice, and the Board adopted a resolution asking the Council to appropriate $10,000 for the purpose.

The charter election occurring early in April, 1856, the citizens elected a new Board, as follows: James A. Langton, First Ward; Chandler Childs, Second Ward; H. A. Wiltse, Third Ward: F. E. Bissell, Fourth Ward; John King, Fifth Ward.

Mr. King resigned soon after, and William J. Kelley was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The Council appropriated $30,000 to build suitable schoolhouses, and levied a tax therefor in addition, amounting to $17,620, and a teachers' tax of $8,810. Contracts were entered into for the buildings in the First and Third Wards, according to plans furnished by J. F. Rague, Architect and Superintendent. In December the Board published a report of the condition of the public schools, from which it appears that the number of children in the city between the ages of five and twenty-one, as reported by M. De Mowbray, census-taker, was 2,808; the number enrolled in the schools, 300; number of teachers, 8; number of inhabitants, 12,234.

The school property was reported as follows: Two-fifths of Lot 447, at the corner of Clay and Twelfth streets (102 feet on Clay and 100 feet on Twelfth, and the site of the present Third Ward Schoolhouse); part of Lot No. 602, having a one-story brick schoolhouse; part of Lot No. 600, having a front of 100 feet on Bluff street and a depth of about 300 feet, and being the present site of the First Ward Schoolhouse; a lot of one acre in the Fifth Ward, with frame schoolhouse; two school buildings (present First and Third Ward buildings) in process of erection, each 52x80 feet, three stories high, with basements; the basements 10 feet high, the first story is 15 feet, the second 14, and the third 16 feet. The first and second stories contain each, four rooms 24x30 feet, and designed for primary and secondary departments. The third story, two rooms 24x33 feet; and one 33x50 feet. This story is exclusively for the grammar department. Each building of capacity to accommodate 800 pupils.

In April, 1857, at the charter election, the following were elected members of the Board of Education: D. A. Mahony, First Ward; J. L. Harvey, Second Ward; W. J. Barney, Third Ward; John D. Jennings, Fourth Ward;

W. J. Kelly, Fifth Ward. Mr. Jennings is President of the Board at the present time.

Another controversy arose this year between the Council and the Board elect as to the construction of the fourth section of the ordinance creating the Board of Education, the Board claiming that the Council could not appropriate any funds belonging to the schools to other purposes, and asserting that the appropriation of the school funds was the prerogative of the Board alone. This clashing of powers led to serious difficulties and embarrassed the Board so that it was very difficult to sustain the schools and pay the teachers. During this year, the Fifth Ward School edifice was erected by the City Council, and those of the First and Third Wards completed, and the schools therein put in full operation.

The building in the Fifth Ward was of the same size and style as those in the First and Third Wards, and erected on the one-acre lot heretofore mentioned. W. J. Kelley resigned his seat in the Board in June, and Leonard Horr was elected to fill the vacancy. In July the office of Superintendent of District Schools was abolished. Mr. Mahony resigned his seat in January, and C. Childs was elected in his stead. The teachers were paid for their services in Harbor money and city scrip, then rapidly depreciating in value.

In April, 1858, at the charter election, the following Board was elected: H. A. Wiltse, James Mullen, William Churchill, William G. David, George W. Barnes. At the first meeting, C. C. Flint was chosen Secretary.

On the 13th of March, the Legislature of Iowa passed an act by which this Board was legislated out of office, and therefore, on the 12th of May, they adjourned without day. The only act of this Board was the publication of a report, on the 10th of May, showing the condition of the school finances, etc.

The citizens of the district had, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, met and elected a new Board, as follows: H. A. Wiltse, President; F. E. Bissell, Vice President; P. B. Cook, Secretary; James Mullen, Treasurer. These were all the officers authorized by the new school law enacted on the 10th of March of this year, as then construed.

In May, the Board opened a high school in the Third Ward building, and, in the fall, they purchased the Female Seminary, for $12,000, for a high-school building, and opened the high school in that edifice, with 110 students.

In 1859, the Board chosen at the charter election consisted of: H. A. Wiltse, President; W. J. Barney, Vice President; T. C. Snyder, Secretary; J. W. Taylor, Treasurer; Timothy Mason, J. H. Thedinga and William H. Rumpf, Directors.

On the 24th of December, 1858, the State Legislature passed an act entitled, "An act to confer certain powers on towns and cities, for school purposes," and, in March, 1859, an independent school district was organized, and, in addition to the former officers, three Directors were elected; and, at first meeting of the Board thereafter, said Directors proceeded, according to law, to determine by lot the length of their respective terms of office, when William H. Rumpf drew for one year, Timothy Mason drew for two years, and J. H. Thedinga drew for three years.

In this year, the schools were prostrated by the financial crisis that commenced two years previously. The Board was compelled to discontinue the high school and was unable to carry on the grammar schools for want of funds, without reducing the salaries of teachers nearly 50 per cent.

It should be remembered that, when it was made known to the teachers that the Board were unable to pay but half the amount of salary they had been receiving, the teachers continued to discharge their duties, only getting a moiety of compensation to which they would have been entitled. Great changes occurred in the membership of the Board during this year. Of the seven members elected four resigned. Immediately after the election, Mr. Rumpf resigned as Director, and Dr. C. W. Belden was elected in his place. On the 1st of September, President Wiltse removed out of the district, and, the office being vacant, William J. Barney was elected President, and Dr. Belden Vice President. Alfred L. Brown was elected Director to fill the vacancy. September 17, William J. Barney resigned the Presidency and Dr. Belden was elected President. Franklin Hinds was elected Vice President of the Board on the 29th of October. On the 5th of November, Dr. Mason resigned as Director, having been elected County Superintendent, and Mr. A. Blossom was elected to fill the vacancy. The Board then consisted of C. W. Belden, President; Franklin Hinds, Vice President; J. C. Snyder, Secretary; John W. Taylor, Treasurer; J. H. Thedinga, Alfred L. Brown, A. Blossom, Directors.

In 1860, the following were elected members of the Board of Education: C. W. Belden, President; Franklin Hinds, Vice President; A. F. Townsend, Secretary; John W. Taylor, Treasurer; Alfred L. Brown, Director, Alonzo Blossom and J. H. Thedinga holding over.

It required all the intelligence, activity and vigilance of the Board to meet their obligations and keep the schools in operation. Mr. Belfield was chosen Secretary, vice A. F. Townsend, resigned, and, on the resignation of Mr. Belfield, Mr. Samuel Newbury was elected. The high school was discontinued in this year on account of the financial pressure.

The following were elected members of the Board in March, 1861: C. W. Belden, President; John Hodgdon, Vice President; G. B. Grosvenor, Secretary; John W. Taylor, Treasurer; Franklin Hinds, John H. Thedinga, Alfred L. Brown, Directors.

Owing to continued financial embarrassments, the schools were suspended for the first term, but were resumed in the following January.

The following were elected members of the Board in 1862: C. W. Belden, President; P. T. Brown, Vice President; D. K. Cornwell, Treasurer; G. B. Grosvenor, Secretary; J. H. Thedinga, Franklin Hinds, Alfred L. Brown, Directors. During this year a judgment against the district, covering the high-school property, amounting, with interest, to nearly $18,000, was canceled by the payment of $3,500 in cash. The whole indebtedness of the district was reduced to $2,700.

In March, 1863, the following were elected members of the Board: John Hodgdon, President; P. T. Brown, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; D. P. Noyes, Treasurer; A. L. Brown, Franklin Hinds, J. H. Thedinga, Directors. During this year, the Board notified, by publication in the city papers, all persons holding orders against the schoolhouse or teachers' fund of the district, to present the same for payment, as no interest on said outstanding orders would be paid after the publication of said notice. Very few orders were presented, and the district, at the close of this year, was wholly out of debt.

In 1864, the Board consisted of John D. Jennings, President; Christian Wullweber, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; Myron H. Beach, Treasurer; Franklin Hinds, John H. Thedinga, A. L. Brown, Directors.

In this year a tornado unroofed the Fifth Ward Schoolhouse, during vacation, which occasioned an extra expense of $3,500. The increase of pupils attending the First Ward School became such that the Board was obliged to open additional primary rooms in the old school building in that Ward. Additional facilities were also required in the Third Ward, and the first floor of the Turners' Hall was rented and fitted up for the accommodation of primary classes.

In March, 1865, the Board elected was: Austin Adams, President; J. P. Quigley, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; Myron H. Beach, Treasurer; John H. Thedinga, Franklin Hinds, Alfred L. Brown, Directors.

The increase of pupils in the Third Ward was such that in the primary rooms it was found necessary to divide the classes so that one-half could attend in the forenoon and one-half in the afternoon.

During this year the Board purchased, for educational purposes, the building known as "Turners' Hall," on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, the consideration being $6,000, subject to certain leases, including one for theatrical purposes, having five years to run; said lease, and the stage property and fixtures, were subsequently purchased for $500. Some $7,000 were afterward expended in reconstructing the building and furnishing it for school accommodations, making a total cost thereof of $13,500.

This year, the Board also purchased, for $750, two acres of ground in West Dubuque, on which they erected a one-story frame schoolhouse, at a cost (furniture and fixtures included), of $4,000, and, with a capacity to accommodate 120 pupils. They also erected a building like the foregoing in every respect (including cost), at the head of South Dodge street, on the lot already owned by the District. This building is styled the South Dodge Street School, the other the West Dubuque School.

The following were elected members of the Board in March, 1866: Patrick Robb, President; Charles Crocker, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; M. H. Beach, Treasurer; John P. Quigley, Franklin Hinds, John H. Thedinga, Directors holding over.

A school for the instruction of colored children was opened in March, of this year, in the basement of the Centenary Methodist Church, northwest corner of Locust and Seventh streets, rented for that purpose.

The Dodge Street School, in Simpson's addition, was also opened this year in a building furnished by the citizens of that locality, free of rent.

The organization of West Dubuque, South Dodge Street and Dodge Street Schools, it was hoped, would give sufficient relief to the First and Third Ward Schools, which, for some time, had been overcrowded, although additional primary rooms had been opened in the old school building in the former, and in the Turners' Hall in the latter; but, the school census of 1866 showing a large increase in the school population over that of 1865, it was deemed advisable to take steps toward the erection of a new schoolhouse in the Fourth Ward; accordingly, in May, 1866, plans and specifications were adopted for the erection of a building on a lot owned by the District, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Nevada streets, to be known as the Fourth Ward School.

In July, Patrick Robb, President of the Board, submitted a communication setting forth the necessity of re-organizing the high school, which, owing to financial difficulties, had been suspended in 1860. He recommended:

1st. That a high school be put in operation this fall; that a room in Turner's Hall be prepared for the reception of the high-school class at the opening of the public schools in September, and a competent principal be employed to take charge.

2d. That a committee be appointed to carefully revise the present course of study in our common schools, with a view of securing the utmost proficiency in the common branches, and effectually removing the defects now evident.

3d. That said committee prepare a suitable course of study to be pursued in the high school, and report for the action of the Board such rules and regulations for the government of the high school as they may deem necessary.

The report was adopted, and the President and M. H. Beach were appointed as the committee. They reported a course of study which was approved. As this may be considered an important epoch in the history of our schools, we append the course, entire. It will be found interesting for comparison with the present, as it doubtless will be in the future.

High School Course.—First year: B Class—Higher algebra to page —, natural philosophy (completed), rhetoric, geology, history, reading, spelling, etc.; A Class—Higher algebra (completed), chemistry, Latin grammar, botany, German.

Second year: B Class—Plane geometry (five books), chemistry, Latin grammar and reader, Universal history, German; A Class—Geometry (finished), Chemistry (finished), Cæsar's Commentaries (four books), Greek grammar, German.

Third year: B Class—Plane and spherical trigonometry, Virgil's Æneid (six books, with rules for hexameter verse), Greek grammar and reader, French, higher arithmetic (reviewed); A Class—Navigation and surveying, Cicero's Orations (four orations), Sallust's Cataline, Greek grammar and Anabasis, French, geometry (reviewed).

It may be stated in this connection, in order to a full understanding of the course of study first adopted for the present high school, that more advanced branches were pursued in the ward schools, at that time, than at present, including higher arithmetic, elementary algebra, natural philosophy, astronomy through the solar system, Constitution of the United States and general history, all of which were subsequently transferred to the high-school course.

During the summer vacation of this year, a room on the second floor of Turners' Hall was furnished and the high school re-opened in September following. Turners' Hall has since been known as the High School building.

This year the Fourth Ward Schoolhouse was built. This building is 70 feet front by 50 feet deep, two stories high, with an eight-foot basement under the whole building. There are four rooms on the first floor, 23x28 feet, 16 feet high. On the second floor there are three rooms, two of them 23x28 feet, the other 46x28 feet, each room 19 feet high. In the attic there are two recitation-rooms 12x23 feet, and 8 feet high. The entrance halls are in the center of the building, on the east and west. The stairs are wide and of easy ascent. The basement walls are of stone, and the superstructure of brick, with stone rustic corners, caps and sills. The building will seat nearly five hundred pupils, and was erected at a cost (including furniture and fixtures) of about $18,000.

The Fourth Ward School was opened for the reception of pupils on the 11th day of February, 1867, and before the close of the school year it was filled to its utmost capacity, thus proving that the expenditure therefor was necessary to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population.

The following were elected members of the School Board in March, 1867: Dr. C. W. Belden, President; N. C. Amsden, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; Timothy Mason, Treasurer, and Franklin Hinds, Director, J. P. Quigley and J. H. Thedinga holding over.

Patrick Robb (the late President of the Board and one of the most efficient and valued of educational men), who had, for some weeks previous to the expiration of his term of office, been confined to his bed by a long and lingering illness, died on Friday, the 29th of March. The same day, a special meeting of the Board was called by President Belden. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were adopted, and, on the Sunday following, the members of the Board paid the last tribute of respect to their departed friend and late associate, by following his remains to their last resting-place, in Linwood Cemetery. As Mr. Robb, in life, had the respect and esteem of the whole community, so, in death, he was universally lamented.

It having been the practice, for some years, to have the annual examination of pupils conducted and promotions made by committees of citizens appointed for that purpose, and it appearing that such power placed in the hands of strangers had given dissatisfaction, the matter was referred, May 9, to a committee, of which Mr. Hardie was chairman, for consideration. At the next meeting of the Board, the committee reported:

"That, in their opinion, the present system of examinations and promotions made upon the result of said examinations by committees of citizens who are unacquainted with the general progress of the pupils is, for many reasons, inexpedient."

In support of this opinion, the committee gave the following reasons:

"Throughout our schools may be found many children of modest, retiring dispositions, whose timidity causes them to shrink from a public exhibition of their merits, and who, consequently, lose their self-possession if led to believe that their promotion, which they have so long struggled for, at last depends upon their success in an examination by strangers; and thus fail to show, in a satisfactory manner, the actual progress they have made in their studies during the term, while others who are less worthy, but more bold, will win the palm of victory. All promotions should be made as the reward of general progress, and not for particular display. The time allotted for said examinations is necessarily so limited that no committee, however well qualified for the task, can judge correctly of the relative merits of each individual in the class; and it frequently happens that committees who are appointed, however willing they may be, are unable, owing to business arrangements or otherwise, to attend, in which case disappointment ensues, and the labor of the examination falls back upon the teachers."

For these and other reasons equally forcible, the committee recommended that the promotions be made by the Principals of the schools on the result of the examinations and the general advancement of the pupils in their studies during the term. As to the power and duty of the examiners, the committee recommended the following rule, to wit:

"Examining committees selected from our citizens shall be appointed by this Board to attend the schools during the examinations, with full power and authority to participate therein, in such way and manner as they may deem best to test the proficiency and thoroughness of the pupils in the several studies within the grade they have passed; and the said committees be requested to report, in writing, to this Board, the result of their investigation, touching the conduct, discipline, general standing and advancement of our schools."

The report of the committee was adopted.

The above rule is still in force, and has given general satisfaction.

In March, 1868, the following persons were elected members of the Board: John Hodgdon, President; N. C. Amsden, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; H. P. Ward, Treasurer; J. H. Thedinga, Director, Messrs. Hinds and Quigley holding over.

The question of diverting a portion of the school fund to the support of sectarian schools having been somewhat agitated by a number of our citizens, it was brought directly before the Board, May 21, 1868, by the presentation of the following petition, viz.:

DUBUQUE, May 1, 1868.

To the Board of Education of the city of Dubuque:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned would respectfully represent that they are a committee, appointed by the German Catholics of this city, to memorialize your honorable body in behalf of the German and English school of our congregation. Said school has an average attendance of 360 scholars, which, for many years, has been supported by voluntary contributions, notwithstanding a large majority of the patrons of the school are bona-fide tax-payers.

We think it but fair and just that our school should be recognized as one of the public schools of the city, and receive an equitable share of the revenue appropriated to public schools.

Your earliest attention to this matter is respectfully solicited, while we have the the honor to remain Yours truly,

DR. H. RISCHATSCH,
JOHN RUGAMER,
ADOLF SCHAEFLE,
B. KOHAUS,
H. BRINKMANN,
FRANZ BREDE,
Committee.

Messrs. Rischatsch and Rugamer, of the committee, presented the petition in person, and, on leave, addressed the Board at length in explanation of the views and claims of the petitioners, and concluded with a request that the matter be referred to a special committee of the Board for investigation. The petition was accordingly so referred, the committee consisting of President Hodgdon and Messrs. Quigley and Thedinga. On the 18th of June following, the committee submitted the following report:

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of the German Catholic congregation of this city, respectfully submit the following report:

Your committee have examined the subject carefully and in all its bearings, and find on all sides of it difficulties and conflicts with existing laws. The petitioners ask to have their present schools recognized as public schools. To do this, your Board would have to assume the entire management and control of said schools, to submit them to the same rules and regulations as our other public schools, to introduce the same text-books and course of study, to appoint teachers for the same from those examined and approved by the Board, and to set districts apart for them. This, however, in the opinion of your committee, would entirely destroy the object sought for by the petitioners. The German Catholic congregation is not confined to any one locality, but is scattered over the whole city; probably the greater portion of the same would be excluded from these schools, while many others would be assigned to them who might have no desire to study the German language. Furthermore, to make these schools "public schools," they would have to be made accessible to all nationalities, and to do this, it would be necessary to teach the German language in English, and through English text-books, which also would conflict with their present arrangements and their apparent wishes.

Your committee find further, that there are three other German and English schools in the city, all numerously attended, viz.: One taught by Messrs. Stimle and Rhomberg; one by Rev. Mr. Bedow, and one by Mr. Werner, which, with all other select schools, might, with the same propriety, claim to be recognized as public schools, and to be maintained at public expense; and there can be but little doubt that many more select schools would be organized with a view of being sustained in the same manner. The committee of the petitioners, in presenting the petition, varied materially in their version of the wishes of the petitioners; but your committee, unable to decide which statement is the correct one, can only deal with the petition itself, and this asks you, in behalf of the German Catholic congregation, to recognize their present schools, which are strictly sectarian, as public schools, and to make appropriations from the public fund for their maintenance. In the opinion of your committee, however, this Board have no right

to appropriate one dollar from the public-school fund to the support of a select or sectarian school; the school fund and the school taxes *are by law devoted to the support of the public schools, open and accessible to all youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years, irrespective of their religion, nationality or social standing; and to divert the same to any other purpose would be, as your committee believe, a violation of the existing laws.* Your committee, therefore, are constrained to report adverse to the prayer of petitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed)

JOHN HODGDON,
J. H. THEDINGA,
J. P. QUIGLEY,
Committee.

DUBUQUE, June 18, 1868.

The above report, submitted to a full Board, was, on motion of Mr. Amsden, unanimously adopted.

The question, as thus settled, has not since been disturbed, and no further formal effort made looking to a diversion of the school fund of this district to the support of sectarian or private select schools.

In October of this year, the Board purchased, for $250, a lot in Simpson's Addition to the city of Dubuque, containing one acre, on which to build a schoolhouse for the accommodation of the people in that locality.

In March, 1869, the following were elected as the members of the Board: John Hodgdon, President; N. C. Amsden, Vice President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; H. P. Ward, Treasurer; W. J. Knight, Director; Messrs. Thedinga and Hinds holding over. A tax of ¼ mill was voted by the electors of this district for the purpose of building a primary schoolhouse in Simpson's Addition.

In April of this year, the Fifth Ward School building was again seriously damaged by a tornado, which carried off the greater portion of the roof. As before, it fortunately happened when school was not in session. The school was temporarily suspended to repair damages, which was done at a total cost of $625.

The General Assembly of the State, by an amendment to the school laws of Iowa, approved February 9, 1870, legislated all the Directors of independent school districts out of office, and enacted that thereafter Boards of Education in all such districts should be composed of only six Directors, instead of seven as before. The new law also provided that two of these Directors should hold their office until the first annual meeting after their election, and until their successors should be elected and qualified; two until the second, and two until the third meeting thereafter; their respective terms of office to be determined by lot. The said six to constitute a Board of Directors for the district, and at their first regular meeting in each year to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, the two latter to be chosen outside the Board.

In accordance with the law, as thus amended, the electors of the Independent District of Dubuque elected, on the the 11th day of March, 1870, six Directors, as follows, viz.: John Hodgdon, Franklin Hinds, N. C. Amsden, J. H. Thedinga, W. J. Knight and Christian Wullweber. On the 21st of March, the Board met and organized by the election of the following officers, viz.: John Hodgdon, President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; H. P. Ward, Treasurer.

The Directors then proceeded to draw lots for their respective terms of office, with the following result: Messrs. Hodgdon and Wullweber drew for one year; Messrs. Hinds and Knight for two years; and Messrs. Thedinga and Amsden for three years each. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Thomas Hardie, Secretary, and H. P. Ward, Treasurer, in consideration of their long experience as members of the Board of Education of this city, be invited to participate in the debates of this Board, and to make such suggestions upon all questions under consideration, as they may deem proper.

In April, the Board contracted for, and during the summer built, a schoolhouse in Simpson's Addition, at a cost, including furniture, of about $2,000. This is a neat brick building, on stone foundation, containing one schoolroom, which will seat fifty pupils. It was occupied in September following, and is known as the Dodge Street School.

In May the Board purchased, for $2,000, the south middle fifth of city lot No. 445, said south middle fifth adjoining the high-school premises on the north.

At the regular meeting, July 25, Mr. Amsden offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the colored school be discontinued, and that the pupils of that school be enrolled in the several ward schools in the districts where they reside.

Upon this question Mr. Knight called for the ayes and nays, which were taken, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Amsden, Hinds, Thedinga, Wullweber and Mr. President—5 votes.

No.—Mr. Knight—1 vote.

At the regular meeting, August 25, President Hodgdon called Mr. Amsden to the chair, and moved that the resolution of July 25, to discontinue the colored school, be reconsidered, and, in support and explanation of his motion, made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN—When this question first came up, it received my vote, as it was clearly in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution and laws, both State and National; I deemed it for the benefit of all, whether white or black, to accept the situation. Subsequent developments have satisfied me that many, probably a majority, of our citizens, are strongly opposed to the discontinuance of the colored school and the enrollment of pupils taught there in the several ward schools. This being the case, a mingling of races must become an element of discord in the schools, and a virtual exclusion of the colored children; for, with the feeling manifested since the action of the Board upon the subject, they could not attend the ward schools with any degree of comfort. For these reasons, and without any change of my former opinions, except as to the feeling of the community upon this subject, I have moved a reconsideration, and hope the Board will act with the same unanimity in reconsidering, they did in adopting, the resolution. Whatever our own opinions, the recognized doctrine of obedience to constituencies would justify us in retracing our steps.

The resolution to reconsider was adopted unanimously, and the question on the original motion indefinitely postponed.

In September of this year, the primary department of the Fifth Ward School had become so overcrowded that it was deemed necessary to rent a room on Couler avenue, and a primary school was there opened, giving the needed relief. About the same time, a new secondary room was opened in the high-school building, for the purpose of relieving the same department of the Third Ward School. A new primary room was also opened in the same building in connection with the Third Ward School.

October 29, H. P. Ward tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Board on account of anticipated absence from the city. The resignation was accepted, and Dr. T. Mason was elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

March, 1871, John Hodgdon and Christian Wullweber were elected Directors, to serve for three years each, and, at the first regular meeting thereafter, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers: John Hodgdon, President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary, and Dr. T. Mason, Treasurer.

On the 26th day of April, the roof of the Fourth Ward Schoolhouse was partially destroyed by a storm, but, fortunately, as in two similar cases at the Fifth Ward, the school was not in session. The damage was repaired at a cost of $341.

During the fall of this year, an addition of one room was made to the frame schoolhouse on Fifth Ward School lot at a cost of $585. This improvement was deemed necessary, owing to the increase of pupils in the primary department, and the discontinuance of the primary school on Couler avenue.

At the annual election, March 11, 1872, the following were elected Directors: Franklin Hinds and W. J. Knight.

March 14, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, viz.: John Hodgdon, President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; H. P. Ward, Treasurer.

In the month of June, the office of the Board was removed to the high-school building, and there permanently located.

The Fourteenth General Assembly amended the school law so as to provide for the annual election of a President and Treasurer in independent districts; the President to be a member of the Board.

March 10, 1873, the following gentlemen were elected officers and Directors, the President and Treasurer to serve for one year each, the Directors to serve for three years each: John Hodgdon, President; H. P. Ward, Treasurer; J. H. Thedinga and J. H. Thompson, Directors; Messrs. Hinds, Knight, and Wullweber holding over.

The new Board was organized March 13, when Thomas Hardie was re-elected Secretary.

Under the amended law, the directory was now composed of seven members, including the President. It being the unanimous desire of the Directors to retain the services of Gen. John Hodgdon, as President of the Board, he resigned his position as Director and was elected President. N. C. Ryder was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Hodgdon. March 27, W. J. Knight resigned and John D. Jennings was elected by the Board to succeed him.

During the summer of 1873, several citizens of the Fifth Ward residing on Couler avenue, north of Twenty-third street, petitioned the Board for the establishment of a school in that quarter of the city. The petition was referred to John H. Thompson, who, after a careful investigation of the subject, reported that no suitable house could be at that time procured; but, realizing the necessity for a school in that vicinity, he recommended, that, at the proper time, a schoolhouse fund tax be levied, of sufficient amount to purchase grounds and erect a schoolhouse suitable to the wants of the people in that portion of the city. The Board approved the recommendation. Thus the incipient step was taken which led to the building of the Couler Avenue Schoolhouse. At the annual election in March, 1874, a tax of $3,500 was voted for the purpose of building the above-named schoolhouse.

At the same election, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Board, viz.:

M. M. Ham and Christian Wullweber, for the term of three years each; and John D. Jennings for one year, to fill the unexpired term of W. J. Knight, resigned. Members holding over, Messrs. Hinds, Thedinga and Thompson.

The new Board was organized March 16, by the election of the following officers: Christian Wullweber, President; Thomas Hardie, Secretary; H. P. Ward, Treasurer.

President Hodgdon, who had served the people of the district as Director and presiding officer for many years, having felt it to be his duty, owing to ill-health, to retire from active service as a school officer, the members of the

Board placed upon record a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his services and their regrets at his withdrawal from the Board. Upon the adoption of the resolution, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hinds, Wullweber and Ryder, were appointed to wait upon the venerable ex-President and present him with a certified copy of the resolutions, and express the regrets of the Board that protracted ill-health prevented his continuance in the position he had so unexceptionably filled. On the return of the committee from Gen. Hodgdon's residence, the Chairman reported that the General had received them with his usual cordiality, and had expressed much pleasure on hearing of the action of the Board, and in return had sent the following communication:

Gentlemen of the Board:

In severing my connection with you, I have the satisfaction of saying our official duties have ever been discharged with honest intentions, whatever the result. We have, doubtless, made some mistakes; but the results of our labor have met the reasonable expectations of the public. Our corps of teachers are fully qualified for their positions, and scrupulously faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the standard of education is steadily advanced.

It is with feelings of sadness I retire from a position rendered doubly pleasant by your uniform courtesy, and among my happiest recollections will be the friendly relations subsisting between the members of this Board, between me and the teachers, and, although last, not least, between me and the pupils.

JOHN HODGDON.

During the summer of this year, the Board purchased three lots, Nos. 233, 234 and 235, in Davis' Farm Addition to the city of Dubuque, for $1,100, and erected thereon the building known as the Couler Avenue Schoolhouse, at a cost of $7,780. This they were enabled to do from the proceeds of the tax of $3,500 schoolhouse fund, voted by the people for that purpose at the spring election, and the amounts previously borrowed from the schoolhouse fund for the benefit of the teachers' and contingent funds, and which were now returned.

Couler Avenue School was formally opened November 16, 1874, and has proved a great benefit to the people residing in the northern portion of the city. It is a neat, substantial brick building with a stone foundation, contains four schoolrooms, two on the first floor and two on the second, each furnished with single desks and seats for fifty pupils.

The Fifteenth General Assembly amended the code of 1873, so as to change the time for the election of secretaries and treasurers of all districts from the third Monday in March to the third Monday in September, and provided that all said officers elected in March, 1874, should hold office until the third Monday in September. The Board met in special session September 21, and elected for one year from that date Thomas Hardie as Secretary, and H. P. Ward as Treasurer.

During this year and for some time previous, the question of a change of the text-books in use in the schools of Dubuque had been much agitated by parties desiring to supply their own books for those in use. Agents of the several book publishers were making periodical visits and persistent efforts to gain a foot-hold, and the cry was ever change! change!! change!!! A proposition for a change of geographies was submitted to the Board, and referred to the Committee on Course of Study and Text-Books, and was reported upon as follows, October 1:

To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—You committee on text-books to whom was referred the communication of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., for the introduction of Monteith's series of geographies into our public schools, has had the subject under consideration, and given it such careful investigation as its importance would seem to demand. Your committee would report that no reason can be found for recommending a change in these text-books. Monteith's geographies present some excellent features, principal among which are their relief maps, their comparative areas, globe

segments, comparative latitudes, etc. These features with others are made prominent, and are of undoubted value to the work. But, on the other hand, the series now in use in our schools, Warren's, have other features which are made prominent and which are quite as valuable, its maps, its treatise on map-drawing, its treatment of political divisions and physical geography, as well as of mere land and water divisions, etc. In fact, every text-book recommended to your notice has some prominent feature which is made a "hobby," and which is usually valuable. But, for all that, it is only a small part of the object had in view in the prosecution of the study, and is wholly insufficient, as a usual thing, to warrant a change in text-book. Indeed, it is rare nowadays that one text-book is so superior to another as to justify a change. Every one of these different books and series presents the main facts to be attained in the pursuit of the study, and the different phases in which one is superior to the other, can be and should be presented to the pupil by the careful and well-posted teacher rather than by a change of text-book. A good teacher is better at interesting and instructing a class than all the text-books.

Many educators have gravely discussed the proposition of throwing geographies out of the course of study in common schools altogether, except, perhaps, the primary, believing that the information they impart can be just as well obtained from ordinary reading, from maps and observation, and the time now devoted to geography in schools can be better employed in other branches.

Aside from the reasons above set forth against a change, there is still another which would largely influence your committee, and in which he believes he would be sustained not only by your honorable body, but by the public at large. And that is the onerous and unnecessary tax a change imposes upon the people. This alone should deter your honorable body from making any of these changes so constantly asked and so persistently urged, unless the superiority of the book sought to be introduced is of such a marked character as to be apparent to every mind.

Your committee has set forth its views more fully than the simple question of a change of geography from Warren to Monteith would justify. But he has done it in order that you may understand the reasons why he will not hesitate to recommend against unnecessary and expensive changes in text-books, at all times. And in this course he believes his action will commend itself to your approval, promote the best interests of the schools, and relieve the people of what is really a burdensome tax in paying for book changes.

M. M. HAM,
Committee on Text-Books.

This report was received with approval, not only by the Board but the patrons of the schools. Its unanimous adoption settled the question against unnecessary changes of text-books and in favor of conservatism and economy.

In January, 1875, Timothy Mason, who for thirty years had been closely identified with the educational interests of our city, departed this life. A Director in the first Board, organized in the year 1844, he assisted in planting the seed which enveloped the germ of our public-school system. His interest in the welfare of our schools never wavered; whether as County Superintendent, District Director, Treasurer of the Board, or committee-man, he was faithful to his trust. He died, leaving upon our public schools the impress of his active work and finely cultivated mind. On his death being made known, the Board of Education held a special session, passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and in a body attended his funeral.

At the annual election, March 8, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz., John D. Jennings and De Witt C. Cram; Messrs. Wullweber, Thedinga, Ham and Thompson, holding over. At the regular meeting of the Board, on March 19, Christian Wullweber was re-elected President.

At this time, Mr. Franklin Hinds, who for sixteen consecutive years had served the people of this city as a Director of the Board of Education, felt compelled, by reason of failing health, to withdraw from active duty. He had declined a re-election as Director, and was now about to retire from the position so long and worthily held. Mr. Hinds' withdrawal from active service in school work was felt to be no ordinary incident in the history of the public schools of this city, and called forth such expressions of regret on the part of the teachers and the Board, as to show their appreciation of the man and his active educational work. These expressions were the unmistakable reflex of public opinion.

In June, 1875, the Board purchased, for $200, a strip of ground 20 feet wide and 147 feet deep, as a roadway to the Fifth Ward School grounds on the southwest.

The question of teaching the German language in the ward schools having been urged upon the Board by a numerously signed petition of citizens and tax-payers, the petition was referred for consideration to the committee on course of study, and, at the regular meeting of the Board, August 5, 1875, Mr. Ham submitted a well-considered report on the subject, which was received, and made a special order for August 19, at which time it was taken up and the following action had thereon:

Be it ordered, That immediately on the opening of the next term of school, September 6, the Principals of the ward schools be directed to prepare a list of all those pupils above the ninth class, whose parents or guardians desire them to study German. That this list be returned to the Secretary of the Board, within three days of the opening of the term. As soon as it is thus ascertained what number of pupils, if any, above the ninth class, desire to study German, the Board shall at once place them in charge of one or more teachers, who shall be selected for that special purpose, and they shall be graded, and classes formed in the study, and lessons taught the same as other studies now in the course, at such places and hours as shall hereafter be designated.

Provided, that German shall be pursued as an extra study, and its instruction shall not interfere with the present course of study as otherwise established.

Pursuant to the above order the Principals of the ward schools reported the number of pupils desiring to study German under the rule, as follows:

First Ward School	87
Third Ward School	95
Fourth Ward School	90
Fifth Ward School	101
Total	373

Special teachers were accordingly employed, who organized classes, giving instruction in the German language one hour daily, Friday excepted, directly after closing school in the afternoon. After a trial of one term, it was found that the pupils of the tenth and eleventh classes were not sufficiently advanced in the study of grammar to make it profitable for them to take up German, and the rule was modified so that new pupils from the twelfth class were admitted to the German class, instead of those from the tenth class, as at the beginning.

In August, 1875, the educational interests of the city met with a severe loss in the retirement of Mr. Wullweber from the Board, by reason of his having accepted, at the hands of the Government of the United States, the position of Minister to Ecuador. President Wullweber submitted his resignation at the regular meeting, August 30, which was accepted by the Board, with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure; regret that one of the most able, accomplished and active educators, whom our people had delighted to honor, had severed his connection with our public schools; and pleasure, that the Government had conferred a distinguished honor on one so eminently worthy to receive it. Complimentary resolutions were adopted, and he retired, carrying with him the best wishes of his colleagues for his success in the distant sphere of his diplomatic engagement. R. E. Graves was elected to fill the vacancy in the directory caused by the resignation of Mr. Wullweber, and John D. Jennings was elected to succeed him as President. At the semi-annual meeting, September 20, Thomas Hardie was elected Secretary, and H. P. Ward, Treasurer. November 11, Mr. Ward resigned the office of Treasurer of the Board, and Joseph Herod was elected to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation. At the annual election, held March 13, 1876, the following were elected members of the Board: J. H. Thedinga and J. H. Thompson, for the term of three

years each; and R. E. Graves for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wullweber, resigned. At the annual meeting, held March 20, John D. Jennings was re-elected President.

The Board, this spring, signalized the centennial year by setting out a large number of shade trees on the school grounds and around the several school buildings.

In compliance with a resolution previously introduced by Mr. Cram, the Committee on Course of Study, Mr. Ham, reported, May 18, a new course of study for the high school, to go into operation with the beginning of the school year in September. Mr. Ham, in his report, said:

"Instead of a single course extending over four years, with few optionals, as heretofore, it is believed the course herewith submitted will better meet the wants of the people, and have a tendency to make the school more useful and of more extended benefit, without increasing the expense. The course of study proposed is divided into three parts, each a full course in itself:

"Classical.—This is a four-years course designed for such as wish to prepare for college, or obtain a good classical education. It embraces mathematics and many of the natural sciences.

Latin-Scientific.—This, also, is a four-years course, adapted from the course heretofore existing in the school, and is designed to accommodate those who wish to obtain a higher education than our ward schools afford without entering college. It embraces Latin, mathematics, the natural sciences, English literature, political economy, etc.

"Business.—This is a two-years course only, and is designed for such as wish to obtain an education that will fit them for a business life—give them, in short, a good 'practical education.' It embraces commercial arithmetic and book-keeping, German, natural philosophy, English composition, chemistry, etc. It is believed this course will supply a want long felt in our school system.

"It is thought a system of lecturing, by Principal and assistants, upon kindred topics, can be introduced with profit, and it is recommended."

The course of study for the high school, as recommended by Mr. Ham, was adopted by the Board, with the following modification, proposed by Mr. Cram, viz.:

"That the studies named for the second year of the business course be elective, under the direction of the Principal; provided, that at least four studies in the course be taken."

The new course of study has now been in successful operation for four years, and seems to be giving satisfaction. This, together with the course of study pursued in the ward schools, is published herewith.

At the semi-annual meeting, September 18, Thomas Hardie was re-elected as Secretary, and Joseph Herod as Treasurer, of the Board.

On the 13th day of December, of this year, J. H. Thedinga departed this life. Mr. Thedinga, who had been a Director for nineteen consecutive years, was, as the foregoing pages show, an active participator in the business of the Board, and to his careful management of the financial affairs of the district may be attributed, in a great degree, their present excellent condition. He was ever faithful to his trust. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Board attended his funeral in a body, and caused to be placed upon record an expression of their appreciation of him as a man, their love for him as an associate, and their deep sorrow at his final separation from their councils.

December 28, F. A. Gniffke was unanimously elected as a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thedinga.

February 19, 1877, a writ of mandamus was served upon the officers of the Board by the District Court, commanding the admittance of a colored pupil to the First Ward School. Service was accepted by the President, and the child admitted. This being considered a test case, the Board made no defense, and, on the 22d of the same month, ordered the colored school to be discontinued.

At the annual election, March 12, 1877, M. M. Ham and R. E. Graves were re-elected as Directors for the full term, and F. A. Gniffke for two years, that being the unexpired term of the late Mr. Thedinga.

The new Board was organized March 19, by the election of M. M. Ham, President.

Mr. Cram submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be extended to our retiring President, Mr. Jennings, for the uniformly courteous and effective discharge of the duties of his position.

Ex-President Jennings returned his thanks to the Board for the acknowledgment contained in the resolution, that he had, while acting as President, discharged his duties effectively. He had always devoted his best energies as an officer to the welfare of the public schools of the city; and, on the floor, acting in the capacity of a Director, he would continue to give his time and attention to their welfare, as he considered the best interests of the public schools and of our city to be identical.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board, held September 17, Joseph Herod was re-elected as Treasurer, and Thomas Hardie as Secretary.

On the 22d of September, Hon. Christian Wullweber, formerly President of the Board, and for many years a School Director of the district, was summoned to his final account. The Board, at its regular meeting on the 27th, as a mark of respect to his memory, adopted resolutions of condolence and sympathy, which they caused to be spread upon the records "as an evidence of their appreciation of his services, and their desire to transmit for future emulation his good name."

During this year many desirable improvements have been made on school buildings, and an additional room opened in Couler Avenue School, all of which building is now occupied. Preliminary steps have also been taken, looking to the erection of a new schoolhouse on Seminary Hill.

During the summer of 1877, a question of title to certain school property arose between the city of Dubuque and the school district, the city claiming the right to certain 42 feet, Lot 602, on which stands the old brick building formerly occupied by the colored school. The question was submitted to Mr. Cram, as attorney for the district. October 8, Mr. Cram submitted the following opinions and recommendations:

1. That the city owns the south 42 feet of Lot 602; and has a valid title thereto.

2. These premises were purchased by the city for school purposes during the period when the schools were managed by the city.

3. When the city ceased to manage the schools, the District Township and the Independent District, who successively succeeded the city in the management of the schools, continued to use these premises for school purposes, but for many years prior to placing the colored school there, these premises were not used, and they are not so used or required now.

Engd by R. Dudensing.

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4. The school districts have used these premises only as licensee of the city, and the city can revoke it now that the premises are not used or needed for school purposes, but are needed in the judgment of the city for the public use as a street.

5. The city has the right to declare the premises a street, and is not liable to the district for their value, because the city owns the premises, and the district does not own them. The city can appropriate its own property to such public uses as the public in its judgment demands.

6. The Independent District is not damaged by the vacation of such license, because the district does not use the premises, and does not require them for use.

7. I advise the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this district surrenders its rights in certain 42 feet, Lot 602, in Dubuque, to the city of Dubuque, said district to receive the avails, if any, realized by sale or disposition of the building on the premises, provided the city executes the instrument left with the City Recorder for its execution, by which the city releases to said district all rights of the city in certain premises as described in said instrument.

The resolution was adopted, and the city subsequently executed a deed releasing all claims to school lots heretofore transferred to the school district by the city. The Board in return gave a quit-claim deed to the city, of south 42 feet of Lot 602. Thus, what might have been expensive litigation was avoided, and the question of title to all other school property in the city was definitely settled.

For a number of years past, the Board had been negotiating for the purchase of the lot on the south adjoining the Third Ward School premises, but, owing to defects in the title, could not consummate the purchase. In October last, a clear title was obtained, and the property deeded to the district for the consideration of $2,500. The acquisition is a most desirable improvement to the Third Ward School, as affording at least a limited play-ground for the children.

In January, 1878, the Board published the twelfth annual report, in pamphlet form, entitled, "Public Schools of Dubuque." This was the only pamphlet report published for a period of ten years. It is the work of Thomas Hardie, the efficient Secretary of the Board, and is a very comprehensive and perfect record. March 11, 1878, John D. Jennings and De Witt C. Cram were selected Directors for three years.

At the annual meeting in March, the Board re-elected M. M. Ham, and J. H. Thompson as President *pro tem.*

During the summer of this year, the Ruttan system of heating and ventilating was introduced into the First, Third and Fifth Ward Schoolhouses, and the old system of heating by steam and ventilating by windows was thereafter discontinued in said buildings. The cost of this new system was about $5,300.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board, September 16, Thomas Hardie and Joseph Herod were respectively re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer for one year. March 10, 1879, F. A. Gniffke and J. H. Thompson were re-elected Directors for a term of three years each.

At the annual meeting of the Board, March 16, M. M. Ham was re-elected President, and J. H. Thompson, President *pro tem.*

The successful operation of the Ruttan system of heating in the other ward schools last winter, caused the Board to adopt the same for the Fourth Ward School, and furnaces were accordingly introduced into that school this summer, reserving the High School building for the introduction of steam heating from the Steam Heating Co.'s works, should they prove a success.

The cost of the Fourth Ward School furnaces, flues for ventilation, etc., was about $1,200.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board, September 15, Joseph Herod and Thomas Hardie were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary for one year.

During this year two lots of ground adjoining the Fourth Ward Schoolhouse were purchased for $2,000, and added to the grounds of that school. The brick dwelling thereon was remodeled and made into a cozy primary school, which relieved the large building in a great measure from its over-crowded condition. The beneficial results of the improvements to the grounds and building of this school is thus referred to in the last monthly report of the Principal. Speaking of the progress and present excellent condition of the school, he says: "This has, I think, been largely due to our enlarged play-grounds, and improved heating and ventilating. Our new heating and ventilating apparatus is, I think, the most perfect I ever saw."

At the annual election, March 18, 1880, R. E. Graves and W. W. Wematt were elected Directors, the latter to succeed M. M. Ham, who could not be prevailed upon to accept a re-election. The retirement of President Ham was deeply regretted by his fellow-citizens, and especially by his colleagues in the Board, for he had rendered most effective service to the schools.

At the annual meeting, March 15, the new Board was organized by the election of J. D. Jennings at President, with J. H. Thompson as President *pro tem.*

The foregoing is a brief history of the public schools of this city. The facts stated are drawn from official records, and will serve to give a correct idea of the rise and progress of the Dubuque educational system from its origin to the present day.

At this time, there are seventy-three teachers employed, three of whom are specials, and who give instruction in German after the regular school hours in the ward schools. Sixty of the teachers, out of the regular corps of sixty-nine, have received their education in the city schools. Under our system there is no superintendent employed, the Board itself taking the general supervision and establishing rules which require uniformity in the course of study and text-books throughout the district. Each Principal is independent in his own school, and governed only by the rules of the Board, which apply equally to all. His time is divided between teaching the highest class and superintending the various departments under his charge. At the close of each term, all sixteenth-class pupils are required to submit to a competitive examination before a standing committee of the Board. This examination is critical and thorough; the pupil reaching a general average of 70 per cent in the studies pursued in the grammar course, is entitled to a certificate of admission to the high school. Thus a spirit of generous emulation is awakened and fostered. The Principals of the several schools are independent of each other, but equals in position. They cordially co-operate with the Board in securing uniformity of modes of discipline and instruction in the several schools. Their only strife is to excel. Harmonious and united in their work, they produce beneficial results, such as are not always found under the superintendent system.

The Board of Education, it is believed, has always practiced economy in expending the school moneys, consistent with the objects for which the expenditures have been required.

The school buildings, while of ample dimensions for the accommodation of all the pupils enrolled, have been built in a style severely plain. No money has been expended for mere architectural display, and, while citizens cannot

point the stranger visiting the city to superbly elegant monuments of the architect's skill on which the money or credits of the people has been lavished, they can with pride say, that, in the buildings and school accommodations, they have all that efficiency requires, and a surplus of money in the treasury, without a dollar of indebtedness.

Besides, they know that the schools have earned for themselves a name at home and abroad for worth and effectiveness, which it will doubtless be the pride of the citizens to uphold, when those who are now engaged in the work will have long passed from the stage of action.

Cost of School Property.—The following amounts have been paid for lots, school buildings and furniture since the organization of the school district in 1844:

Year.	Amount Expended.
1849	$ 1,396
1856	58,430
1857	12,000
1864	3,500
1865	32,250
1866	18,000
1868	250
1869	625
1870	4,000
1871	926
1874	9,080
1875	2,500
1878	7,000
Total	$149,957

The last report of the Auditor on treasury accounts up to December 1, 1879, shows the amount on hand as follows:

Teachers' fund	$2,062.83
Contingent fund	586.77
Total	$2,649.60

All debts are paid up to April 1, 1880, and the district does not owe a cent on notes, bonds or otherwise.

The following tax was levied for the support of the schools for the year 1879–80:

Teachers' fund	$28,000
Contingent	16,000

Course of Study.—The course of study is a most perfect and excellent one. It has been, by careful attention, developed into a perfect system. Below we give the branches of study taught:

Primary Department—Reading, spelling, counting, mental and practical arithmetic, printing, writing, definitions and oral instructions.

Secondary Department—Reading, spelling, definitions, punctuation, geography, penmanship, mental and practical arithmetic, and oral instruction.

Grammar Department—Reading, spelling, mental and practical arithmetic, grammar, geography, penmanship, composition, U. S. History, physics and oral instructions.

High School—First Year—Arithmetic, Latin, physiology, algebra, botany, English composition, German and book-keeping. Second Year—Algebra, Cæsar, general history, geometry, commercial arithmetic, natural philosophy, geology, chemistry, Constitution and political economy, and German. Third

Year—Geometry, Cicero, Greek, natural philosophy, chemistry and geology. Fourth Year—Trigonometry and surveying, Virgil, Anabasis, rhetoric and English literature, natural philosophy, Constitution and political economy.

Teachers.—The following are the names of teachers and their positions in the public schools of the city of Dubuque January 1, 1880:

High School—Prof. Hiram L. Peet, Principal; Prof. Charles B. Van Slyke, Prof. I. Pillsbury, Miss Tenie Norton and Miss Jennie L. Smith, Assistants; Miss Louise M. Kompe, German teacher.

First Ward School—Prof. James E. Welsh, Principal; Miss Lizzie A. McPoland, First Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Annie A. O'Shea, Second Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Emma A. Marshall, C room, Grammar Department; Miss Elinor M. Murphy, D room, Grammar Department; Miss Mary L. Keeley, A room, Secondary Department; Miss Julia A. Robinson, B room, Secondary Department; Miss Mary S. Dunphy, C room, Secondary Department; Miss Lizzie E. Poole, D room, Secondary Department; Miss Mary R. Lucas, A room, Primary Department; Miss Sallie O'Neil, B room, Primary Department; Miss Mary Vandever, C room, Primary Department; Miss Minnie J. Blackwedel, D room, Primary Department; Mr. Fred Strieter, German teacher.

Third Ward School—Prof. Thomas M. Irish, Principal; Miss Clara E. Poor, First Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Gertie E. Karrick, Second Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Eliza G. Royce, C room, Grammar Department; Miss M. Alice Hardie, D room, Grammar Department; Mrs. Olive E. Weston, E room, Grammar Department; Miss Laura A. Hollingsworth, A room, Secondary Department; Miss Annie Trew, B room, Secondary Department; Miss Hallie E. Jones, C room, Secondary Department; Miss Isabella Collinson, D room, Secondary Department; Miss Julia J. Crawford, E room, Secondary Department; Miss Jennie L. Walker, A room, Primary Department; Miss Juliette F. Hewitt, B room, Primary Department; Miss Julia O'Connor, C room, Primary Department; Miss Sophie A. Schaffer, D room, Primary Department; Miss Theresa M. Gorman, E room, Primary Department; Miss Hattie Goff, F room, Primary Department. Miss Emma Bechtel, G room, Primary Department; Miss Maggie Vaupel, German teacher.

Fourth Ward School—Prof. William J. Shoup, Principal; Miss Bridget M. Phelan, First Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Amelia Bowdish, Second Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Ellen M. Keneally, C room, Grammar Department; Miss Belle Jackson, D room, Grammar Department; Miss Minnie A. Dixon, A room, Secondary Department; Miss Genevieve Cummins, B room, Secondary Department; Miss Matilda Krakow, A room, Primary Department; Miss Anna L. Wilkinson, B room, Primary Department; Miss Margaret Enright, C room, Primary Department; Rev. Herman Ficke, German teacher.

Fifth Ward School—Prof. Charles G. Kretschmer, Principal; Miss Rosa E. Fengler, First Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Anna Riland, Second Assistant Principal, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Belle McLenan, C room, Grammar Department; Miss Ella B. Richards, D room, Grammar Department; Miss Eugenia A. Kretschmer, A room, Secondary Department; Miss Helen Sauer, B room, Secondary Department; Miss Stella Sheridan, C room, Secondary Department; Miss Anna McLenan, D room, Secondary Department; Miss Etta J. Hancock, A room, Primary Department; Miss Annie M. Sage, B room, Primary Department; Miss

Louisa Ruehl, C room, Primary Department; Miss Kate Reinfried, D room, Primary Department; Miss Lizzie G. Brown, E room, Primary Department; Miss Mary A. Vogt, F room, Primary Department; Prof. Charles G. Kretschmer, German teacher.

Couler Avenue School—Under the supervision of the Principal of the Fifth Ward School; Miss Minnie T. Wilber, A room, Grammar Department; Miss Anna C. Kaltenbach, A room, Secondary Department; Miss Sarah A. Lynch, A room, Primary Department; Miss Rosa Blochlinger, B room, Primary Department.

West Dubuque—Prof. James M. Walsh, Principal; Miss Ada Schenkowitz, Primary Department.

South Dodge Street School—Under the supervision of the Principal of the First Ward School; Miss Mary Kerr, Secondary Department; Miss Maggie A. Collinson, Primary Department.

Dodge Street School (ungraded)—Prof. Orester A. Brownson, teacher.

MONTHLY SALARIES PAID.

Principals of High and Ward Schools	$150 00
Male assistants in High School, average	85 00
Female assistants in High School, average	50 00
German teacher	45 00
Female teachers First Ward School, average	36 30
Female teachers Third Ward School, average	38 08
Female teachers Fourth Ward School, average	38 61
Female teachers Fifth Ward School, average	38 21
Female teachers Couler Avenue School, average	35 00
Female teachers West Dubuque School, average	30 00
Female teachers South Dodge Street School, average	37 50
Male teachers in West Dubuque and Dodge Street Schools, each	60 00
Special German teachers in Ward Schools, each	25 00

The female teachers are paid according to grade of certificate and time of service. This accounts for the difference in the average payments to teachers in the several schools. Sixty of the seventy-one teachers of the regular corps received their education in the public schools of this city. The reader will please note that fact.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools at the present time is 3,153.

Monthly enrollment, 5,950; average daily attendance, 2,695.

The present value of school property is stated at about $160,000.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

German Theological Presbyterian Seminary.—Some twenty-five years ago, the Rev. A. Van Vliet, Pastor of a small German Presbyterian church at Dubuque, appreciated the urgent need of an evangelical ministry among the Germans in the United States. They were mostly as sheep without a shepherd, or, what was worse, under the influence of bad men.

After considering the subject, Mr. Van Vliet determined to seek young men who were suitable and willing to enter upon the work, and educate them for the ministry, with the assurance that the Presbytery would license them in due time. He began with two young men, and this was the small beginning from which the present institution has arisen. Instruction was first given in the parsonage, and, in a few years, a small lot, 25x120 feet, on which were two small frame buildings, was purchased for the purpose. The number of students grew from two to eighteen, when the Rev. G. Moery, a former student, was selected

as an assistant and contributed to the success of the institution, by his self-denying labors.

As years rolled by, the accommodations again became too small, and, in the summer of 1872, the Episcopal Seminary, at the head of Iowa street, was purchased for $10,000. It is beautifully situated, surrounded by some of the most elegant private residences in the city, and will afford ample accommodations for an extended period.

For a number of years, the school was under the Presbytery of Dubuque, and Dane, Wisconsin, being managed by a Board of Directors, elected by each Presbytery. In 1865, it was placed in care of the General Assembly, under whose control it still remains. Since its humble beginning, forty-five young men have been educated for the ministry, seventy churches have been organized and many preaching stations established. Thousands have heard the word through the ministry of those whom this humble institution has sent out, yet the needs have not been lessened nor the opportunities diminished.

The course includes the system of education which obtains in modern schools and colleges, supplemented by a theological curriculum, requiring the services of three professors, and necessitating seven years from the date of matriculation until completed.

There are twenty-nine students at present enrolled, and the property is valued at $15,000.

The Faculty is as follows: Rev. A. C. Smith, of Galena, President; Rev. J. Conzett, Professor of Theology; Rev. A. J. Schlager, of Biblical and Oriental Literature; Rev. G. Moery, Instructor in Academical Department.

St. Joseph's College.—The pressing need of an institution capable of furnishing a higher grade of Catholic education was the origin of this school of learning, which was opened in September, 1873, by Rt. Rev. John Hennessy. It was located at the corner of Fourteenth and Prairie streets, and the Rev. W. Downey installed as President, with the Revs. P. Burke and F. E. Moore among its professors. In 1877, the Rev. P. J. McGrath, still serving, succeeded Father Downey, and the school flourished with each succeeding year.

Finally, the increasing number of students obliged the officers to erect enlarged quarters, which were finished ready for use January 1, 1879. These occupy the old site, consisting of a five-story brick, 100x50, with mansard roof, presenting an attractive appearance, and fitted up with all modern appliances.

The course of instruction was divided into three departments, preparatory, commercial and classical, and each department is well patronized by students from Iowa, as also from the neighboring States. The present number is 100.

The Professors are Revs. P. J. McGrath, President, P. Leahy, Vice President, F. X. Feuerstein, Master of Discipline, J. Kuemper, J. Toohil, R. Power and several lay instructors. The board and tuition is stated at $190 per annum.

St. Joseph's Academy.—An institution conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is located at the corner of Thirteenth and Main streets, and dates its origin to 1844, when the Order, coming hither from Philadelphia under the auspices of the Rev. T. J. Donaghoe, Vicar General of the Dubuque diocese, established a convent on the Key West road, nine miles from the city, the first convent in the West. A school was opened here, patronized by the growing generation of the vicinity, and continued until 1858, when it was removed to the present site of St. Joseph's College, at the head of Fourteenth street.

In 1868, the quarters now in use were purchased of Judge Dyer for $18,000, the institution chartered in 1869, and in 1870 additions were made costing about $2,000. The scholastic year begins on the first Mondays of September and February respectively, and the course of studies embraces departments of music, vocal and instrumental; art and academic, the latter including the ordinary and higher branches.

The Sisters are at present building an institution at the head of Mineral street, which will be completed in September, and cost $25,000. This will be appropriated to the uses of a boarding-school, the institute on Main street being reserved for day scholars.

The school is under the direction of twenty Sisters of the Order, and the daily attendance is represented at 150 pupils.

St. Mary's School, in the parish of St. Raphael, was first established in 1843 by Bishop Loras, under whose direction Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary, from Philadelphia, officiated as teachers. At that early day, though the town of Dubuque was rapidly approaching the dignity of a city, there were few places appropriate to parochial or district schools. St. Mary's found quarters, however, in a house near the corner of Third and Locust streets, where the school was maintained until 1864. About that time, the Bishop of the diocese removed from the domicile south of the cathedral to his present edifice, and the house thus vacated was at once occupied by the Sisters of St. Mary with their school for girls, to which uses the building has been since dedicated.

The course of instruction embraces a complete English course, with music, the languages and elegant accomplishments, taught with such perfection in Catholic schools. It is under the direction of twelve Sisters of the Order, and enjoys an average attendance of 250 pupils daily.

Academy of Visitation.—The Convent and Academy of Visitation, located at the corner of Julien avenue and Alta Vista street, is comparatively a new institute in Dubuque, though one of the oldest religious orders in America.

The order was founded by St. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva, in 1610, at Annecy, Savoy. During the lifetime of its first Superioress, Ste. Jane Frances Frenus, Baroness de Chantal, the convents of the order in Europe numbered seventy-two. Since then, it has extended its branches all over the world.

The first community of the order in America was established at Georgetown, D. C., in 1793, from which the remaining branches in this country have sprung. Among these, the Convent of Visitation in St. Louis (the mother house of the community in this city) was established in 1844, and has always been regarded as one of the leading institutions in the West.

The institute was established in Dubuque October 26, 1871, at the corner of Third and Locust streets, where it remained until 1879, when it was removed to the present site—the property, originally owned by Gen. G. W. Jones, having been purchased by Bishop Hennessy from H. T. McNulty, in July, 1875, for $10,000—in which quiet and sacred recluse the work of education is successfully proceeding.

The academy embraces five departments—senior, academic, intermediate, preparatory and primary—requiring three years to complete, and the scholastic curriculum comprehends the useful, as also the ornamental, branches of learning, for the complete familiarity with which the Sisters of Visitation are justly accredited. The school year is divided into two sessions, with examinations at the close of each, in January and June.

The roster of pupils at present writing includes sixty names.

Baylies' Commercial College was founded twenty-two years ago, by A. Baylies, Jr., who was one of the first men in the Northwest to establish a school of this character. He founded Baylies & Lincoln's Commercial College in Milwaukee, in 1855, and Baylies' Commercial College in Dubuque, in 1858. In 1859, the College was incorporated under the laws of Iowa, with A. Baylies as President. In 1862, C. Baylies was associated in the management of the College, succeeding to the presidency upon the death of A. Baylies, which occurred in Boston on the 2d day of August, 1863, and, during the following year, the institution was greatly enlarged and improved to accommodate the constantly increasing number of pupils. In 1865, a Telegraph Department, under the direction of F. I. Benson, was added, with complete sets of instruments and is a prominent feature of the enterprise.

During the years which followed, frequent visits were indulged to colleges located at the East, additions made to the course of study, and actual business introduced, in order to combine theory with practice, and secure the highest development of business training. The attendance, since 1871, aggregates upward of two thousand five hundred pupils, which clearly shows the steady increase and growing popularity of the institution. In 1873, Prof. C. S. Chapman was placed in charge of the Penmanship Department, and his collection of "pen work" is one of the largest and best in the United States.

In 1875, the College was removed into new and elegant rooms, built and arranged expressly for the institution, at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, and, in 1877, a complete English Department was added.

The institution has competed for prizes in all fairs of prominence held throughout the West, and, in 1878, captured fifteen diplomas in addition to two silver medals awarded at the Illinois State Fair.

The scholastic curriculum embraces book-keeping, penmanship, English literature, law, the German and French languages, architecture and phonography, and the school is regarded as one of the most reliable, thorough and desirable in the West.

THE PRESS.

The Archimedean lever which moves the world, first found an abiding-place in Dubuque, and has maintained its ascendency throughout the county from the days when composition and press-work, comparatively new dispensations, were difficult means for the dissemination of news, up to the present day; and it always will. This great unbridled tongue of the universe, the educator of mankind; this molder and formulator of religion, morality and public administration, will assert its superiority so long as freedom and a republican form of government survive the efforts of ambition tending toward centralization and despotism. But if the republic should, in the future, perhaps beyond the power of patriots to prevent, become resolved into an empire, the press will survive its fall, for the press is the estate of the people and mightier than the government, in the good it dispenses.

Editors who discharge the high trust committed to their care faithfully are the salt of the earth, the wisest, purest and bravest of human leaders, in whose hands the destinies of the country are safe; wise in their appreciation of the situation at critical times; pure in their devotion to the cause of justice, and brave beyond comparison. No other trade, profession or art has developed a more gallant body of men, or men who have more perfectly illustrated true heroism, than the journalists of America. They have indexed the character of the fraternity on the battle-field, in the scourged city, and, as victims of an unlawful inquisition, suffering imprisonment in defense of honest convictions.

So, too, the reporters—the men who succeed to important professional trusts—they are equally brave and deserving. They command confidence and advancement; it is never purchased, as some wealthy parent concludes, in his belief that money is the royal road for a son to pursue in the direction of editorial eminence. The true reporter—he who has a "nose for news," can distinguish between news and unpalatable platitudes, and possesses the knack of properly presenting his collections—like the true poet, is born, not made. His articles are read because they supply a demand, when the finished theses of a man educated at Cambridge or Heidelberg are committed to forgetfulness.

As there is no royal road to mathematics, so there can be no business so entirely independent of a similar route as the publication of a paper, from the genial "comp" to the managing editor.

The printer—what can be said of him more than has been written by that accomplished journalist, poet and gentleman, Benjamin F. Taylor, formerly of the Chicago press? "The printer," he writes, "is the adjutant of thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can—that can warm a heart as no hope — that word 'we,' with a hand-in-hand warmth in it, for the author and printer are engineers together. Engineers, indeed! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that range to this, whereby they bombard ages yet to be?

"There at the 'case' he stands, and marshals into line the forces armed for truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with the ring of spear on shield thereon, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to move gradually on to the 'latest syllable of recorded time.' This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

"The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs, toil. Oh, it is NOT work, but a sublime rite that he is performing, when he thus 'sights' the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile e'er before described—fling into the bosom of an age yet unborn. He throws off his coat indeed; we but wonder, the rather, that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground.

"A little song was uttered somewhere, long ago—it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star—it died upon the ear. But the printer caught it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he equips it anew with wings, and he sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flies forth into the future with the olive branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

"How the type have built up the broken arches in the bridge of time! How they render the brave utterances beyond the pilgrims audible and eloquent—hardly fettering the free spirit, but moving—not a word, not a syllable lost in the whirl of the world—moving in connected paragraph and period, down the lengthening line of years.

"Some men find poetry, but they do not look for it as men do for nuggets of gold; they see it in nature's own handwriting, that so few know how to read, and they render it into English. Such are the poems for a twilight hour and a nook in the heart; we may lie under the trees when we read them, and watch the gloaming, and see the faces in the clouds, in the pauses; we may read them when the winter coals are glowing, and the volume may slip from the forgetful hand, and still, like evening bells, the melodious thoughts will ring on."

The history of the first newspaper and printing press in Iowa was thus detailed in the columns of the *Herald*, in the year 1869:

"To John King, of Dubuque, belongs the honor of engaging alone in the first newspaper enterprise in what is now Iowa. He came here from Ohio in 1834, and, having the foresight to perceive that 'Dubuque's lead mines' would attract the elements that would eventually build a prosperous city, he determined, in the fall of 1836, to establish a newspaper in the mining village of Dubuque. He passed the following winter in Ohio, and, in the spring of 1836, went to Cincinnati and purchased a Smith hand-press and the necessary type and material to publish what would now be considered a small weekly paper. The discretion which led him to discover the value of a newspaper in building up Dubuque, led to another discovery—that he wanted a good man to set type and help edit the paper. He found a young man at Chillicothe adapted to his purpose. He was William Cary Jones, afterward a successful editor and publisher in New Orleans, a son-in-law of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and subsequently an eminent lawyer in San Francisco, where he died in 1867. Mr. Jones was Judge King's principal assistant the first year. He also imported Andrew Keesecker from Galena. He also set up the first type in Iowa, in the words, 'The Linwoods,' a story which occupied the most of the first page of the first number of the Dubuque *Visitor*, the motto of which paper was, 'Truth our Guide—the Public Good our Aim;' the date, 'Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin Territory, May 11, 1836.'

The paper changed owners several times, and the name was changed to the *Iowa News*, under which name it went down, and the material was sold in 1842 to a stock company and removed to Lancaster, Wis., where the *Grant County Herald* was established, which was at one time edited by the Hon. H. A. Wiltse, for many years a prominent citizen of Dubuque, and afterward Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin.

"A few years later, J. M. Goodhue determined to establish the first paper in Minnesota. He purchased the same old press, conveyed it in the winter to the Mississippi, and moved it by ox power on the ice to St. Paul, where it was for a long time used to print his St. Paul *Pioneer*.

"In 1858, the old press, after twenty-two years' service, was placed on wheels, and, again by ox-power, hauled over the prairies, through the forests, around the lakes and through streams, to Sioux City Falls, a town on Big Sioux River, in what is now called Dacotah Territory, about fifteen miles from the southeast corner of Minnesota, and within a mile or two of the northwest corner of Iowa. Here was printed, in that year, the first paper in that Territory, then unorganized. The paper was called the *Dacotah Democrat*, edited by Samuel Albrecht. In the fall of 1862, the town was burned by the Sioux Indians, who killed many of the inhabitants, and rendered the place desolate for many years. The small building containing the press was among those burned. The 'bed' of the press was warped by the heat, its 'lever' was stopped for the last time, it had given its last 'impression,' and lay among the ruins of Sioux City Falls.

"This old pioneer press, therefore. printed the first newspaper on the immediate banks of the Mississippi, the first in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dacotah Territory. It was worked over twenty years in the valley of the Mississippi before it became the first press in the great valley of the Missouri, and yet the old press, associated so intimately with the settlement and development of four States and Territories, was manufactured in the first of the Northwestern States only forty years ago."

In August, 1841, the *Miners' Express* was established in Dubuque by Avery Thomas, who afterward had his name changed by legislative enactment to that of Lewis A. Thomas, still a resident of Dubuque. In the following spring or summer, he sold the establishment to A. Keesecker and D. S. Wilson, who sold to George Greene.

In 1844, the late Hon. H. H. Houghton, for many years the able and distinguished editor of the Galena *Gazette*, came to Dubuque and established the first Whig or opposition paper—the others, up to that time, having all been Democratic—and called it the *Iowa Transcript*, but in a few months he sold out to W. W. Hamilton and Henry Wharton, who ran it for a few months, when Mr. Hamilton retired, and the paper was continued by Wharton & McCraney, Orlando McCraney becoming the junior partner. Mr. McCraney soon tired of the business and sold to a Mr. Hill, who, with Mr. Wharton, sold the press and fixtures to the Hon. William Vandever, who removed the same to Rock Island.

The next newspaper venture was that of A. P. Wood, Esq., still a resident of the city, who brought material from Iowa City, and started the Dubuque *Tribune*.

The next paper was established in 1848 by Orlando McCraney, and was called at first the *Democratic Telegraph*, although the paper was from the first a staunch Whig paper, and supported Zachary Taylor for President. This paper was for a time edited by W. W. Coriell, but soon came under the sole management of Mr. McCraney, who continued its publication until 1852, when he sold the good will and subscription list to A. P. Wood, of the *Tribune*, and removed the material to Fairfield, Iowa, and there established the Fairfield *Ledger*, which paper is now the third oldest paper in the State, never having changed hands but twice.

It should be added that the first daily papers published in Iowa are claimed, first, for a daily published by H. D. La Crossit in Muscatine, which lasted but two weeks, and, second, for the *Tribune*, published in Dubuque in 1851. The *Iowa Visitor* is mentioned in the history of the Dubuque *Herald*.

The Herald was first issued as a weekly and semi-weekly on the 19th day of April, 1851, by Harrison H. Holt, D. A. Mahony (since deceased), W. A. Adams and A. A. White. Its success was instant and pronounced, and, on the 4th of July of that year, its popularity was further augmented by the issue of a daily edition. In the same year, the death of Mr. White created a vacancy in the force of pioneers to whom belongs the distinguished honor of having published the first daily paper put forth in the State of Iowa, which was filled by F. J. Stanton, who also purchased the interest of Dr. Holt, Mr. Adams disposing of his claims to the same purchaser. Later, Messrs. Mahony and Dorr purchased the interest of Mr. Stanton, and, for a number of years, wielded the editorial quill.

The paper of that day would scarcely be recognized as a city production in this age of improvement and progress; nevertheless, it was eagerly sought after, and played its part in the drama of life, attended by success and applause. The *Herald* was a folio of ordinary dimensions, with seven columns to the page, and issued to subscribers for $5 per year, "in advance."

On the 19th of May, 1853, it was decorated with a "hat band," beneath which was promulgated that the paper would be "devoted to the vindication of the rights of the people and the interests of the Northwest." The announcement was also made that the *Herald* had been appointed the official organ of the city, and would thereafter publish the Council proceedings and city ordinances.

With the issue of October 27, 1854, the name is changed from the *Herald* to the *Express and Herald*, caused by a consolidation of these two papers, the result of a compromise, says the editor. For over three years there had existed an unpleasant controversy between the *Miner's Express* and the Dubuque *Herald*. This dissension had grown and spread, until it culminated in the election to Congress of a man whom the paper denounced as totally unfit for the position. Under this condition of things, a compromise of the differences existing between members of the party, seemed to be demanded. The union and consolidation of the organs in Dubuque, representing the two divisions of the party, was, of course, the first and paramount object to be attained. This was brought about by mutual concessions between the proprietors of both establishments. The proprietors state that nothing shall be spared in the future to render the paper a sound and faithful exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, and thereby to merit its confidence and support.

Though this announcement was promulgated October 27, the first edition of the combined venture was put out on the day previous, when Mr. J. B. Dorr published his retirement from the editorial management, though, in a business point of view, his interest remained the same as theretofore. The paper was enlarged, the price increased to $7 per annum, and improvements so numerous completed that the *new dispensation* appeared, even to the manner born, as something not only calculated to illustrate the intellectual resources of its readers, but to please the most fastidious of Locofocos in politics, but it was, and continues to be, Democratic, without compromise or according concessions. W. H. Merritt and D. A. Mahony were advertised as the responsible editors, though the paper was published under the firm name of Merritt, Mahony & Dorr.

On Tuesday morning, August 28, 1855, Mr. D.A. Mahony resigned his connection with the *Express and Herald*, and accompanied his valedictory with the statement that the future management of the paper devolved upon Messrs. Dorr and Merritt, his late partners, for whom it would be to say, what its future course would be, though he had no doubt the paper would be made still more deserving of the patronage of the community than it ever had been.

The new firm, in commenting upon Mr. Mahony's retirement, observed that they parted with him, from the management of the editorial department, with more regret than had been experienced for many a day. As the editor of a public journal, he had been fearless and independent in the advocacy of an enlightened policy and the denunciation of wrong and error. He had exhibited more of that versatility of talent and genius, which is required for conducting a journal devoted to the discussion of so great a variety of topics as come under the consideration of the editor of an American newspaper, than, perhaps, any man who has occupied any similar position in the West, certainly in the State of Iowa. The highest compliment is paid to his ability and conscientious sincerity, and the hope is expressed, that, when he shall have been restored in health and vigor, he will again aid to enlighten and instruct the readers of the *Herald and Express.*

The paper was thereafter, and until May 3, 1856, ornamented with a headline, in full-face lower case, signifying that the proprietary, as also the editorial interest in the *Express and Herald*, was controlled by J. B. Dorr & Co. After the date above mentioned, the firm name disappeared, though retained on the weekly ; the daily appearing to have been continued without the name of any responsible editor as piloting its course, or able to furnish such satisfaction as

an aggrieved subscriber not unfrequently seeks. Without a head, so to speak, it supported Buchanan and Breckenridge during the campaign of 1856, and urged the Cincinnati platform as a solution of the woes which were thought to threaten the country. When the result was made known without doubt, the *Herald* rejoiced, because it was the confirmation of a popular nomination; because it elevated a great and good man to the highest office in the gift of the Republic, and because it proclaimed the complete establishment of a principle upon which rests the fabric of our institutions—the principle of self-government.

On the morning of October 5, 1856, the firm name of J. B. Dorr & Co. as publishers is restored, also the *locum in tenens*, to wit, Globe Building, corner of Fifth and Main streets, its birth-place, by the way.

As the paper increased in years and strength, its appearance as an exhibition of journalistic excellence and typographical art proportionately improved. Business became brisk, and the time of the editor so generously trespassed upon by other duties and professional engagements, that in March, 1857, an advertisement appears at the head of the editorial page, notifying ambitious Faber drivers, and young men whose fathers, being wealthy, conclude that the divinity which shaped the ends of their progeny, intended them for the managing editors of a cosmopolitan paper, that an assistant editor would be negotiated with. He must be a gentleman of ability and have had some experience in the editorial profession; in addition, his political sentiments must be thoroughly Democratic, of which he must furnish unexceptional references in addition to credentials as to character, ability, industry and political antecedents.

The editorials, as the reader will conclude, were Democratic of the straitest sect, aggressive, yet dignified; the telegraph and city news were such as to attract attention, and the genial "ad" which maketh the editor's heart to warm and his entire composition to rejoice, was neither stinted, nor, as would seem to the uninitiated, unremunerative. The prosperity of the paper was evident to the casual observer, and if doubt existed up to October, 1857, that doubt must have been dissipated, when, on the morning of the 7th of that month, the *Express* and *Herald* appeared in new garments, enlarged two columns and otherwise as "spick and span" as a bridegroom before the altar.

Early in 1858, the "Molly Maguires," of which so much has been quoted during late years, so many having been arrested for murder in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, tried and executed, and otherwise disposed of—first came to the surface, and were accused of being Democrats, or affiliating with the Democratic party. The *E. and H.* denied this in an editorial, which was generally copied over the country, of which the following syllabus is republished:

NEW SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY.

We regret to learn that a new political society, called the "Molly Maguires," has been formed in Philadelphia, and it is stated that the members are chiefly Irishmen claiming membership with the Democratic party.

This society cannot meet the approbation of the Democratic party; on the contrary, it will meet its stern and emphatic disapprobation, and it is to be hoped that this will have the effect of crushing it at once.

Democracy cannot recognize or indorse any secret, oath-bound political society, as the principle is contrary to its doctrines in every respect. It has always maintained that such combinations are most dangerous to our free institutions, as they have the tendency to take away from men their dearest rights of franchise, uncontrolled save by their own sense of right, and to make them mere machines in the hands of an unprincipled clique or party.

We had supposed that our foreign fellow-citizens of Philadelphia had seen enough of the bigoted and fanatical Know-Nothing party, to deter them from entangling themselves in any

oath-bound political society. They have seen that party spring up like Jonah's gourd, and, after a brief and unnatural growth, signalized by scenes which all good citizens would wish expunged from the history of our country, have seen it wither and languish under the indignant condemnation of the people.

If our foreign-born citizens form these secret political societies, no matter how good the principles, it will have the effect of encouraging Know-Nothingism by inciting them to renewed efforts.

Democracy knows no concealment of doctrines, its principles are published fearlessly and boldly to the world; and to all who range themselves under its broad banner, whether native or foreign born, their political rights will be fearlessly and faithfully guarded. We hope that all true Democrats will avoid such dangerous combinations, as they must always meet the condemnation of our party.

The eleventh volume, begun on January 4, 1859, evidenced a reduction in the size of the paper, though the price remained as of old, and the circulation was quoted at 1,100. It should be stated, that, during the previous June, one column had been "cut off," without vouchsafing an explanation, and the same policy was pursued in the second reduction.

January 1, 1860, the paper appears as the Dubuque *Herald*, that title having been substituted for the *Express and Herald*, still under the control of J. B. Dorr & Co., and floating the name of Stephen A. Douglas at its editorial mast-head, as the *Herald's* candidate for the Presidency.

J. B. Dorr & Co. continued in charge of the *Herald* until May 8, 1860, when its sale was effected to D. A. Mahony, who assumed the editorship on that date, and became responsible for its political, local and personal utterances. The paper, he announced, was a medium for the communication of interesting intelligence; would aim to remain in the front ranks; its devotion to local interests would be a distinctive feature; as a political organ it would recognize, as sound and fundamental, the principles of political economy and constitutional liberty, which had become characteristic doctrines of the Democratic party. In short, the paper would be devoted to the cultivation of advantages which were within the grasp of Dubuque, and only needed cultivation to develop into sources of wealth.

Eleven days after taking charge, Mr. Mahony associated Andrew Keesecker (the pioneer printer of Iowa), as a partner, and the firm was thereafter known as Mahony & Keesecker, with Franc B. Wilkie, now associate editor on the Chicago *Times*, as city editor. In the campaign of 1860, the *Herald* hailed the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas as a glorious event in the history of the country, and extended him the most ardent support until his defeat became an acknowledged fact.

During July, 1860, the firm name was taken down, and D. A. Mahony, successor to J. B. Dorr & Co., announced as the proprietor, with D. A. Mahony and J. B. Dorr as editors. On November 7 following, Mr. Dorr withdrew, leaving Mr. Mahony sole editor and proprietor, and so remaining until November 29, 1860, when James Brown and John Hodnett were published as partners. The firm of D. A. Mahony & Co. was continued until early in 1862, when Brown disposed of his interest to Mr. Mahony, who, in the fall of that year, received Stilson Hutchins, subsequently editor of the St. Louis *Times*, and now of the Washington *Post*, as a partner. This was a year of arbitrary arrests, and it will be remembered that Mr. Mahony was one of the victims, spending three months in the Capitol prison at Washington City for criticising the conduct of the war.

In the fall of 1863, Mr. Hutchins leased the interest of Mahony & Hodnett for a term of years, but waived his rights the following spring, when the paper was sold to Patrick Robb, M. M. Ham and F. M. Ziebach, who conducted it under the firm name of Patrick Robb & Co., until January 13, 1865,

when M. M. Ham and D. D. W. Carver purchased the office, and have since owned and conducted the *Herald.*

A writer on the subject of the press observes, that second only to the coming of the first white man was the establishment of the first newspaper. On the 11th day of May, 1836, there was but one newspaper in Iowa, the first number being published that day. John King, a former active and enterprising citizen of Dubuque, early in May bought a type and press, and on the day above cited issued the first number of the Dubuque *Visitor*, less than thirty years before the first newspaper in the Mississippi Valley was published in St. Louis, the lineal descendant of which is the daily and weekly now known as the St. Louis *Republican.*

Previous to November, 1873, the *Herald* was published at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. During that month, it was moved to the *Herald* Building, corner of Sixth and Locust streets, in the occupation of which it has since continued. The architecture of the building is mainly Gothic, embracing a few points of the Romanesque, giving its facade a substantial and imposing appearance. The facade is 84 feet in depth, and has an altitude of 55 feet from the basement, presenting a lofty and solid flanking of red brick upon Sixth street. The exterior wall is ribbed with a belting course of stone over the first story, level with the first tier of joists, also a molding course running below the window caps in each of the succeeding upper stories. The cornice is surmounted with brick capping adornments and dentals beneath it. The Gothic windows are capped with plain cut stone, with an ornament of brick paneling below, and entrance to the building is obtained through a handsome Gothic doorway, opening into the counting-room, at the summit of a flight of stone steps.

The basement of the building descends thirteen feet below the level of the street, and is divided into two compartments; a press-room, containing the steam engine and power press, a paper-room, and a room for general storage purposes.

The first floor is occupied with the counting-room and editorial department. The walls are richly frescoed, and the interior furnishing is complete in every detail.

The second story is devoted to the job-printing department exclusively, and is one of the busiest portions of the building. Here all the composition for job work is done, and numerous presses, driven by steam power, are in constant operation. The third story contains the newspaper news-room and bindery; it contains two capacious rooms, one 36x28, and the other 44x28 feet. The walls of the story are thirteen feet high, and the rooms are lighted by sixteen windows.

The lot on which the office is situated was purchased by the proprietors of the *Herald* in December, 1872, and ground for the erection of the building broken on the 10th of May following; the excavation was made by J. J. Lenehan, and the building erected under the supervision of Heer & Nascher, architects. The material used in its erection, so far as could be, was obtained in Dubuque, the work was done by Dubuque mechanics, and the money expended in carrying the undertaking to a satisfactory conclusion was wholly paid to Dubuque artisans. The *Herald* building is complete in every particular, first class in all respects, and considered among the ornaments of the city. The cost of the building and ground is stated at $25,000; the amount invested in the enterprise, $75,000.

The editorial force is as follows: M. M. Ham, editor in chief; R. V. Shurly, city editor, and J. R. Scott, commercial.

The Times.—The Dubuque *Times* owes its origin to a joint-stock company, who incorporated themselves in 1857, with design of establishing a Republican journal. There was then no Republican daily newspaper in the northern half of the State, and there is none other than the *Times* now, save the *Journal* at Sioux City, 326 miles west of Dubuque. The first number of the projected *Times* was issued June 15, 1857, Dr. George G. Lyon, editor. In May, 1858, a re-incorporation was had, with added incorporators, but the historic "hard times" of that year compelled it to suspend publication after fifteen months of struggling existence.

Near the close of 1858 Mr. Frank W. Palmer (now Postmaster at Chicago), E. W. Upham and C. A. Gilmore purchased the material, and soon thereafter resuscitated the *Times*, issuing a daily and weekly edition. The steady improvement in business affairs, the marvelous increase in the settlement of the northern half of the State, together with energetic and enterprising management, combined to assure permanent success. In 1861, Mr. Palmer retired from the firm, he having been elected State printer. In June of the next year, Mr. G. T. Stewart, formerly of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, purchased the paper, and continued as publisher and editor until April, 1864, when he sold it to Charles Aldrich and W. S. Peterson. Col. M. S. Barnes purchased the property in 1867; and, in July, Philip Ryan became half-owner, the firm name being Barnes & Ryan, which continued until September, 1870. Mr. Jacob Rich then bought the moiety of Mr. Barnes, and the firm became Rich & Ryan, the former being editor. Under this management the *Times* steadily grew in influence, strength and popularity, and has become one of the leading journals of Iowa. In the last hours of 1873, Mr. Ryan died, and on the 1st of the succeeding March, M. C. Woodruff became owner of the Ryan interest, the firm now being Rich & Woodruff, the principal editorial work devolving upon the latter, as Mr. Rich was employed as pension agent for this district. In October, 1875, Mr. H. A. Perkins, State binder, and now of the Sioux City *Journal*, purchased the Rich interest in the *Times*, and for two years the firm was Woodruff & Perkins, the former being managing editor. In October, 1877, Mr. Perkins sold to M. C. Woodruff, F. H. Carberry and Albert Jordan, who, as "the Dubuque *Times* Company," have since been proprietors—Mr. Woodruff, editor.

Five years ago the *Daily Times* was enlarged to its present size of thirty-six columns, and has since been second in size to no other daily in Iowa. The weekly has also been several times enlarged, until now it is the largest in the State, being a twelve-page quarto of seventy-two columns. Its field is Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, Western Wisconsin and Northwestern Illinois, where it has no Republican daily competitor. This field being overwhelmingly Republican, politically, the high standing and influence of the *Times* are obvious and undisputed. Its circulation exceeds that of any other paper in Northern Iowa, in consequence of which it has been designated under State law as an official paper of both the city and the county of Dubuque. The *Times* enjoys a good degree of prosperity, which is steadily increasing as the result of a constantly increasing circulation, and owes no man a dollar.

The Dubuque Daily Telegraph.—This latest successful venture in the field of Dubuque journalism made its first formal appearance as a candidate for popular favor on the 5th of July, 1870, under the mentorship of J. P. Quigley and S. D. Rich, with S. D. Rich as editor in chief, John Flynn associate, John S. Murphy, city editor, and Daniel O'Reagan as foreman in the composing-room.

J. S. Wilson

DUBUQUE.

Previous to its debut on the journalistic stage, it had commanded public attention as the disseminator of Fenian intelligence, and deserved so well of its patrons that the "dodger," as it was regarded, materialized at the date above indicated, though the type and office fixtures then belonged to Mrs. Laura Knowlton. These, however, were purchased by Quigley & Rich for $800; they also procured new type, a Washington press, and the equipments usual to a printing office, when the fun began.

The first issue met with a success that was gratifying, but, the support promised failing to be forthcoming, a month's experience convinced the publishers that the receipts were insufficient for two, and Mr. Quigley sold out to Rich, who continued the experiment *solus* for a short time, when he, too, sold out to M. M. Trumbull. The vendee found out in one week that his investment would not realize adequate returns, and he sold it to James Hughes, since deceased, by whom, in conjunction with the typos, editors and "the devil," the paper was run on the co-operative plan, continuing several months. At the expiration of this period of probation, so to speak, a sale of the paper was effected to D. A. Mahony, under the date of June 10, 1871, a veteran writer and editor, the founder of the Dubuque *Herald*, and identified with the Fourth Estate in Iowa for thirty years.

During the previous administrations, the paper had been of the Independent order politically, and, with a view to increase its influence and pecuniary returns, this school of journalism had been duplicated in a weekly, which first found expression on New Year's Day, 1871.

The paper was at that time a folio, 18x24, containing seven columns to the page, and typographically acceptable to the most fastidious. These features were retained by Mr. Mahony upon assuming command, and, during a partnership of upward of seven years, he has not in any particular varied from his original design of making the *Telegraph* a paper for the people, devoted to their rights and interests in every particular. Politically it has not depended upon the platforms of either party, but adopted the views which its editor has thought best for the people. It has advocated reform in the administration of government, national, State and municipal; a reduction of expenses and the consequent reduction of taxation, which not only retards prosperity among the people, but promotes corruption in the government. In short, it has specially endeavored to effect reforms and changes, and to better, in every possible way, the condition of the people. That it has succeeded in accomplishing this ultimatum, is apparent from the encouragement and patronage it has received, and the widespread influence it exerts.

After ten months' labor, Mr. Mahony realized the utter impossibility of attempting, single-handed, to continue the undertaking, which had grown into comparatively huge proportions, and, on April 1, 1872, he accepted the services of Michael Brady as business manager, Mr. Mahony remaining editor-in-chief, and urging the measures of reform which have since crystallized and been recognized as indispensable to a republican form of government. About that time, the Reformers at Cincinnati nominated Horace Greeley; this the paper regarded as the best thing that could be done. He was a man, its editor insisted, who had been opposed to corruption and jobbery in Government departments and offices. He was, and had been, philosophically a protectionist, because he believed that theory of political economy to be most promotive of success to American industry. In most other respects except this the paper agreed with the candidate, and pledged its hearty support, doubting not that

the Cincinnati Convention would be true to its origin and to the public sentiment which brought it into being. It would enter the campaign for Mr. Greeley on reform principles, for reform purposes, and with the hope of restoring to its former power, through his Presidency, whatever remained undestroyed of constitutional government, and on that basis reconstruct the shattered fabric of republican empire. With the enunciation of this postulate, the *Telegraph* began the campaign, and continued its battle for reform until the re-election of Grant dissipated the possibility of success for the hero of Chappaqua.

Previous to that date the paper had been enlarged, one column added to each page, and other improvements perfected, by which its hold on the public was materially strengthened, and its claims to consideration and liberal patronage made more secure. The adoption of principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, the support of Mr. Greeley and the advocacy of reform in all the departments of the Government, attracted increased admiration for the *Telegraph* throughout the West, and materially added to the number of subscribers who sought an exposition of the true principles applicable to a republican form of government. Greeley was defeated, the people were beaten, observed its editor, when commenting on the re-election of Grant, but the fight made by the *Telegraph* was so sincere, so bold and so effective, that the friends who gathered round it then, still entertain the grateful regard its course inspired, and are among its most ardent supporters to-day. By the defeat of the Liberals, thought the editor, "The principles of free, honest government are stricken down, and power stands erect and triumphant over the prostrate body of popular liberty, gloating at its victory and mocking the idea that the people rule."

On Saturday, July 5, 1873, the *Telegraph* celebrated its third birthday; three years previous it had been ushered into the newspaper world, and proved more of a success than its projectors had anticipated. The position assumed had been held against all competitors. This indicated that it was appreciated by the people at a value that was gratifying. The paper passed through the trials, dangers and diseases of journalistic childhood, and was entitled to a place among the established journals of the day. The publishers claimed that the *Telegraph* stood side by side with the oldest established journals in the city, and a shoulder in advance of all of them in circulation, business reputation and influence. It had been an independent journal, such as the people look to for the truth in fact, the reliable in news, the sound in principle, the safe in politics. Such it continued to be, the advocate of the people's rights, the avenger of their wrongs, the promoter of their interests. Its circulation increased. The advertising columns were more than generously patronized. The editorials were of a character that commanded public attention, and its locals sharp, spicy and entertaining. Mr. Mahony, it was claimed by his readers, was in advance of his contemporaries, and, having once taken a stand in support of a principle, or the advocacy of measures, he maintained his position without variation or retreat.

When the Greenback movement first manifested itself, the *Telegraph* became one of the most ardent advocates of the policy suggested, in the Northwest. Its editor argued that people who give no thought to the condition of the country, except to what it was, or to the causes which produced results felt, were not aware of what had entailed the prevailing poverty of the country. Reasoning backward from effect to cause, the first thing that arrested the reasoner's attention was that hundreds of thousands of people were out of employment, and, idleness being poverty, the poverty of the country could be traced to this

idleness. A million and more of people were out of employment. This million, if employed, would earn a million dollars a day, which is lost to the country. Industry was wealth, and the labor of a million of people being taken out of industrial pursuits, lessens, to the extent of what that people would earn, the wealth of the nation. This, then, is one of the causes of the prevailing poverty.

But this enforced idleness of so many people was the effect of another cause. What was that cause? The contraction of the currency, the lessening of the means to do business. This contraction had been effected, first by withdrawing from circulation the Government currency, and second by the demonetization of silver, and thereby putting out of use as money silver coin, except for change. The acts of Congress had produced idleness among the people and the distress and poverty consequent upon that idleness, etc.

These conclusions seemed irresistible to the editor of the *Telegraph*, and have since obtained in his management of the paper, it being to-day an Independent Greenback organ of the most uncompromising type.

In the campaign of 1876, the *Telegraph* advocated the support of Tilden, preferring his election to a continuance in power of the Republican party. In the nomination of Hayes, "that party had accomplished a victory over itself. The convention had not the hardihood to nominate Blaine; it did not dare to nominate Conkling or Morton, and could not rise to the dignity of nominating Bristow. So, making a compromise between what it did not dare to do, and what it had not the wisdom to do, it nominated a negative man. Wheeler was a creature of circumstance and policy."

Subsequent to the election and while the result remained a disputed question, the paper insisted upon the right of Mr. Tilden to the office, and opposed any measures looking to a compromise of the existing difficulties. When the Electoral Commission was proposed, it earnestly deprecated the plan afterward adopted for deciding the mooted question, on constitutional grounds. It objected on the ground that the Commission provided a way for counting the electoral votes different from that contemplated by the Constitution. That instrument contemplated that the votes should be counted by Congress, and no other agency. The Justices of the Supreme Court could not be called upon to serve in any other than their constitutional capacities, and it was not justifiable to destroy or violate the Constitution to save the Government, for the destruction or violation of the Constitution was a destruction of the Government. It was not patriotism to destroy that which it was desirable to maintain.

When the decision of the Commission was announced, Mr. Mahony further reprehended the agency through which that result was attained. So soon as the tribunal had manifested a design to disregard the law of its creation, and refused to exercise the functions vested in it by Congress, he insisted that it was the duty of both houses to take official notice of, and action upon, this course. No action was expected of the Senate, but the country looked to the House of Representatives for a correction of the refusal of the tribunal to carry into effect in all its aims and purposes the act for its creation. It could have done so immediately after the decision of the tribunal in the Florida electoral case, not to go behind the certificate of the Governor of that State to ascertain whether or not that certificate certified to what would have been discovered to be a fraud. The refusal of the tribunal to investigate was simply a refusal to exercise the authority conferred upon it by the act of Congress creating it, and this refusal to exercise such authority left unexercised one of the prerogatives necessary to the ascertainment of facts on which depended the election of the

President. Under these circumstances, what the House of Representatives should have done, was to have adopted a resolution setting forth the refusal of the tribunal to exercise all of the functions vested in it, and all of which were necessary in order to arrive at a just conclusion. The tribunal having failed to exercise these functions, the House was to determine, so far as it had the constitutional right so to do, who were legally appointed Presidential Electors in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. Such action would have settled the question adversely to Hayes and in favor of the constitutionally elected President.

As we write, the sudden announcement is made that Dennis A. Mahony is no more. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, November 5, 1879, he breathed his last at his late residence on Seminary Hill, a delightful suburb of Dubuque. "His health," observed the *Telegraph* in an obituary article published on that day, "had been failing for several years. In the autumn of 1877 he became so feeble that he was unable to visit his office, and, during the greater part of that winter, he was confined to his house. Still he continued his editorial work, writing for his paper even when unable to leave his bed. In the spring of 1878, his health improved somewhat, and for a time he visited the office nearly every day, but he soon grew so much weaker that his friends persuaded him to give up all labor for a time and seek the rest and recreation he so much needed. In compliance with their wishes he went to St. Louis, where he spent some time visiting with his daughter, thence going to Perry Springs, Ill., and remaining a short time. Late in the summer he returned to Dubuque, apparently but little improved in health. His disease was an affection of the digestive organs, for which there appeared to be no remedy. He was able to take but very little nourishment of any kind, and, although usually suffering but little pain, he gradually, almost imperceptibly, grew weaker. For a month or two preceding the election in the fall of 1878, he visited his office quite regularly, and did a large amount of editorial work, although this was done at intervals during the day. He felt, however, that the disease was gaining upon him, and frequently said, that, were it not for the excitement consequent upon the interest which he felt in the elections, he would be unable to do this. Early in October, 1878, he became too weak to leave the house, and never again entered his office. For two or three months longer he continued his editorial labors, contrary to the advice of his physician, and the earnest request of his friends. During the greater part of last winter he wrote but little for his paper, and for the last six months of his life not a single sentence, yet he still continued to take the same deep interest in everything that pertained to the public welfare. For the past month neither he nor his friends have had any hope of his recovery, and several weeks ago his death was thought so near that he made his will and received the last sacraments of the Catholic Church, of which he was an earnest and consistent member. He was conscious until the end, and able to talk intelligibly, his last a request words being that he be turned to the other side, asking at the same time that it should be done by another person, so that his wife, who was seated, almost overcome with weariness and grief, should not be disturbed. The quick ear of affection caught the request, and the devoted wife, who, during his long sickness had ministered to his every want with a patient heroism and a spirit of self-sacrifice which none but a true woman can feel, was at his side in an instant. His request was complied with, and almost immediately he closed his eyes in death. His work on earth was finished. The labors and the pleasures of youth, the toils, the triumphs, the disappointments of manhood, and the weary months of sickness which preceded life's close, were all ended. The still, white face was

emaciated by disease, yet showed no trace of care or pain. Upon the features rested a look of tranquil happiness and that perfect peace 'which passeth understanding.'

"Mr. Mahony was born at Ross, County Cork, Ireland, January 20, 1821. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to this country, where their son grew to man's estate, and where he was educated, principally in the public schools of Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1843, he came to Iowa, where he engaged in the work of teaching, in which occupation he continued for five years. Part of this time he was engaged as teacher in a Catholic school in this city, but the greater portion in the public schools in Jackson County. In the fall of 1848, the people of Jackson County elected him to represent them in the Iowa Legislature, where, as in every position of life, he made a reputation as an able, conscientious and assiduous worker. Mr. Mahony's first newspaper work was done in Philadelphia, where he was a contributor to the *Ledger*, and other papers published in that city. During the period when he was engaged in teaching, he frequently wrote for the *Miner's Express*, a Dubuque newspaper, which is remembered by all the early settlers. During his residence in Philadelphia, he also spent some time in the study of law, and, after his removal West, was admitted to the bar in Iowa City. He also studied for a while in the office of Davis & Crawford (Timothy Davis and James Crawford) in this city. After his return from the Legislature, Mr. Mahony accepted the position of editor of the *Miner's Express*. Later, in company with Messrs. Dorr, White and Adams, he established the Dubuque *Herald*, of which he became managing editor. The proprietors of the *Herald* soon after purchased the *Express*, and merged the two papers into one, which was called the *Express and Herald*. In the course of his early newspaper career, Mr. Mahony did much to draw emigration to Iowa. He encouraged the writing of, and published, a series of articles written with that object in view by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, a Congregational minister, and in many other ways aided in building up the city and improving the surrounding country. In 1858, he was again elected to the State Legislature, this time as Representative from Dubuque County.

"Mr. Mahony all through life took great interest in the work of educating the young. He was the first President of the Board of Education in this city, and it was under his direction that the public schools were graded, they being modeled after the excellent public schools of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Mahony had passed a number of years. With the exception of two or three intervals, when he engaged in other business for a short time, Mr. Mahony was editor of the *Herald* from the date of its establishment until 1862. Always a fearless advocate of what he believed to be right, he soon made for his paper a national reputation. The Dubuque *Herald* was widely read and quoted, and Mr. Mahony was regarded as the leading editor of the Northwest, and one of the ablest political writers of the time. After the outbreak of the war, public excitement reached such a pitch that a man could scarce say aught against any act of the Government without being denounced as a traitor. Mr. Mahony, as a true patriot, observed with sorrow violations of the Constitution of the United States by the military authorities, and denounced them with his customary fearlessness and vigor. For this he was mercilessly slandered and abused by political opponents. Blinded by partisan prejudice, they failed to see the true nobility of soul which prompted Mr. Mahony unhesitatingly to sacrifice his opportunities for political advancement and his prospects for worldly gain to his devotion to principle. Knowing well that all his worldly possessions and even

his life were in constant danger from the attacks of unreasoning mobs, he continued day after day to fearlessly advocate sentiments which his adversaries were pleased to term treasonable, and for the utterance of which they finally procured his arrest. Before daylight on the morning of the 14th of August, 1862, he was kidnaped from his home in Dubuque, under the orders of the cowardly U. S. Marshal, Hoxie, of Iowa, who dared not attempt his arrest in the daytime. He was taken to the Old Capitol prison at Washington, where, deprived of all the comforts of life, and denied even a trial, he was confined for nearly three months. During this period, the Democratic party in this district nominated him for Congress, and he, while still confined in prison, received in his own county a majority of 1,457 over Mr. W. B. Allison, the opposing candidate. Indeed, it was claimed by his friends that he had a majority in the district, but was swindled out of the office by the returning-board system, which has since become the disgrace of the nation. After an imprisonment of nearly three months, during which he had repeatedly—but without avail—asked for a trial, or even a copy of the charges against him, Mr. Mahony was "honorably discharged" from custody on the 11th day of November, 1862. He returned to Dubuque; his paper, the *Herald*, having during his imprisonment been sold. The following year he was nominated for the office of Sheriff of Dubuque County, and, although the opposition party made a desperate effort and spent a large amount of money to compass his defeat, he was elected by a majority of 972. He served two years, and was then re-elected to the same office by a majority of 1,090. (At an earlier period he had been elected as Treasurer of this county.) These triumphs at his own home were a stinging rebuke to those who, led by partisan feeling, had so basely slandered and persecuted him. At some less exciting time, they perhaps would have seen more clearly, and admired, the high character of their opponent, even though disagreeing with the sentiments which he advocated.

"During Mr. Mahony's last term as Sheriff, he, in company with Messrs Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett, established the St. Louis *Daily Times*, of which he was editor and one of the proprietors for about fifteen months, when he sold his interest to his partners and returned to Dubuque. In 1871, Mr. Mahony purchased the Dubuque *Telegraph*, of which he continued editor and proprietor up to the time of his decease.

"Mr. Mahony retained possession of all his faculties until the last moment of his life. Up to the last month of his sickness he was able to receive his friends, and used to converse with them for hours at a time upon the current topics of the day. All his life he was a close student and an almost unceasing worker, and the disease which terminated his existence was probably brought on by too intense and long-continued labor in the editorial chair. Although delighting in the society of his friends, and always glad to receive them at his own home, he seldom took time to make visits and was very rarely seen at any place of amusement. Though firm as adamant in his devotion to his political and religious principles, he was no blind follower of either party or creed. No narrow-minded bigotry prevented his seeing and acknowledging good traits in those opposed to him, neither did he ever fear to use his pen and voice against whatever he believed to be wrong among those who professed the same political and religious faith as himself.

"Mr. Mahony leaves a family consisting of a widow, three sons, and four daughters. Three sons have preceded him to the better world. Their remains are buried in the Catholic cemetery at Garry Owen, and there on Friday next, all that is mortal of the fond husband and father will be laid to rest at their

side. It would be useless, in conclusion, to attempt to write a proper tribute to the memory of one of the truest and kindest of men. Only those intimately acquainted with the deceased could appreciate it, and to these the mere announcement of his death will be sufficient to call to mind his many noble traits of character. His work on earth is finished, but the memory of his virtues will live in the hearts of those with whom he was intimately associated."

Deceased was in many respects a remarkable man. As a journalist he enjoyed a reputation that was national; as a friend, he attracted the love and veneration of thousands, who to-day mourn his seemingly untimely taking-off. The *Telegraph* has since been conducted by decedent's heirs with John S. Murphy as Managing, M. C. Spear, City, and George Bechtel, Commercial, Editor. It enjoys a circulation of 2,500 daily and weekly, and is valued at $15,000.

The Dubuque Daily Despatch.—This latest addition to the journalistic fold of Dubuque made its first appearance on Monday, March 8, 1880. It is a folio, containing five columns to the page, printed in brevier and nonpareil, and promises to assume a position with age and experience. The *Dispatch* is independent in politics, published by the *Dispatch* Company, and edited by B. W. Blanchard, late city editor of the *Telegraph.*

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Previous to 1856 the *Iowa Staats Zeitung*, a successor of the first German publication in Dubuque, had the field entirely to itself, Mr. John Bittmann, who now resides in St. Louis, being the publisher, and Dr. George Hillgaertner, subsequently connected with the St. Louis press, the editor. When the tide of Republican popularity rolled over Iowa, the *Staats Zeitung* identified itself with the principles of that party, notwithstanding the majority of German citizens were of the Democratic faith. With this new departure it was determined to establish a new paper which should more perfectly echo the sentiments of the Democracy and advocate the indorsement and support of its principles. The paper was accordingly organized, christened the Dubuque *National Demokrat*, and issued in August, 1856, the greater portion of the first numbers being edited and "set up" by the present editor and proprietor, Frederick A. Gniffke, the proprietary interest being held by an association of Democrats who projected the enterprise. It was not thought that the paper would survive the Presidential campaign, but some time before the conclusion of that eventful period, the association transferred its interest to Mr. Gniffke, who determined to make the venture a success, in which he has been attended with the most gratifying results. He has made a permanent institution of the *National Demokrat* and concluded the twenty-third volume of the weekly issue on the 11th of December, 1879.

In the spring of 1857, Mr. Gniffke began the publication of a daily, which inspired the German element to procure the issue of another daily paper, put forth by the *Iowa Staats Zeitung*, under the name of the *Volks Tribun.* In the spring of 1858, the daily was discontinued and tri-weekly substituted, which was continued for a few weeks, when the *Volks Tribun* stepped down and out, but the *Demokrat* kept on until the spring of 1861. By this time the editor became convinced that a German daily or semi-weekly would not pay, and he abandoned their publication and confined his labors to the weekly, which now enjoys a large and reliable circulation.

About this date the *Iowa Staats Zeitung* was suspended, and, after enjoying a checkered existence, finally expired entirely about the 17th of May, 1873.

During the ensuing five years, the *National Demokrat* was, as it had been previously for some time, the only local and general German publication promulgated in Dubuque County, the remainder being sectarian—one Catholic, another Presbyterian, etc.

The *Demokrat* is the oldest German paper in Northern Iowa, and the only one in Dubuque which for twenty-three years past has been owned and published by the same person, on the ground at all times, save a few months in 1860, when he was a member of the General Assembly, and, again in 1874, when he was absent in Europe.

The Iowa Staats Zeitung, another of the thirty newspapers published in Dubuque, yielded up the ghost on the 17th of May, 1873. This paper was manipulated by a baker's dozen of editors and consequently experienced a curious and eventful history. About 1855, it was known as the *Northwest Democrat*, edited by D. A. Mahony, and supported by German Democrats. After two years' training in Locofoco harness, John Bittmann purchased the sheet, changed its name to that engraved upon its tombstone, and promulgated Republican lucubrations through the columns. After Bittmann, Henry Richter took charge, directing the editorials through Frederick Dettmer. Mr. Richter conducted the paper until the spring of 1861, when it suspended, remaining in that quiescent and uninteresting condition until 1862, when Gustav Grahl, since deceased, infused the journalistic cadaver with a new life, and sustained its existence for two years. The material of the office was then sold to Adolph Schill, who in turn sold to Mr. Pingel, under whom it again—suspended. The next proprietor was William Meyer—the last was Arthur Schaeffer, who remained two and one-half years, when the returning and final attack of suspension came on, and so pronounced were its effects, that the *Staats* was sold out and removed to Lansing, Iowa, to be renewed into life and re-christened the *Nord Iowa Post.*

The Nord Iowa Post was established in 1854. Its tendency is, and has always been, the promotion of liberty, justice and equality to all. In politics it is Republican. The *Post* was, as stated, formerly known as the *Staats Zeitung*, but, in 1873, Mr. Peter Karberg, the present publisher, purchased the materials and removed the office to Lansing, Allamakee County, where he issued the paper under the new heading, *Die Nord Iowa Post*, a title the paper still retains.

Although the *Post* flourished under its new manager at Lansing, the publisher, in March, 1878, removed the type, presses and equipments of the office to Dubuque again, selecting the original house, corner of Sixth and Main streets, as a better and more extensive field of operations. The *Post* is now an established fact, a German Republican newspaper, in Dubuque. It enjoys a liberal advertising patronage, and a large circulation in Northeastern Iowa.

A job department is connected with the printing office, competing in price and elegance of work with the largest offices in the West.

The editor is Peter Karberg, an accomplished journalist, and the amount invested is quoted at about $5,000.

The Luxemburger Gazette, a German religious weekly, representing the Catholic denomination, has been established for many years in Dubuque. It is owned by a corporation, and edited by Nicholas Gonner, whose indisposition to appear in print without the columns of his paper, deprives the public of a more intimate knowledge of its trials and triumphs than is hereinabove stated. He also issues the *Iowa Der Presbyterianer*, a religious weekly, in the interest

of the German Presbyterian Church, was first issued at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1868, under the editorial management of the Rev. John Lannetz, who remained in charge for the space of about two years.

In October, 1870, the headquarters of the paper were removed to Dubuque, where the Revs. John Bantly, Jacob Conzett and G. Moery assumed its editorship and management. This arrangement continued until recently, when Mr. Bantly became sole editor, assisted by contributions from the Presbyterian clergy of Dubuque and the West.

The paper, which is a quarto, is published at the *Herald* office, is an uncompromising, dogmatic advocate of the principles of Calvinism, enjoying a circulation of about one thousand, and valued at $2,500.

In addition to the papers quoted which have survived the assaults of time and misfortune, the residents of Dubuque have witnessed the birth of many other journals and periodicals; have witnessed their fall by the wayside, their sudden death and burial; and they are remembered to-day as among the multitude of failures which too often attend journalistic enterprise.

Notably among these were the *Daily Union*, which survived five months' competition with its rivals, and was laid to rest in 1861; the *Morning Sun*, the Dubuque *Transcript*, the Dubuque *Tribune*, the Dubuque *Republican*, the Dubuque *Northwest*, the *Democratic Telegraph*, the Dubuque *Observer*, the Dubuque *Commercial*, the *Chess Journal*, the *Spike*, the *American Flag*, the *Ledger*, the *News Letter*, the *Christian Witness*, the *Daily Inquisitor*, *Journal of Education*, the *Evergreen*, the *Press* and the *Temperance Platform*.

It will thus be seen that but one paper survives three started about the same time, viz., the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Miner's Express*, the others having become absorbed with other publications, or abandoned the field entirely. The *Herald* has been a continuous daily to the present time, and is conceded to be the oldest daily newspaper now being published in Iowa.

RELIGIOUS.

The cultivation of a religious system, and the worship of a living God, speak in emphatic voice of the advancement and assured prosperity of any community. It tells more. It is an evidence of the truth of that Christianity whose foundation was laid in the centuries almost lost in the dim past, and the grand beauty of which shall be concluded only when the mission of Him who came from the Father shall be perfected. Christianity stands before the world the binding link between men and their Creator, and is the Christ-like messenger of good will between man and man. Human nature, mellowed by the sweetening touch of Christianity, has sympathy for all men. Under its gentle teachings the wide door of charity is opened to the suffering and oppressed, who, before the daylight of redemption dawned, and the world was lighted and warmed by the Father's Son and man's Savior, were cast upon the earth and suffered to perish. When the heathen ruled the world, it was under the cloud of a false philosophy, that builded monuments to the vanity of man, and sculptured temples to imaginary gods, and the laborers became as a tale that is told when their usefulness was past. Like a heavenly vision, the light of Christianity sheds its charitable rays upon the poor. Like music tones, its Divine Founder spoke, "blessed are the poor," and the echo of that melody will not die out forever. It is nearly nineteen centuries since these words were spoken, but they are as full of meaning to-day. Like a mother seeking her children, Christianity gathered the poor of all nations and climes. War may come, with pestilence in its wake; the earth may be scourged with fire and famine; death may walk barehanded with unsheathed

sickle among the children of men, but the spirit of Christianity will shield and encourage them. Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious; titles and honors confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In man's darkest hours, when ingratitude and disappointment gather round with corroding hand, and the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton fingers, it lightens up the soul as with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy; distance but strengthens its influence; bolts and bars cannot limit its progress. It follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and in the silence of the night plays around his heart notes of exquisite melody, when the world has turned coldly from him, and builds up in his soul another Eden, where perennial flowers ever bloom, and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains.

Amid such a population as was first gathered in the territory that now constitutes Dubuque County, there was little of the religious element—almost no fear of God or regard for man. A more loose and godless community than this is described to have been, could scarcely be conceived of. There was no recognition of the Sabbath as a day of rest, and immorality in every form was both openly and secretly practiced. Street fights, and murders even, were not uncommon. A resident who arrived here about that time, wishing to use a Bible, searched the place thoroughly in vain, and was obliged to visit Galena to procure it. In 1834, several religious families were added to the population, and a weekly prayer-meeting was established. A Methodist circuit preacher also began that year to hold religious services once in four weeks in the place, and the Rev. Mr. Kent, a missionary of the A. H. M. Society, stationed at Galena, preached here occasionally. During the same year, a Methodist "class" was formed, consisting of four members, and this, it is claimed by some, was the commencement of the first religious organization in Dubuque. In the course of a year, a log building was erected on what is now Washington Square, which for some time served the double purpose of a court house and church. Two ladies, during the same year, established a Sabbath school over a grocery on Main street, where they taught about forty children, while the stores, drinking and gambling saloons were open, and business and amusements pursued with even greater zest than on other days. In 1835, a subscription paper was circulated among the citizens generally, to raise means for the erection of a Roman Catholic church, Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, who died in Wisconsin in 1864, having been stationed in Dubuque a short time previous. The corner-stone was laid August 15, 1835, and the building completed during the following year.

In the winter of 1835–36, the Rev. Cyrus Watson, a Presbyterian minister, preached here about three months, in the log cabin above referred to, alternating with the Methodists.

In 1838, a Protestant Episcopal church was established, which afterward became extinct and was succeeded by the present organization.

In 1839, a little band of Christians, five men and fourteen women, associated themselves together and formed the nucleus of the Congregational church. In 1840, a Baptist church was formed, and, in the winter of 1841, they entered upon the occupancy of a small wooden building on Clay street. In 1844, a congregation of Disciples, or the followers of Alexander Campbell, was gathered, who subsequently purchased the stone church, where they afterward held their services, and, in 1847 or 1848, the German Presbyterian Church was gathered by the Rev. P. Fleury, from Switzerland. Six years before the German Methodists organized. In 1851, St. Mary's parish was established. In 1854, St.

John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1858, the Zion Evangelical Lutherans, and St. Patrick's parish, and, in 1868, the German Evangelists.

St. Raphael's Church.—When the great West began to develop, fifty years ago, after Ohio had become a State, the immediate Valley of the Mississippi was a new region to progress, as it had been 200 years before to the pious work of the Catholic missionaries in their continued efforts to Christianize the Indians. The mission houses along the shores of the great lakes, and upon the banks of the great river, from Canada to New Orleans, had given place, in a hundred cities, to elegant churches whose towers and spires, often surmounted by the cross, gave a striking evidence to the citizen and stranger, that improved art, progressive religion and civil advancement have nothing antagonistic.

The first religious ceremony of a Christian character in Iowa, was that of the Catholic Church in Dubuque, in the celebration of mass at the residence of a Patrick Quigley, one of the early settlers, in the fall of 1833. Catholic service had been established some years before at Galena, but, owing to the destruction of the records which had been therein deposited and consumed, the incidents from 1833 to 1837 are rather meager. The church at Galena, as also the cause, was under the care of the Rev. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. During 1834, he induced the Christian residents of Dubuque mines to aid in building St. Raphael's Church, which occupied the site of the present cathedral. The Rev. Father Fitzmaurice was priest of the parish at that time, and it was under his pastorship that the building was commenced. Patrick Quigley donated the ground, the funds were raised by subscription, to which the Protestants gave liberally, and, on August 15, 1835, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Milo H. Prentice, a Protestant, delivering the oration. The edifice, which was of stone, 40x79, was situated south of the cathedral site, and cost about $3,000.

Father Mazzuchelli's jurisdiction west of the Mississippi ceased July 2, 1837, he being succeeded by Rt. Rev. Mathais Loras, who belonged to one of the families of the French nobility, and devoted his entire estate to advancing the church, acquiring property and founding schools. He was consecrated Bishop previous to taking charge of the diocese, remaining in that capacity until his death, in 1858, the Pastor of the parish being the Rev. Father Flinn.

Among other priests officiating in Dubuque prior to 1840, were Very Rev. Father Cretin, since Bishop of the diocese of Minnesota; Rev. Father Palmorgues, afterward Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese in the period between Bishop Loras' death and Bishop Smyth's ordination; also, the Rev. Fathers Pehot, Ravoux, Galtier and de Caillier.

On Sunday, July 5, 1857, the corner-stone of the cathedral on Bluff street, opposite Third, was laid, under the superintendence of the then coadjutor, Bishop Smyth, in the absence of Bishop Loras. An immense assemblage participated in and witnessed the impressive ceremonies which attended the formal effort to erect a cathedral in the first parish in the State. The church was partially completed in 1858, and made ready for occupation, but the finishing touches were not concluded until many years later. The main building is 125x85 feet in size, with a basement story, well lighted, for Sunday-school and other purposes. The auditorium is nearly the size of the entire building, the roof in the form of a Gothic arch, the apex of which is 55 feet from the floor.

The original plan contemplated a tower projecting from the front wall, for which a foundation was laid, but it remained unfinished until 1876. The tower

is 26 feet square at the base, and perpendicular to the height of 90 feet, the termination of the stonework, above which is a wooden structure, encased with galvanized iron. The buttresses terminate in pinnacles 30 feet high, surrounding a cross 12 feet high, and standing in the center between the four Gothic gables. The entire height is 160 feet. The architecture is of Gothic style, and, with other improvements, cost the congregation $150,000.

The interior of the church is in harmony with its beauty and finish throughout the entire structure. The main altar, together with those of St. Mary and St. Joseph, is a fine specimen of art, the sight of which must inspire the worshipers with reverence and devotion.

Father Smyth succeeded Bishop Loras, being consecrated May 3, 1858, and, during his continuance in office, the diocese continued to grow and prosper in an unexampled ratio. He died on the 23d of September, 1865, universally mourned, not only by his congregation and sect, but by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, either personally or by reputation. During the interim and before the election of Bishop Hennessy, eighteen months after, Father James Donlan, Assistant Vicar General, acted as Administrator.

Bishop Hennessy was consecrated in 1867, and has since remained in charge, enjoying, to a remarkable degree, the love and confidence of the thousands of Catholics throughout the great West.

The cathedral has a seating capacity of about thirteen hundred; the congregation numbers six hundred families, and the value of Catholic church property in city and county far exceeds that of all the Protestant denominations combined.

Rev. Father John F. Brazill is the Vicar General of the diocese, and the Rev. D. H. Murphy, Pastor in charge of the cathedral. Among those who have served as Pastors are the Rev. Fathers James Donlan, John F. Brazill, T. Reilly, T. Gunn, Thomas Moore, John Sullivan, John D. Bray and D. H. Murphy.

Attached to the parish is the Christian Brothers' School for boys, with five teachers and 280 pupils; a school for young ladies with eleven teachers and 320 pupils, and the Academy of Visitation on Eighth street, with an average daily attendance of seventy. The Catholics also have the Presentation Convent and St. Joseph's School for ladies in the city. In all the Catholic churches are chapters of the young ladies, and gentlemen's sodalities.

The organ is of Gothic design, surmounted by a beautiful cross, and measures in height to the pinnacle of the cross twenty-five feet, with a width of twenty feet, and a depth of ten feet. The casing is handsomely colored in imitation of black walnut, and the pipes in front, which are usually dumb, are speaking pipes. The entire number of pipes is 800, and the pieces used in the organ's construction about eight or ten thousand. There are two rows of keys each containing four and one-half octaves, running from CC to G in alto, a compass of pedals from CCC to C, embracing twenty-five notes, and the following stops: Great organ—Open diapason, clarabella, stopped dia-bass, principal, twelfth, fifteenth, gamba, trumpet. Couplets—Great organ to pedals, small organ to pedals, swell organ to great organ. Small organ to CC—Open diapason, dulciana, stopped dia-treble, stopped dia-bass, flute, hautboy. Pedal organs—Double open diapason.

The instrument was built by Henry Erben, of 172 Center street, New York; was originally intended for Memphis, and cost not far from $3,000.

St. Patrick's Church was established about the year 1858, under a missionary Pastor. In 1859, it became an independent parish, under the guidance of Father McCabe, and under the title of St. Patrick's Church, with a limited number of parishioners. It prospered under the pastorates of Fathers Walsh and Scallon, and, in 1869, the present Pastor, Father R. Ryan, was called upon to preside over the destinies of the parish. The congregation grew in numbers and wealth; its influence spread out like the branches of a tree of life, and gathered beneath its ample folds both young and old until its confines were too contracted for the increasing numbers. In 1873, the need of a more commodious edifice became imperative, and on the 28th of September of that year a collection was taken up for the erection of a new place of worship. The work went on, and, in 1875, the foundations were laid; on the 27th of April, 1877, the corner-stone was placed with appropriate ceremonies, and on Thursday, August 15, 1878, the church was formally dedicated.

The edifice is 125 feet in length, including the apsis and tower, by 60 feet wide, and fashioned after the French Gothic school of architecture of the twelfth century. The basement is commodious and used for a chapel, furnace and fuel rooms. The principal floor of the auditorium is supported on three tiers of iron columns, having girders 10x14 resting thereon. The superstructure is of brick, with cut-stone dressing, buttresses on the sides and front, and the windows ornamented with brick hoods. The corners are surmounted with brick and wood pinnacles 20 feet in height, with a tower 85 feet high, the base of a steeple, which, when completed, will be 180 feet from the pavement. There are four main entrances to the auditorium, two in the tower and one on each side of the same, which open into vestibules, provided with all modern improvements, highly decorated, and heated from furnaces in the basement. The organ gallery extends the whole width of the edifice and is 22 feet deep. It is well supported, the front being elegantly finished in walnut and oak paneled Gothic work, producing a pleasing effect.

The main auditorum is furnished in detail in the highest style of art. The ceiling is divided into naves, aisles and apses by large clustered, highly decorated columns, ornamented with Gothic capitals. The ceilings of naves, etc., are grained and enriched with frescoed moldings and embossed intersections, the side groins terminating on ornamental stucco Gothic corbels. The sanctuary rail is made of Gothic scrollwork painted in imitation of walnut.

The sanctuary is 26x25, with side altars 14x12; the altar of the Blessed Virgin and that of St. Joseph, occupying the east and west ends, respectively. The interior woodwork is of black walnut, and the seating capacity is 750, though more can find accommodations.

There are twelve Gothic-framed windows in the body of the edifice—six on each side, two in front, five in the tower and one rose window. There are also one triple sanctuary window and six small single windows, three on each side of the altar, ornamented with Gothic hoods. The glass of each window is of the best cathedral, elaborately stained, and, for the most part, memento lights donated by members of the congregation.

The interior is handsomely frescoed, the main tint of the walls being purplish, richly relieved with buff and other delicate hues, with the moldings and borders so arranged as to give greater height to the spaces running into the naves. The entire decoration is a combination of the Egyptian and Romanesque, and is truly magnificent. Beautiful emblems in the shape of figures stand out in bold relief, adding to the beauty of the surroundings. They include St. Cecilia, patron saint of music; the nativity of our Lord in the

stable at Bethlehem; our Lord and his mother, Mary, attending St. Joseph; St. Stephen, the first martyr; St. Margaret; St. Aloysius, and other beautiful emblems of religion and the life hereafter.

The cost of the structure was upward of $30,000; it was built under the direction of John Keenan, architect.

In addition, St. Patrick's congregation own the east half of the block they now occupy, together with a comfortable parsonage and schoolhouse. The attendance at service numbers some 100 families. The parochial school is under the charge of four Sisters of St. Joseph's Academy, has a large attendance, and is in a most flourishing condition. It was built during the pastorate of Father Ryan, and cost, finished, $3,000.

The value of the church property is stated to be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The following Pastors have served since the creation of the parish: Revs. Fathers P. McCabe, F. Walsh, N. F. Scallon and R. Ryan, the present incumbent.

St. Mary's Church.—For sixteen years previous to 1867, the German Catholic residents of Dubuque worshiped in the small but venerable stone edifice at the corner of Eighth and White streets. Some time in 1863, a meeting of the congregation was held to consider the propriety of building a new church. Henry Huene was appointed Chairman, with Joseph Locher, Secretary, and a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution for the government of a society to be called the "German Roman Catholic Building Association of Dubuque." At a subsequent meeting, in accordance with the constitution, a permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected: Jacob Smith, President; Adam Schafle, Secretary, and Rudolph Nolte, H. Lembeck and H. Brinkman, Committee on Building.

Thereafter the project was agitated so successfully that on Monday, May 9, 1864, "ground was broken," at the corner of Sixteenth and White streets, for the new church, Father Walsh turning the first sod for the foundations. Once engaged, the enterprise was prosecuted without delay, under the direction of the following officers, and finally completed and dedicated on Sunday, February 10, 1867, the Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, Bishop of the Diocese of Dubuque, delivering the dedicatory sermon.

The style of the church is a selection from the Gothic (seventh), called "Florida;" it is 169 feet in length, 68 feet wide and 73 feet from floor to ceiling. The exterior of the edifice, at first blush, appears massive; the brickwork rests on a solid stone foundation, well grouted and cemented. The front portion of the building supports a steeple of the design and pattern of the celebrated Salisbury Cathedral, England, from which a spire, surmounted by a glittering cross, ascends 236 feet heavenward.

The interior is abundantly lighted through sixteen windows of stained glass, eight on each side, and the sanctuary by a triplet of exquisite workmanship, the figures in the latter representing the crucifixion, with Mary, the mother of Jesus, kneeling at the foot of the cross. The side windows are traced with images of saints, and other insignia indicative of Christian faith and veneration, and are mostly donative offerings from members of the congregation—being made by Adolph Sutter, of St. Louis, at a total cost of nearly $3,000. The church cost, complete, $80,000.

In addition, the congregation own a schoolhouse and parsonage, which, when built, demanded an outlay for both of $21,000.

The parish was organized in 1851, and now numbers 600 families, the school numbering an average daily attendance of 650 pupils, under the charge of Father Johannes, a male teacher, a lady Principal and four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis.

The following Pastors have officiated since the parish was established: Rev. Fathers Martin Lettner, George Schneider, John B. Fendrick, A. Meis and C. Johannes.

The society own the property bounded by White, Jackson, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, which, with the improvements thereon, is valued at $100,000.

The organ, built by E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, is one of the largest and most powerful in the State, and cost $6,000. It is constructed after the most approved pattern throughout, and in the most durable manner, from selected materials. It has three manuals, a pedal of two octaves and two notes, with a compass of manuals from "C" to "A," fifty-eight notes, and a compass of pedals from "C" to "D," twenty-seven notes. It is inclosed in an elegant case of appropriate style and approved design, the front pipes richly ornamented in gold and colors, with thirty-three stops and pipes, and is altogether a model of beauty and perfection, worthy of the beautiful church in which it is placed.

St. Aiden's Church, on the corner of Arch and West Locust streets, West Dubuque, is a branch of St. Patrick's congregation, located at the corner of Iowa and Fifteenth streets. This parish was established in 1874, by the Rev. Thomas Reilly. A neat church of frame was erected and is still serving, affording a place of worship to forty families. Attached to the church is a parish school, presided over by Sister Josephine, with an average daily attendance of fifty-six pupils.

The Reverend Fathers Edward Hennessy, Charles Stuck, Bernard Coyle, Thomas Reilly and Thomas Rowe, the present incumbent, have severally directed the affairs of the church since its foundation.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—It was found impossible to obtain any information of the early history of this church. The records of the parish, later than August 12, 1868, when the present Rector, the Rev. C. H. Seymour, took charge, could not be found. At that time the congregation worshiped in a small brick building, now occupied by the Christian denomination, at the corner of Ninth and Locust streets. During the same year, the ladies of the congregation purchased a lot at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, placing the title thereto in the vestry. In the spring of 1876, after four years' labor and economy, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Pennsylvania; and, in July, 1878, the church was duly consecrated, though the interior remained unfinished.

The cost of the property thus far has been about $48,000. The plans of the church were furnished by Henry M. Congdon, of New York City, and, in point of architecture, it is one of the finest buildings west of the Mississippi. The style is the Old English, pointed cruciform, with nave and two aisles, north and south, transept choir and chancel, with large and small towers, porches and dormer windows. The stained windows, some of which are finely executed, are the work of Wells Brothers, Chicago.

It is the intention of the congregation to complete the building during the present year, when it will be supplied with a powerful organ, and an elaborately finished auditorium capable of accommodating a congregation of about one thousand.

The officers of the parish are Rev. C. H. Seymour, Rector; C. H. Booth and J. T. Howard, Wardens; J. B. Grosvenor, Secretary; W. J. Hancock, Treasurer.

The Baptist Congregation.—For a number of years previous to 1863, a Baptist church existed in Dubuque, its growth retarded by various calamitous causes, prominent among which was internal dissension, culminating finally in abandoning the effort to continue the church, when it was disbanded.

This was followed by the organization of the Second Baptist Church on June 3, 1863, by the adoption of the New Hampshire Confession of Faith, and the usual covenant. One week thereafter, the church was publicly recognized by a council convened for that purpose, as a Baptist church, regular in faith, order and discipline.

The Rev. Ashael Chapin accepted a call to the pastorate, but the church was neither financially nor numerically strong, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society contributed to its support. Mr. Chapin remained in charge until March 4, 1870, and to his faithful labors is due the establishment of the church on a permanent basis.

In May, 1870, the Rev. A. Whitman succeeded to the vacancy, and, though his term of service was brief, lasting but ten months, it was characterized by faithful and effective labors. He was followed by the Rev. L. F. Raymond, who came on the 7th of August, 1871, and the two years following were, to some extent, eventful years. An excellent spiritualistic awakening under the evangelistic labors of the Rev. Lewis Raymond, father of the Pastor, brought a number of valuable additions to the church membership. Mr. Raymond preached until the summer of 1873, when overwork prostrated a naturally delicate constitution, and he was obliged to suspend his labors, in the hope that travel would restore his wasted strength. During his absence, the Rev. J. M. Ferris was called, and, accepting, remained until 1875, when, becoming dissatisfied with the doctrine and polity of the Baptist denomination, he decided to connect himself with the Methodist Church, leaving the congregation again pastorless.

At this time, the services were held in a small meeting-house at the corner of Bluff and Ninth streets, but the increasing congregation and the demands of the work made it necessary to arrange for an enlarged building. Accordingly, the old building and lot were sold, and a lot upon which to build purchased at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets. At about the same time, the Rev. Allan Curr was called to the pastorate. The new church building was commenced, and, in December, 1876, so far completed as to admit of the occupancy of its lecture-room for public services, which had been, in the meantime, held in the old Athenæum. The church edifice was completed, and, on December 17, 1876, formally dedicated.

In November, 1878, the pastorate of Mr. Curr closed. The financial strain of building had been very great, and, at the beginning of 1879, the church was staggering under an enormous load of debt. About this time, the Rev. C. W. Kimball, of Chicago, came to lead the church in a series of meetings, which were continued for several weeks, with excellent results, and, in March of that year, he was called to take charge, entering immediately upon his work. He found a working congregation, but most deplorable financial disorder and an almost hopeless burden of debt. He began by removing these financial burdens. A larger measure of success than could reasonably have been hoped for has attended his work, and, at the present writing, there is every reason to look forward to a final victory.

William Carter
UNION PLACE
DUBUQUE.

The whole membership since its organization is 284, and, with a property valued at $20,000, a hard-working congregation under wise leadership, there is abundant reason to expect for the church a career of usefulness for many years to come.

Congregational Church.—The primary history of Congregationalism in Iowa has already been referred to. When difficulties arose in the Presbyterian Church through the construction of the old stone building on Locust street, the organization was abandoned and a Congregational society established under the pastorship of the Rev. J. C. Holbrook. This occurred on December 12, 1844, some of the old and several of the new members uniting and adopting the Congregational form of government by a formal vote. In 1849, a manual of the church was published, showing among other evidences of prosperity that the congregation had been materially increased by weekly accessions, that four revivals had preserved and augmented the religious fervor of the dissented, and that the number of communicants at that time was 160. Aid had been received from the Home Missionary Society until March, 1848, after which the society supported its own ministry.

On the 22d of February, 1853, a council of the Pastor and church was held to consider a proposal made to the former to accept a call to Chicago, where, in addition to his ministerial duties, he would become editor of the *Congregational Herald.* He was granted a leave of absence, and, on the 25th of May, 1853, resigned his pastorate.

His absence was supplied by the Rev. John Guernsey, who occupied the pulpit occasionally until December 20, of the same year, when he was regularly installed. He remained until August 1, 1855, when bad health compelled his resignation, and Mr. Holbrook was recalled. The latter took charge September 5 following, and was installed July 3, 1856. Through all these years, the church continued to thrive most satisfactorily. In 1863, the Pastor was granted a leave of absence, to solicit funds for the Iowa College, and, on August 5 of the same year, he again resigned, after a pastorate—except thirty months in Chicago—of seventeen continuous years.

In April following, the Rev. Lyman Whiting accepted the charge and preached a month, but did not begin his regular ministry until October 1, 1864. He remained until July 10, 1869, when his resignation compelled the congregation to seek elsewhere for a Pastor. The pulpit was first tendered to the Rev. J. S. Bingham, who declined, as did also the Rev. E. B. Fairfield, when a third call was made upon Mr. Bingham, who accepted, and has since remained in charge. He began in 1870, and his administration of affairs has been attended with most satisfactory results.

For a time, the congregation continued to worship in the stone church, which they had obtained from the former occupants. In 1844, they were however ejected under foreclosure proceedings, going to the court house, and subsequently to the Baptist Church, in which to worship. In 1846, a church edifice was erected on the present site of the town-clock building, at a cost of $3,500. In 1849, the increase in numbers of the communicants compelled the erection of a lecture-room and other enlargements. The building was sold in 1857, when a new and much more elegant structure was projected, resulting in the present fine edifice at the corner of Locust and Tenth streets. At first, services were held in the basement from July 11, 1858, until April 1, 1860, when the church proper was taken possession of. On the evening of March 11, 1863, the church was entirely completed, and a concert given in honor thereof, at

which an organ costing $4,000, and purchased entirely by voluntary contributions of the people, was first sounded.

To-day the church is one of the largest in the city, with one of the best-appointed edifices in the State, free from debt, and in a highly prosperous condition.

German Congregational Church.—This association was organized in 1867, through the influence of the Rev. J. Guernsey, Superintendent of Home Missions for the State of Iowa. The services at first were conducted by missionaries, assisted by Mr. Guernsey, and so continued until 1868, when the Rev. H. Ficke accepted a call, and has remained in charge to the present time.

The congregation worship in a neat church edifice, erected in 1867, at the corner of Eighteenth and Clay streets, and now numbers about seventy members.

The church is considered to be in a prosperous condition, and has property valued at about $1,500.

Christian Church.—During the summer of 1844, Elder J. P. Lancaster, of Jacksonville, Ill., on the invitation of M. Mobley, President of the Miner's Bank, of Dubuque, visited the city and held a series of meetings, with a view to the establishment of a Christian church. The result of this visit was, that, on Sunday, September 8 of that year, the following-named persons, Robert O. Anderson, M. Mobley, P. R. Campbell, H. Henderson, Caroline Anderson, Martha Campbell, Martha Mobley, Hannah Pierce, Elizabeth Graves and Thomas White, all of them members of the Christian Church at other points, met at the court house, where Elder Lancaster had been preaching, and formed themselves into a worshiping congregation, under the style and title of the "Church of Christ," taking the laws of Christ as their only rule of faith and practice.

Meetings were regularly continued until December 23, 1845, at which time the society numbered sixty-eight members, when the organization was perfected by the setting apart, in due form, by the imposition of hands, and the election, of the following officers: M. Mobley and William Gilliam, Elders; George Bennett and Richard Pierce, Deacons.

About this time, the church purchased and proceeded to occupy the Presbyterian meeting-house, located on Locust street, east of Washington Square, known as the "Stone Church," which building the Christian Church continued to occupy until the summer of 1877, when they sold the old property to the African Methodists, and purchased the Episcopal church property, corner of Locust and Ninth streets, wherein they worshiped jointly with the Episcopalians, until 1878, when that congregation removed to their new edifice, corner of Main and Fourteenth streets.

The following have been regular Pastors of the Church of Christ since its organization: Elders, J. P. Lancaster, Charles Levan, James Mitchell, Dr. Pierre, J. Milton Bartlett, N. S. Bastian, W. G. Sweeney, B. Stover, E. A. Pardee, J. H. Hammond and J. N. Smith.

The present church membership is 100; the value of church property, $6,000, and the following the present officers: M. Mobley and James Howie, Elders; R. O. Chaney and R. O. Anderson, Deacons; M. Mobley, Treasurer, and Thomas Hardie, Clerk.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rev. William Fawcett is the present Pastor of this thriving congregation, whose place of worship, on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, is one of the oldest church edifices in the county. To the Rev. Fawcett and the Dubuque *Herald* of April 28, 1878, is

the writer indebted for the following historical sketch of the church from its earliest organization:

"Forty-five years ago treaties were so arranged with the Indians that white men were allowed to cross the Mississippi at this point. Rev. Barton Randle came, and preached the first Protestant sermon in the State of Iowa, at the boarding-house of Jesse M. Harrison, on November 6, 1833. In the small settlement he found willing hearts and hands, and, on May 18, 1834, after preaching to a large congregation, the first religious society in Dubuque was formed by Mr. Randle, consisting of twelve persons, as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, parents of Mrs. J. P. Farley; Patrick Smith, Mrs. Noble, F. Dean, now Mrs. Susan A. Lawrence, the only one of the little band living and still a member of the church; Mary Ann Jordan, Robert Bell, Abigail Wilder, Woodbury Massey and wife, William Hillery, Mrs. Francis Anderson and Mrs. Charles Morgan, colored.

"The little band grew, and, on June 23, 1834, the first house of worship was begun. John Johnson says in his diary of July 25: 'Raised the meeting-house to-day with a few hands and without spirits of any kind.' Probably one of the first raisings without the then usual accompaniment of drinking. The house stood near the center of what is now Washington Park, and is still standing, near the gas-works, the logs being clapboarded over. It was the first church edifice in Iowa, and cost $250.

"Rev. N. S. Bastian was sent by his conference to establish a mission in Dubuque, and preached his first sermon on October 1, 1835. The first quarterly meeting was held on the 22d and 23d of the following month, Rev. Hooper Crews being the Presiding Elder. After Mr. Bastian, followed as Pastors:

"H. W. Reed, 1835 and 1836; Wellington Wigley, 1837; G. G. Worthington, for two years; I. I. Stewart, one year; Washington Wilcox, two years; Andrew Coleman, one; L. Bowman, two; I. I. Stewart, returning in 1846, continued two years more; E. L. Norris and John Harris, each one year; J. S. Demmitt, two years; William Hulbert, W. F. Cowles and T. E. Corkhill, each one year; A. J. Kynett and P. E. Brown, two years each; A. W. Paige, one year; Robert Laird Collier, now a prominent Unitarian clergyman, and G. W. Brindell, each two years, followed by A. H. Ames, who remained here three years, and was followed by J. M. Caldwell and J. L. S. McKeown, one year each; Mr. A. B. Kindig, two years, and Rev. E. K. Young, the present incumbent, first came in 1870, remained three years, was succeeded by J. H. Rhea, who also served three years, when Mr. Young returned and remained two years.

"Among the most prominent of the Presiding Elders was Rev. Bartholomew Weed, who served in this circuit from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1841 to 1844. He is now eighty-five years of age, retains his mental and physical faculties, and preaches in New Jersey, where he is Chaplain of the State Penitentiary. During his presidency, and while Washington Wilcox was Pastor, in 1841, it became evident that a new edifice was needed for the church, and the old brick church, lately torn down, corner of Locust and Seventh streets, was erected, and was the finest edifice in the place, if not in the State, at that time. But even this was not enough, for the growth of the city and society soon demanded larger quarters, and very much larger, and, in 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. John Harris, a building committee was appointed and authorized by the Board of Trustees to secure a lot and take the necessary steps for the erection of a house for the use of a church; this committee was composed

of J. R. Rodgers, J. P. Farley and H. S. Hetherington. In 1853, the present church was completed and dedicated, Mr. J. P. Farley having donated the lot upon which it was erected. This was in the pastorate of W. F. Cowles.

"In 1869, under a building committee, comprising C. E. Hetherington, J. T. Hancock, M. S. Robinson, R. Rodgers and T. E. Roberts, the edifice was remodeled to a certain extent and put in better shape generally, and is to-day one of the largest and most beautiful auditoriums in the city.

"Hand in hand with the organization of the church, and commencing its existence in 1834, one of the most effective aids to church work has been the Sunday school, which from a few members and indefinite organization, J. P. Farley being one of its earliest Superintendents, has increased until now its average attendance is 250 scholars and twenty-eight officers and teachers, and is constantly increasing in numbers and popularity. The present Superintendent is Mr. W. E. Robinson, who has held the office, at different times, aggregating five years. The Palestine class, organized in 1864, has also proven a splendid aid to the church in attracting young people thereto, and making it popular with all classes. Mrs. D. N. Cooley conceived the idea of organizing a class of some nature with an intention, more especially, of providing a sort of church home for young people who were unconnected with other religious organizations, and, putting her idea into execution, she soon had a nucleus around which had gathered a great number, coming from outsiders and from the Methodist Sunday school, until it is now recognized as a powerful influence, in its way, in the church. From strictly Sunday meetings, it developed into occasional literary and musical entertainments given by the teacher at her pleasant parlors, and these have been constantly kept up, though at irregular intervals. They have been interspersed with parlor lectures and afterward by public lectures, several courses being given, until the Library Association started lectures, since when Mrs. Cooley has abandoned them.

"The Palestine class has increased from its small beginning until it now averages an attendance of nearly one hundred. While it is religious in its teachings and intents, it is entirely non-sectarian, although naturally considered a Methodist class from its leader's connection with that church. Its literary and social treats are among the most popular in our city, and have drawn to religious and cultured feelings many who might have traveled far different paths but for its refined and pleasant attractions. By the side of the Palestine class in interest and importance is the infant class, having an average of eighty in attendance, with twelve competent teachers under the leadership of Mrs. Allen, Superintendent.

"The personal history of this church would prove most interesting, but we can merely give it a passing glance. Woodbury Massey, who is mentioned among the first twelve members, was a great uncle of the two young men so well known to present Dubuquers, and he donated $25, the largest subscription, to the $250 which the first church cost. J. P. Farley has been frequently mentioned above. Many of the other names are familiar. Amongthese early subscribers were Gen. Lewis and Gen. Jones, the former of whom united with the church in an early day. Others we have mentioned. Rev. R. W. Keeler is the present Presiding Elder of the circuit, and this church is organized as follows: Trustees—J. P. Farley, D. N. Cooley, J. T. Hancock, H. S. Hetherington, C. E. Hetherington, T. L. Meredith, R. Morrill, M. S. Robinson and V. J. Williams."

The congregation numbers 400 communicants, and the value of the church property is quoted at $50,000.

German Methodist Church was established in 1841, Henry Wieneke and wife, Caspar Niepold and wife, Henry Grimme and wife, Adam Kress and wife, John Schwaegler and wife, and Elizabeth Kress, being the constituent members. Services were first held and the church duly organized in 1844, in a building at the corner of Locust and Seventh streets, where they remained until 1846, when a move was made to the corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, where they remained until 1854, when another move was effected to the present location on Clay street, near the corner of Seventeenth.

The following is the list of ministers who have officiated: The Revs. John Mann, Frederick Schule, William Schreck, Mr. Korplage, William Dyer, Phillip Funk, Jacob Haas, Peter Himmers, Frederick Schuler, Carl Schuler, Christian Wanz, Herman Richter, Peter Schafer, Charles Lipprandt, E. R. Irnescher, J. B. Mauer, Phillip Hummel, John Hauck and Philip Wacker, the latter at present in charge. The congregation numbers about thirty-eight communicants; the living is worth $400 per annum, and the church property is valued at $2,000.

African Methodist Episcopal Church is attached to the Galena Conference, and was organized November 26, 1870, with seven members, and W. J. Davis, Elder. At first, services were held in halls and private houses, but the congregation increased rapidly, and, in 1879, the little stone church on Locust, between Sixth and Seventh streets, erected in 1836–37, was purchased of the Christian Church for $1,500, and has since been occupied by this society.

The present congregation numbers 150 communicants; the church property is valued at $1,000; and the following pastors have officiated—Revs. Henry Willett, Thomas A. Cheek, and F. Myers (the present incumbent).

First Presbyterian Church.—The first formal organization of a Presbyterian church in Dubuque occurred on the 14th of July, 1851, the Revs. J. D. Mason and S. H. Hazard being sent hither by the State Presbytery for that purpose. The church started with one Elder, and has had but one at a time since then, Mr. Lincoln T. Clark being the original Elder, who was in turn succeeded by Judge T. S. Wilson. The congregation was organized with twenty members, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. Margaret Ashmore (grandmother of Mrs. Lucius Langworthy), Mrs. Anna Carter, Mrs. Mary F. Fellows, Mrs. Martha Nightingale, Mrs. Helen Finley, Mrs. Sarah McHenry, Miss Florence McHenry and Miss Agnes McGill.

The first minister was the Rev. J. L. Lyon, who took charge in 1851, and remained one year, during which period a brick church was built, which has since been reconstructed into a residence. From the fall of 1851, until May, 1853, there was irregular preaching, and, at that time, Dr. Joshua Phillips was called, remaining until June, 1859; in the early fall of that year, the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, subsequently President of the Wooster (Ohio) University, came, remaining until April, 1866, when he was succeeded by Charles Axtell, now of Tipton, in this State. He was followed by W. A. Ferguson, who served only about nine months, and, in the fall of 1868, the Rev. J. A. Reed, now of Springfield, Ill., took charge, continuing until the summer of 1869. During that year, the Rev. George C. Bayliss accepted a call, and served until March, 1871, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. R. Marshall, whose fatal attack of illness in the pulpit will be remembered. After his death, in 1874, there was no regular preaching until the following spring, at which time a number of the communicants became connected with the Second Church. Mr. Ringland

was the next Pastor, coming in April, 1875, and remaining until August, 1876. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. P. Conkey, the present incumbent, who was installed on Tuesday, May 14, 1878.

In the old brick church on Main street, was baptized the first child in Presbyterian fellowship in Dubuque, being Miss Alice Fellows. After leaving the brick church, the congregation worshiped in the Baptist, now Universalist, and Methodist churches, by the courtesy of these congregations, until 1857, when the frame of a church at the corner of Eleventh and Locust streets was erected, but blown down in a gale and yielded place to the present structure, which was put up soon after, and still accommodates the congregation, which numbers about 100. The value of the property is not stated.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—The First Church was of the old-school organization, but, on the 26th of August, 1855, the Second Church was organized in the new-school fellowship, by the Rev. S. G. Spees, D. D. of Galena, with seventeen members, William Bothwell, Ruling Elder, and Thomas Belfield, Deacon. The society first occupied the Locust Street Methodist Church, but subsequently rented a hall on Main street. The Rev. J. Guernsey officiated as Pastor until 1856, when the congregation removed to a new edifice they had erected on Ninth street. There the Rev. J. H. Trowbridge became Pastor, and during the ensuing eighteen months the membership was augmented by accessions.

The present edifice was erected during the year 1859, and dedicated on the first Sunday of December in that year. It is located at the corner of Locust and Thirteenth streets, a handsome house of worship, and attended and supported by a wealthy and refined congregation.

Mr. Trowbridge's pastorate continued for six years, and was followed by that of the Rev. H. B. Holmes, in 1862, lasting four years. The Rev. S. G. Spees, who organized the church, succeeded the last named, and acted as "stated supply" until May, 1871, during which time 159 members united, and the church improved until it is now regarded (and was then) as one of the finest in the city. Mr. Spees gave place to the Rev. L. A. Ostrander, under whose pastorate the church was highly successful. The present Pastor, the Rev. D. J. Burrell, was settled here in 1876.

Both these churches are in a flourishing condition, and, since 1870, in common with others, have been united under a general organization, the terms of "old" and "new" having been abolished.

First German Presbyterian Church was organized in 1847, the successor of a Congregational church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Peter Fleury, a minister of the German Reformed Church, of Switzerland. After a brief experience in Dubuque, he concluded his labors, and returned to the canton of Graubundten, his former home. A short intermission occurred subsequent to his departure, when Rev. J. B. Madulet accepted the charge, remaining until 1848, when the Rev. A. Van Vliet was called, under whose administration the congregation united with the then Old School Presbyterian Church. During his connection, the church prospered, many being added to the roll of membership. He also undertook the education of young men for the ministry, and many ministers were sent out under his auspices to preach the Gospel. After a service of nearly twenty years, he died, and was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Conzett, one of his pupils, who officiated until the spring of 1877, when the Rev. E. Kudobe, the present incumbent, took charge.

Previous to 1856, the congregation worshiped in a small brick building at the corner of Eighth and Iowa streets. In that year, however, the present

edifice, at the corner of Seventeenth and Iowa streets, was completed, and the congregation moved thereto, since when it has remained in possession, the affairs of the church being in the hands of a Board of Trustees, which now consists of John Strobel, George Rath, Jacob Mathis, F. Margadant and C. M. Buettel. The present membership numbers ninety, and the value of the church property is estimated at $15,000.

The First Universalist Society.—At a very early period after the settlement of Dubuque, say about the year 1837, there were a few persons among the inhabitants who avowed a belief in the doctrine of the early redemption of the human family from sin and their elevation to a state of endless felicity. In the fall of 1857, Brothers Tomlinson, Slade and Mason preached at Dubuque, and, in the month of January, 1858, efforts were undertaken to form a Unitarian society. On Monday evening, March 22, of that year, a meeting of Liberal Christians was convened in a room over the store of Couch & Gilbert, at which Timothy Mason presided and A. McArthur acted as Secretary, and a society for the promotion of Liberal Christianity was organized, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Couch, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Longhurst, Timothy Mason, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Downer, J. Buck, L. D. Randall, G. L. Mathews, O. Chamberlain, C. I. Richards, Charles McArthur, C. J. and D. S. Cummings, J. L. Stevens, Jr., L. K. Bowditch, George A. Clark, W. J. Williams, E. T. Plympton, J. Russ, A. J. Pease, J. E. Robinson, B. Coffin, P. D. Hosford, J. B. Lane, W. P. Allen, T. P. Mellon, W. E. Minot, A. A. Edgerton, E. Harwood, I. H. Morse and L. C. Howell.

Thereafter services were held at intervals, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at which L. B. Mason, of Chicago, and others officiated, until the Rev. J. S. Dennis accepted a call and discharged the duties of Pastor until early in 1863, when he resigned. Until October 30, 1863, the pulpit was occupied by the Revs. Messrs. W. S. Balch and Fisk. At that date, the Rev. D. M. Reed was elected Pastor.

In the meantime, the society had increased in numbers; became incorporated, the Baptist Church edifice, corner of Tenth and Main streets, was purchased, repaired and occupied, and prosperity attended the efforts of the congregation. On the 23d of July, 1865, the Rev. Mr. Reed resigned, and the Rev. J. W. Hanson was tendered the pastorate, which he accepted. During the year 1869, the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, including the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Miss A. J. Chapin, the Revs. J. J. Austin, G. S. Weaver, Henry Blanchard, W. R. Chamberlain, John G. Adams, J. E. Forrester, and others, until August 3, 1870, when the Rev. W. T. Clarke was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Hanson. The call was subsequently withdrawn, however, and the Rev. W. R. Chamberlain was substituted, remaining until January 1, 1872, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. N. Pardee.

Mr. Pardee remained in charge until September 1, 1873, when his resignation was accepted, and the Rev. Asa Countryman was called, who continued to officiate until February 1, 1877. On May 1, of the same year, the Rev. W. S. Balch took charge, and is still the Pastor.

The congregation numbers about three hundred, and the value of church property is quoted at $15,000.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association was organized about 1858, the first ministers being mission preachers from Illinois, and the first place of worship

a small unpretentious building on Eagle Point, now used as a schoolhouse in the Fifth Ward. The congregation gradually increased in numbers until this primitive establishment became too contracted, and it was necessary to procure more commodious accommodations. In 1873, a site was purchased at the corner of Seventeenth and Jackson streets, whereon the present edifice was erected. The building is of brick, 60x40 feet, with a steeple ninety feet in height, supplied with a melodious organ and the equipments usual to a house of worship. Its capacity is about three hundred.

The church has been under the following Pastors since its establishment: The Revs. John Kurtz, Jacob Himmel, Henry Lageschulte, A. Strohmeier, John Keiper, J. F. Berner, L. Scheurer, Jacob Nuhn, Henry Althaus, Herman Brauer, Emil Miller, C. C. Bfund and M. Groener and J. Knoche, the present incumbent.

The congregation is stated at 125, the living worth $600 per annum, and the value of church property at $8,000.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1868. The constituent members were originally communicants of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dubuque, from which they separated on account of occurring differences in doctrine. The present church is a member of the town district of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and worships in a neat edifice near the corner of Jackson and Lake streets, part of which is also used as a schoolhouse for the education of the children of parishioners. The following ministers have officiated to date: The Rev. Messrs. Riedel, Osterhaus, Stiegmeier and L. Dornseif, the present incumbent.

The congregation numbers about thirty families, and the value of the church property (including a parsonage) is stated at $1,500.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1854, under the auspices of the Rev. G. Grossman, who preached the first years of his pastorate in the residences of members, among the first of whom were George Weitzel, George Gartner and George Funk.

In the year 1876, the church purchased five acres of land near the city, which was, and now is, devoted to cemetery purposes. The following year, the lot corner of Thirteenth and White streets was purchased for $1,500, on which a frame church was erected for temporary purposes. In October of that year, the corner-stone of the present church edifice, on the same lot, was laid, the edifice completed during the summer, and dedicated on October 29, 1879. The building is 100 feet in length by 46 feet in depth, containing ample accommodations for the purposes for which it was built, surmounted by a steeple 133 feet in height, and cost, when finished and ready for occupation, $10,500. The total value of church property is estimated at $16,000, and the congregation is represented as numerous and in a flourishing condition.

German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—Among the early settlers in the lead mines of Dubuque was S. Huegle, an enterprising German, to whose charitable munificence the public are indebted for this institution. His confidence in the future of his adopted home, then but a comparatively unimproved hamlet, induced him to enter a considerable tract of land, now among the most valuable properties in the city. Gradually the mining-camp expanded and developed into a growing town, so promising that those who had possessed themselves of property basked in the sunshine of prosperity. In the year 1872, Mr. Huegle died, at the advanced age of eighty years, bequeathing $16,000, with a number of out-lots, for the establishment of the

present home of the fatherless. The selection of Trustees to discharge the provisions of this bequest was delegated to Bishop Smyth; he died and was succeeded by Bishop Hennessy, who appointed the Rev. Father Johannes, of St. Mary's Church, G. Becker and J. M. Werner.

These gentlemen, procuring the services of Sisters of the Order of St. Franciscus, of Davenport, opened a temporary asylum in the old stone church, corner of Eighth and White streets. But the success which promised to attend their efforts was for a brief period delayed by law proceedings instituted against the executors by a nephew of decedent, which were compromised, however, in October, 1879, and dismissed.

By this time, the original bequest, with accumulated interest, amounted to $28,000, and the trustees purchased what is known as the Duncan property, adjoining Linwood Cemetery on the north, for a permanent asylum. The estate consists of thirty acres, beautifully located, on which has been built a two-story frame, 40x80, conveniently finished, furnished and adapted for the purpose, at a total outlay of $7,000, and leaving a fund, after some other necessary deductions, of $17,000, which has been judiciously invested for the benefit of this eleemosynary charge.

The inmates now number twenty children, who are cared for and educated under the supervision of twelve of the Sisterhood, by whom the Asylum is conducted and made a source of comfort and happiness to many who might otherwise be included among the more afflicted of earth.

BANKS AND BANKING.

At the commencement of the year 1842, there was a great crisis in money matters. Most of the banks throughout the country had suspended specie payment in the fall of 1840, and many of them at this time were afraid to make their accustomed loans. Owing to the excitement in speculation almost everybody had become more or less in debt. The banks were not able to continue their usual circulation, but were compelled to call in their outstanding dues to enable them to redeem their accruing bills; money was scarce, and it became impossible to sell property at any price.

The Miner's Bank of Dubuque, which was chartered by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and the only one at that time in Iowa, suspended specie payment the last of March, 1841, and refused to redeem its bills with specie until the 1st of July, 1842. As soon as the bank resumed specie payment, the demand for specie was so great, that in about a week it again suspended, and the result was that the value of its notes was quoted below par. The course pursued by this bank was such, that the Legislature, which met on the first Monday of December, 1842, thought proper to make an investigation of its affairs.

This bank, like many others, had been started on fictitious capital. The stockholders, instead of paying their stock in money, when the bank commenced business, executed their notes, and among the number was a man by the name of St. John, who resided in St. Louis. He had become a stockholder to the amount of $40,000, by executing his notes to the bank, and afterward became indebted to it by borrowing to the extent of $57,000, and, before he had paid any of his indebtedness, failed, and availed himself of the benefits of the bankrupt act, the entire loss falling upon the bank.

Thomas Rodgers, a member from Dubuque, in the early part of the session gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the charter of the bank, and provide for winding up its affairs, which was subsequently done, and the

whole matter referred to a select committee of one from each Senatorial District, of which George H. Walworth was Chairman.

Richard F. Barrett and Thomas Mather, of Springfield, Ill., the former a wealthy man and a large landholder in Iowa, and the latter President of the State Bank of Illinois, had become interested in the Miner's Bank of Dubuque, and made their arrangements to buy up the stock and secure its charter. They had so far secured control of the bank as to deem it advisable to make an effort to buy up the stock and secure its franchise. The Democrats were in the ascendency in the Legislature, and any measure which could cripple or embarrass banks was regarded as good Democratic doctrine. Barrett knew that in order to carry out his plans and revive the bank at Dubuque, he must have the sanction of the Legislature, and that it was necessary for him to influence the Democratic members to get a favorable action from that body. He therefore selected a man and sent him to Iowa City as a lobby member, to look after the interests of the banks, and protect the same. But the agent did not manage his cause with as much skill and caution as prudence demanded; for, when there seemed to be a disposition among members to sustain the banks, it was reported that improper means were being employed to obtain a favorable action in behalf of the Miner's Bank of Dubuque.

This prompted the appointment of a committee in the House, consisting of Walworth, Bunker, Falkner, Hepner and Newell, to investigate the facts and report the result. The examination showed that Barrett had employed an agent to visit Iowa City and use his influence to obtain from the Legislature an expression sustaining the bank.

The committee submitted two reports. That of Hepner, on behalf of the majority, recommended the repeal of the bank charter and the winding-up of its affairs. That of Walworth, took grounds against such action.

The former report was adopted, and a bill for repealing the charter of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque and winding up its affairs was introduced, adopted and sent to the Council. In that branch of the Legislature the bill was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and providing, among other things, that the bank should resume specie payment within thirty days, its notes to be redeemable in coin at Burlington, St. Louis and New York. In case the bank refused to comply with the provisions of the act, the District Attorney was required to immediately sue out a writ of *quo warranto* and prosecute the same to final judgment. The stockholders were also to be held liable to the amount of their stock, and the bank was denied the privilege of issuing its own notes of less denomination than $5. The bill, so amended, was passed, but the house refused to concur, and final action was temporarily postponed under the head of unfinished business. The question was revived at the ensuing session, however, and the charter repealed.

Thereafter, the following banking institutions were organized in Dubuque, and flourished until the stringency of the money market necessitated their retirement, or they gave way to the system of national banks at present in existence:

M. Mobley, 1851 to 1857, when it was re-organized, but closed up its affairs in 1858.

Langworthy Brothers, 1851 to 1857.

John W. Finley, G. W. Burton and T. F. Hay, composing the firm of Finley, Burton & Co., 1849 to 1856.

William Jesup and Edward Stimson—Jesup & Stimson—1849 to 1857.

Eben Cook, S. S. Sergant, W. J. Barney and C. H. Booth—Cook, Sergant & Co., 1851 to 1853.

W. J. Barney & Co., 1853 to 1857.

Herron Brothers, 1854 to 1857.

H. W. Markell, 1855 to 1863.

State Bank of Iowa, F. B. Goodrich, President; 1857 until 1863, when it was merged into the First National Bank of Dubuque.

The First National Bank was the first in the city to commence operations under the national banking law, having been organized in 1864, with an authorized capital of $300,000. At an election of officers, F. Hinds was appointed President and M. Kingman, Cashier, since when there have been, of course, official changes. Mr. Hinds was first succeeded by R. E. Graves, and, in 1870, by D. N. Cooley, who still acts. He is an old resident of Dubuque, and, during a considerable portion of the time, has followed his profession of the law, varying it with the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, latterly devoting his time to banking. In 1871, C. H. Eighmey, the present cashier, was promoted to that position, vice W. H. Clark. He has resided in Dubuque upward of thirty years, and has, for the past fifteen years, been identified with the banking interests of his adopted city.

As stated, the authorized capital of the bank was $300,000, of which $200,000 was paid in previous to issuing circulating notes. It is the oldest bank in the city, occupying the building corner of Main and Fifth streets, erected especially to accommodate banking interests, and is in every respect in a prosperous condition. The deposit and loan and discount accounts are very large, and its management stands high in the estimation of citizens and capitalists at home as also abroad.

The present officers are: D. N. Cooley, President; Franklin Hinds, Vice President; C. H. Eighmey, Cashier, and O. E. Guernsey, Assistant Cashier.

The Second National Bank was first organized in February, 1876, by fifty-one citizens of Dubuque as stockholders, with intent to open for business on the 1st of April of that year. At a meeting of the corporators, held early in the year when the bank was organized, W. L. Bradley was elected President, W. P. Large, Vice President, and G. V. Smock, Cashier, with the following Board of Directors: B. B. Provoost, J. P. Farley, G. M. Staples, J. S. Hancock, W. H. Day, G. L. Torbert, J. W. Haas, W. J. Knight, George Crane, John Maclay, G. B. Grosvenor and H. S. Hetherington.

In the spring following, or as soon as arrangements could be concluded in that behalf, the bank was opened at No. 605 Main street, where it has since remained, one of the responsible financial corporations of the city.

The present officers are: W. L. Bradley, President; W. P. Large, Vice President, and Louis Boisot, Cashier. The capital is $100,000, with a surplus of $2,500.

The Commercial National Bank occupies a front rank in the business circles of Dubuque and of this portion of the State. It was organized in 1871, with a capital of $100,000, its President being R. E. Graves; Vice President, H. L. Stout, and Cashier, H. M. Kingman.

The bank sprang into existence because of the urgent need of increased banking facilities, and the business extended to its disposal bespeaks the confidence in which it is held throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Graves, the President, has resided in Dubuque for fifteen years, during all of which time he has been engaged in the banking business. He organized the Dubuque Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and subsequently became

President of the First National. His organization of the present undertaking has resulted most successfully, as the prosperous business abundantly testifies.

Mr. Kingman began his banking experience in 1862, in the branch of the State bank, subsequently becoming cashier of the First National, and of the Commercial National upon its organization.

The manner in which the affairs of the bank have been conducted may be inferred from the fact that, since its organization, an annual dividend has been declared, its business has increased rapidly, and the public confidence is implicit.

It is located at No. 92 Main street, in suitably equipped offices, and is among the most responsible of Iowa banking corporations.

The board of officers are cited above, there having been no change since 1871.

The Dubuque County Bank was organized under the laws of Iowa, on November 19, 1875, by W. G. Stewart, A. Limback, J. H. Lull, P. J. Quigley, William Trick and others, with a paid-up capital of $50,000; and began business in its present site, No. 623 Main street, officered by W. G. Stewart, President, and E. A. Lull, Cashier, on the 23d of November following.

The capital has remained as when organized, and the following officers are now in service: W. G. Stewart, President; A. Limback, Vice President; E. A. Lull, Cashier; W. G. Stewart, E. A. Lull, John H. Lull, Alonzo Cragin, F. M. Robinson, John R. Waller, Ben Harger, M. C. Ryder, P. J. Quigley, William Frick, A. Limback, V. J. Williams and R. E. Linehan, Board of Directors.

German Savings Bank.—This, one of the most prominent monetary institutions in the city, dates its origin to November, 1864, when it was organized under the general incorporation law of the State, with an authorized capital of $150,000; John H. Thedinga, President, and William Fuchs, Cashier. It differs but little in its scope of business from that of other banks in Dubuque. For the accommodation of small depositors, a savings department is connected with the bank and continues a prominent feature of the business, though general commercial banking, including the issue of bills of exchange upon corporations abroad, is the chief business transacted.

Its management is said to be of the most prudent character, and the result of this conservatism is displayed in the universal confidence expressed in the management, and the large power it wields in the community. The present board of officers consists of G. Becker, President; A. Kammann, Vice President, and P. J. Lee, Cashier. Its place of business is at No. 323 Main street.

THE PANIC OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

On Friday morning, September 26, 1873, the community of Dubuque was startled by the announcement that the Merchants' National Bank had closed its doors. Inquiry not only established the truth of this rumor, but added to the general apprehension of citizens by the statement that the First National was paying checks drawn for small amounts only.

These banks, as also moneyed corporations generally, in Dubuque, were supposed to be in a thoroughly sound condition, and, when it was realized that one of the most prominent was unable to meet its liabilities, surprise and fear were substituted for confidence, and the greatest excitement prevailed. On the 29th of the previous June, all the banks had published statements which explained their condition. The figures evidenced their solvency, and a gratifying balance remaining on hand. All of them stood well as the recipients,

to the fullest extent, of the public confidence. From the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., to Thursday, September 25, 1873, there had been no apparent cause to excite the slightest apprehension. On that morning the news from Chicago, that the banks had virtually decided to suspend, reached Dubuque and produced its natural result. A large amount of money was drawn out of the Merchants' National Bank on that day, and, being unable to obtain currency from Chicago, the bank found itself at the close of Thursday afternoon with scarcely any money to meet demands on the ensuing day. On that evening a meeting of the bank Directors was held at the house of R. A. Babbage, Cashier, followed later by a meeting of bank officials at the same place to consider the critical situation.

At the latter assemblage there were present D. N. Cooley, President, and C. H. Eighmey, Cashier, of the First National; R. E. Graves, President, and H. M. Kingman, Cashier, of the Commercial National; F. W. H. Sheffield and R. A. Babbage, of the Merchants' National; H. P. Ward and L. Boisot, of the German Savings; and J. F. Bates, of the People's Savings Bank. The question discussed was: "Shall the Dubuque banks suspend?" and the consultation was prolonged until midnight. The Merchants' National desired that all the banks should suspend for a brief time, but found no assenting voice from the officers of other banks present. The First National favored the payment of small checks only, while the Commercial and German not only opposed suspending, but asserted their intention to pay all demands in full. Finally it was decided by all, save the Merchants' National, to stand by each other and fight the fight to the end. Mr. Babbage stated that by a vote of the Directors the Merchants' would suspend.

On Friday morning the knowledge that the Merchants' National would not open for business was known to a few, but the first intimation of its insolvency was promulgated at 9 o'clock, by the issue of a notice of temporary suspension posted on the door of the bank.

As might naturally be supposed, this produced an excitement absolutely indescribable. Before 10 o'clock a crowd collected opposite the building, but no demonstrations were offered. The suspension was regarded as due to the panic East; that it would only be temporary, and as soon as confidence was restored business would be resumed.

On Saturday morning another meeting of the Directors was held, at which it was decided to appoint Gen. C. H. Booth custodian of the assets, who was to retain the same until a complete examination had been made by a committee of the Board, assisted by D. S. Deering, United States Bank Examiner. The latter gentleman completed his examination, and submitted a report assuring the depositors that the bank was in a condition to pay all its indebtedness, and that not a creditor should lose a dollar.

This anouncement was made Wednesday, October 1. On the next day was published what had generally been known for two days previous, that the affairs of the bank were in a bad shape. The investigation, in short, developed the fact, that the depositors' money, both in the Merchants' and Dubuque Savings Banks, had been levied upon and appropriated by F. W. H. Sheffield and R. A. Babbage, President and Cashier, to the extent of $330,000; and this, too, without the knowledge of a single Director or bank employe. These two officers made large discounts on their own paper; overdrew their accounts and took money without limit. In addition, unindorsed notes were counted as assets; entries made in the books for which there was no foundation; balances made to appear where none existed; bonds claimed where there was no basis

for such claim, and so of bills receivable, bills of exchange, cash items, etc., the false entries amounting to nearly $200,000. No such complete gutting of a moneyed institution was ever heard of in Iowa. Messrs. Babbage and Sheffield resigned their positions and fled, the former going, as was supposed, to South America, and the latter, after making partial restitution, to the East, where he engaged in business.

THE BANK HISTORY.

The bank was organized in February, 1865, its charter bearing date of the 27th of that month, and issued under the comptrollership of Hugh McCulloch. Its capital was quoted at $200,000, and its first Board of Directors, F. W. H. Sheffield, George D. Wood, J. Duncan, Charles Bronson, George L. Mathews, John T. Hancock, George A. Blanchard and R. A. Babbage. Mr. Sheffield was elected President and Mr. Babbage, Cashier, which positions they held continuously until October 1, 1873. Business was commenced on the 1st day of May, 1865, at the office subsequently occupied by the People's Savings Bank, where the same was carried on until July, 1868, when its removal was made to the corner of Fifth and Main streets, where it remained up to the day of suspension, and where it continued to grow in business and influence, until it led the banks in the city in the amount of its deposits, and the enjoyment of unlimited confidence. Its stock had been worth a premium for years, and nothing in the county was considered a safer or more reliable investment.

The Dubuque Savings Institution was run in connection with the Merchants' National, a sort of tender, as it were, with a capital stock of $100,000, 10 per cent paid in, and deposits running from $110,000 to $120,000. None of these were ever paid, it is said, the depositors losing all balances due them. They held a meeting on the afternoon of October 2, 1873, at which C. H. Booth was agreed upon as Receiver, and Charles Crocker, the President, submitted a statement of the condition of affairs in the bank. The assets, he said, were in a bad condition, and the money all gone, taken by R. A. Babbage. The liabilities of the concern he reported at $140,857, with assets of a nominal character.

As already stated, the Merchants' occupied the leading position among Dubuque banks. Its friends were numerous and their deposits large. No men in the city were more respected and esteemed than its President and Cashier. When threatened with danger, the moneyed men of the city were ready to rush to its rescue. In a word, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Babbage were regarded as the leading bankers of Northern Iowa. But not satisfied with the honorable position accorded them, they "ran the bank" to suit themselves. Incidents of the losses occurrent were numerous, and excited public sympathy, as, also, revenge. One widow lady deposited $500, all she had, on the day the bank suspended. A poor washerwoman had $280, the savings of a lifetime, and a seamstress, $80, her little all, both gone beyond redemption. One widow had her wealth in bonds, which turned up missing, and a poor old apple woman, who eked out a miserable existence by peddling fruit from door to door, lost $42, and was remitted to poverty and helplessness. In fact, no one was spared, neither the rich nor the poor, the strong nor the weak, the widow nor the orphan. The two charged with this disastrous calamity, were the bank's president and cashier, the former appropriating $62,188, and the latter, $267,289 of the money intrusted to their keeping.

F. W. H. Sheffield was a native of Saybrook, Conn., whence he came to Dubuque about 1856 or 1857. He was regarded as a genial, social gentleman,

fond of company, good living and a good joke. For a number of years, he was engaged in the dry-goods business, as the head of the house of Sheffield & Scott. Some time afterward, the firm name was Sheffield, Wood & Co., from which he separated upon going into the banking business. Subsequently, he engaged in the management of the Iowa Central Railway project, and it is generally believed that this was the sink-hole into which much of the bank money was cast. When the failure came, Mr. Sheffield remained about the city for some time, and, after a settlement was effected, departed for the East, where he is now engaged, it is said, in the manufacture of wagons and other rolling stock.

R. A. Babbage, the cashier and *particeps criminis* with Sheffield, made his advent into Dubuque about 1856, from Western New York. After a brief residence, he established himself as a private banker, in company with his father, under the firm name of Babbage & Co., in which capacity he remained until his interest was merged with the Merchants' National in 1865, for which he was credited on the books of that corporation with $7,500. He was noticeably strict in his attention to business, and no man in the city so universally enjoyed the implicit confidence of the public. There was never a whisper reflecting upon his integrity, and, had any such charge been made, its author would have been condemned as a slanderer without benefit of clergy. He was invariably accommodating, and many a man is prosperous to-day, it is said, who owed his start and needed help in struggling years, to R. A. Babbage. Many of them were severe losers, and, while none of them can excuse or palliate his acts, they must ever be grateful to him for aid at a time when the future was darkened by clouds that bore no silver lining. No one pretended to assert the manner of the disposition of the money appropriated by Mr. B. Some insisted that it had been used in wheat speculations; others that it had gone into unprofitable marine ventures—into the Iowa Central, or into a stock-farm in Butler County. But no one knew. Those who should have known, were the most astounded, and many who, it would seem, should have been spared, suffered the worst in proportion to their means. The people had faith in him beyond measure, and when his duplicity was promulgated, the disgust, disappointment and revenge created knew no limits. Babbage remained quietly in his house for four weeks after the suspension was known, guarded by the police and immediate friends. While thus hidden from view, one or two attempts were made on his life, but, owing to the intervention of friends and the authorities, his obituary was deferred. After nearly a month's obscurity Mr. Babbage emerged from his hiding-place, and on the night of October 29, 1873, shook off the dust of Dubuque from his feet as a judgment against the city. Early in the evening of that day, accompanied by a friend and his son, Babbage left the city in a close carriage, going in the direction of Jackson County and bringing up finally at the village of La Motte. From La Motte he proceeded to Maquoketa, where, bidding his friends farewell, he boarded a train eastward bound and tarried not until he reached Portland, Me., whence he sailed to Buenos Ayres, a point beyond extradition process. Six months' sojourn in South America was followed by his departure for London, where he was joined by his family, with whom he removed to Brussels, where they resided about one year, and returned to London. They are now residents of the metropolis; Mr. Babbage engaged in the capacity of a commission merchant for the sale of American products, with which he is meeting, it is said, but moderate success. Efforts have been made to *nolle* certain indictments now pending against him, but without success, and it seems probable that he will be obliged to remain

beyond the jurisdiction of Dubuque County until the lapse of time bars prosecution—an exile and a wanderer, who has, times without number, sighed for "a clasp of the vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is dead."

BOARD OF TRADE.

The organization of the Board of Trade was agreed upon at a meeting of Dubuque merchants, manufacturers and business men, held on January 8, 1876, at the office of the Dubuque Agricultural Society, for the purpose of adopting measures for the protection of existing interests and further fostering those calculated to benefit Dubuque.

A Board of Trade had prospered in the city at one time, but, owing to causes inaccessible to inquiry, succumbed to circumstances, and the meeting quoted was convened to provide a successor. The Hon. H. S. Hetherington presided, and J. S. Hancock officiated as Secretary. But little beyond formally organizing was accomplished at this meeting; one week later, the officers were elected, and, two weeks later, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which, the Board of Trade was again recognized as locally habited. The first officers were: H. S. Hetherington, President; W. C. Chamberlain, John Thompson, James Forrester, A. A. Cooper, W. Andrew and W. H. Peabody, Vice Presidents; H. M. Kingman, Treasurer, and J. S. Hancock, Secretary. The initiation fee was placed at $10 for individuals, and $15 for firms. with a proviso that the latter should not be entitled to more than two votes. The membership the first year reached ninety-six, which has since been increased to 150.

The present officers are W. C. Chamberlain, President; H. M. Kingman, Treasurer, and J. S. Hancock, Secretary. Meetings are held at the call of the latter.

RAILROADS.

Illinois Central.—The advantages to be derived from railroad connections were appreciated at an early day by the settlers of Dubuque, who experienced in their homes, distant from the centers of business and trade, the necessity for a means of transit from east to west across the space between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. In 1836 and 1837, meetings were held at Dubuque in relation to a proposed railroad from Dubuque to Belmont, Wisconsin, extending to Milwaukee or some other point on the lake.

About December, 1841, the citizens began to once more agitate this scheme of connection with the lakes by means of an air line. A public meeting was held, at which Timothy Davis, L. A. Thomas, Edward Langworthy and Gen. James Wilson were appointed delegates to secure the co-operation of the Legislature, and to memorialize Congress for aid in opening a cheap and easy medium of communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. A charter was obtained for the incorporation of a company for this purpose, when active operations on the work were temporarily suspended.

Another meeting convened at Dubuque on the 16th of March, 1847, for the same purpose, and during the session of Congress in 1850, as will be remembered, Mr. Douglas secured the passage of a law making a large grant of Government land to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, the managers of which had become possessed of that part of the Galena & Chicago Union Road, between Galena and Freeport. During the same session, and on September 20, 1850, the bill quoted was adopted with an amendment introduced by Gen. George W. Jones, providing for the extension of the line

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to Dubuque. The Galenians endeavored to thwart this move, and fierce and bitter was the rivalry between the two cities. But the "world still moved" and the contestant was obliged to accept the logic of events.

Immediately upon the law being promulgated, Platt Smith, Edward Langworthy and James M. Marsh surveyed a route between Galena and Dubuque, occupying three days, and transmitted the results of their labors with drawings, profiles, etc., to "Col." (by grace of Long John Wentworth) R. B. Mason, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central, at Chicago. A map of Jo Daviess County with the route incorporated therein, was prepared by H. C. Wilts; action favorable to the enterprise was had at Springfield, and in the spring of 1851 the surveys were begun under B. B. Provoost, Division Engineer, now a resident of Dubuque. These continued until the spring of 1852, when they were completed and the track-bed laid, to be followed in time by the spiking of the rails and conclusion of the undertaking. This latter event was not reached until late in the spring of 1855, a suspension of labor being necessary during the summer of 1854, owing to the ravages by cholera. On the 2d of June, 1855, the first train over the road reached Dubuque, after encountering some opposition in Galena from a pile driven into the center of the track by envious citizens of that municipality, and on July 18 thereafter, a public celebration of the formal opening of the road to Dubuque was had in this city, at which representatives from New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and elsewhere, were present and listened to addresses from the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and Gen. G. W. Jones, to whose individual efforts the success of the enterprise was in a large measure owing.

In December, 1867, the Dubuque & Sioux City came under the control of the Illinois Central, and in January, 1870, the latter corporation leased the perpetual right of way over the Dubuque & Dunleith bridge, giving the Company exclusive control of a direct route from Chicago to Sioux City, and furnishing employment in Iowa alone to 800 hands, embracing Superintendents, clerks, conductors and laborers.

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.—Nearly thirty years ago, when Dubuque was comparatively a young city, but full of vigor and enterprise, a number of her leading citizens conceived the project of constructing a railroad which should extend from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. Routes were carefully compared, and it was believed that the most feasible was that from Dubuque to Sioux City, thence westerly to the South Pass, and beyond the great mountain range to the Pacific. Principal among these citizens of Dubuque, were J. P. Farley and the Hon. Platt Smith, joined by F. S. Jesup, brother of M. K. Jesup, since well known in connection with the enterprise. On the 19th of May, 1853, articles incorporating the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company were filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Dubuque County, the Company to commence its corporate existence on the 28th of April, 1853, and to continue fifty years. The object of the incorporation was stated to be the "construction of a railroad from some point in the city of Dubuque, thence westerly on the best route toward the Pacific Ocean." The incorporators were L. H. Langworthy, H. W. Sanford, Platt Smith, John J. Dyer, J. P. Farley, R. B. Mason, F. V. Goodrich, R. C. Waples, M. Mobley, G. R. West, Asa Horr, F. S Jesup, Edward Stimson, George W. Jones, Robert Waller, Robert Schuyler and their associates.

The Company organized at once by the election of the following officers: President, J. P. Farley; Treasurer, F. S. Jesup; Chief Engineer, B. B. Provoost, and Solicitor, Platt Smith; Directors, Platt Smith, J. P. Farley, George

W. Jones, F. E. Bissell, F. S. Jesup, E. S. Norris, Otis Briggs, Charles Gregoire and W. P. Burrill.

On the 1st day of September, 1855, the contract was let for the first thirty miles of the road, from Dubuque to Dyersville, to R. B. Mason & Co., at the rate of $36,666 per mile, including equipment. buildings, etc. Work thereon was commenced October 1 of the same year, and completed and the road opened for business May 11, 1857.

May 15, 1856, the act of Congress granting land to this State, aggregating 1,251,040 acres to aid the construction of this railroad, was approved, and, on June 15 thereafter, the legislative act giving the Congressional grant to this Company, also was approved.

The policy of land grants to Iowa roads followed the precedent of the Illinois Central Company grant. The success of that Company was complete, and it was natural that Iowa companies should seek success by the same path. A financial policy, almost identical with that which had achieved the success of the Central, was adopted by the Dubuque & Pacific Company. The main feature of this policy was to obtain loans in European markets, based largely upon the credit of the immense land grant. It was believed that $6,000,000 could be thus obtained without serious difficulty. But the financial panic of 1857, coupled with other unexpected contingencies, prevented a conclusion of the negotiations.

In pursuance of the policy referred to, the Company had executed a mortgage bearing date March 14, 1857, supplemented by a trust deed dated June 9 of the same year, to A. S. Hewitt, Thomas E. Walker, Frederick Schuchardt and Curtis B. Raymond, to secure $12,000,000 of construction bonds.

The failure of the loan expected from Europe, therefore, was disastrous to the Company. There was a floating debt of $750,000 and contracts made for the construction of nearly one hundred and seventy miles of road against the Company, with no money in the treasury, and, apparently, no credit upon which to obtain money. But the people came to the relief of the road, with donations and other aid, which, with careful management, averted the threatened ruin of the enterprise. On December 22, 1857, the road was opened to Nottingham, eight miles west of Dyersville, and in 1860 was in operation to Jesup.

At the August term of the District Court for Dubuque County, the Trustees of the Company, under the mortgage and trust deed, commenced suit for foreclosure because of default in the payment of interest due on the construction bonds. This, however, was an amicable foreclosure, a new company having been agreed upon and a transfer to it of the properties of the Dubuque & Pacific. Decree was, accordingly, entered against the Pacific Company, and, under this decree, August 21, 1860, the transfer was made to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company, possession being taken on the 1st of September following, the Trustees becoming the Provisional Board of Directors. At that time, the Company owned eighty miles of road completed, four engines, four first-class and two second-class passenger coaches, thirty-five box and thirty-five flat cars, for equipment. On the 1st of April, 1861, the road was completed to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles from Dubuque, where it rested from its construction labors until 1863, when a contract was let to Magill & Denton for the grading and bridging of the road from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, a distance of forty-four miles. Work was commenced on this division of the road, which was finally completed to New Hartford, June 1, 1865; Parkersburg, June 26; Aplington, August 2; Ackley, October 19; and to Iowa

Falls, a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles from Dubuque, April 15, 1866.

Considerable dissatisfaction was felt and expressed throughout the portions of the State interested in the road, because of the delay in its completion to Sioux City. It was said that the policy of the owners of the road was opposed to its further extension. The hard times were passed, and railroad enterprises were again finding favor with the people and capitalists. The land grant originally made to the Dubuque & Pacific Company remained unappropriated by the construction of the road, and offered a fair basis of credit for the new company in case it could be secured by a re-grant from the Legislature.

In 1867, the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Company was organized, for the purpose of extending the Dubuque & Sioux City road from Iowa Falls to the Missouri River, the principal promoters of which were Platt Smith, John I. Blair and John F. Duncombe. The Dubuque & Sioux City Company at once let contracts for grading the road from Iowa Falls to Fort Dodge, on which work was commenced in 1867. In September of that year, a lease was made of the road and all its appurtenances to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for a period of twenty years. The lease was dated October 1, 1867, and provided for the payment by lessees of 35 per cent of the gross receipts, free from taxes of all kinds, for the first ten years, and 36 per cent for the second ten years, the lessees reserving the right to close a perpetual lease with lessors, at the expiration of the twenty years' lease, for 36 per cent of the gross receipts free from taxes.

At the next session of the Legislature, the question of resumption came up, and was vigorously discussed, the friends of the Dubuque & Sioux City Company opposing resumption, while the friends of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Company were earnest in its behalf. The latter triumphed in so far as to compel the old company to a compromise, by the terms of which the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Company undertook to conduct the road from Iowa Falls to Sioux City, take the land grant belonging to this portion of the road, and lease the road, when completed, to the Illinois Central Company upon the terms of the lease of the Dubuque & Sioux City Company. In consideration of this, the Dubuque & Sioux City Company agreed to give the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Company a drawback of 10 per cent from the 35 and 36 per cent of the business of this extension paid by the Illinois Central. This contract was confirmed by the Legislature, and the land bestowed between the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Companies.

Early in 1869, the road having been completed to Fort Dodge, and accepted by the Illinois Central Company, work was pushed west from Fort Dodge and east from Sioux City. So earnestly was labor prosecuted that on Thursday, July 7, 1869, the last rail was laid at a point three miles west of Storm Lake, and about fifty miles west of Fort Dodge. It was subsequently accepted by the Illinois Central, by which it has since been operated in accordance with the provisions of the lease above cited.

The portion of Iowa through which this road passes is one of the richest and best in the Northwest. Its agricultural resources are immense, while, from the lead regions of Dubuque, as also regions abounding in quarries of stone and mines of coal, the mineral wealth is unequaled in any portion of the State. The road west of Fort Dodge to the Missouri River is said to be the best constructed in the State. The rails are fifty-six pounds to the yard, and laid with fish-plate joint; the road-bed, bridging and culverts are of the most substantial character, and its completion gave 326 miles of road from Dubuque westward.

Though under lease to and managed by the Illinois Central, the road is represented officially by M. K. Jesup, President; J. A. Roosevelt, Vice President; J. B. Dumont, Treasurer, and Gen. C. H. Booth, Secretary.

Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company.—The project of connecting Dubuque with points in Minnesota was a subject of general and extended discussion in the former city for many years before any action in that behalf was taken. Its necessity was apparent to all, but it was not until the discriminations made by the Illinois Central against Dubuque were evident, that the people became united on the subject, which found expression finally in a petition to the Legislature for the adoption of a tariff law. This petition was rejected, and the delegation from Dubuque returned home, recommending that the people take the matter in hand and aid in opening up another route to Chicago. This was during the winter of 1869–70, and, as soon as the fate of the petition was promulgated, public meetings were held in Globe Hall, as also at points along the line of the proposed route, for the purpose of taking measures looking to this end. The result of these movements finally created a corporation organized for the purpose of building a road along the west bank of the Mississippi to Minnesota, with a branch extending south, and to be known as the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi road, to Chicago.

On Tuesday, October 9, 1870, ground for the former route was broken at Eagle Point, the first shovelful of dirt being thrown to the grade by J. K. Graves, and, in the following spring, operations on the Dubuque & Mississippi route were inagurated. Following these conclusions, arrangements were completed with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company whereby that corporation extended its line from Prophetstown, Ill., to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi opposite Clinton, thus forming a direct connection with Chicago and the east and south. Thereupon the corporate name of the Dubuque & Mississippi was changed to the "Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque," with a capital of $1,500,000, and the Dubuque & Minnesota to the "Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota," with a nominal capital of $70,000,000, and the roads rapidly pushed to completion, under contracts with E. H. Williams & Co., Morgan & Heeb, William Robinson, L. A. Rhomberg, E. B. Bascomb, John Garber and O. H. Burlingame.

In the fall of 1871, the roads were consolidated, and J. K. Graves elected President; J. A. Rhomberg, Vice President and Superintendent, and Peter Kiene, Jr., Secretary.

In 1873, the road was purchased under foreclosure proceedings by the bondholders, re-organized as the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway Company, and completed the same year to Clinton, a distance of sixty miles, where it connects with the East via the Chicago and North-Western route, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy failing to conclude terms for crossing the bridge at that point, and the main line to La Crescent, Minn., a distance of 117 miles, with a branch up Turkey River to Elport, with an average grade of four feet to the mile, which has since continued in active operation to the advantage of the stockholders, as also the traveling public.

The present officers are James F. Joy, President; F. O. Wyatt, Superintendent, and S. A. Wolcott, Assistant Superintendent.

The first president of the Dubuque & Minnesota road was Platt Smith; of the Dubuque & Mississippi, William H. Vandever.

The repair-shops of the company are located in Dubuque, at the northern portion of the city, giving employment to an average of 100 men weekly, at a cost of $4,426, paid out for wages alone.

The Dubuque and Dakota Railroad was incorporated in 1878, and chartered during the month of April of that year by H. L. Stout, R. E. Graves and C. H. Booth.

The road is designed to become the connecting link between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, though what points will be selected as termini have not yet been decided upon. The present line of the road includes the section of what was once known as the Iowa Pacific, extending from Junction to Belmont, a distance of ninety miles. This was purchased in the spring of 1878 by the Dakota corporation, through H. L. Stout, the consideration being the assumption by the purchasers, of the existing liens against that portion of the road owned by the Iowa Pacific Company.

The road is completed and in operation at present from Tripoli, in Bremer County, to Hampton, in Franklin County, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and having a direct connection with Dubuque via the Illinois Central from Waverly.

The present officers are: J. B. Dumont, President; R. E. Graves, Secretary, and C. H. Booth, Treasurer and Superintendent; with J. B. Dumont, M. K. Jesup, James A. Roosevelt, M. Thompson, H. L. Stout, R. E. Graves and C. H. Booth, comprising the Board of Directors.

Dubuque, Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad.—This railroad is considered a Dubuque enterprise, although it was organized at Cedar Falls, in the spring of 1858, the object being to reach the Minnesota line and attract to that city the trade of the intermediate country. Work was immediately commenced, and the road graded to Waverly. About this time an effort to render the Directors personally responsible for certain debts caused trouble, and the operations were temporarily suspended. Nothing further was attempted in the building of the road until 1863, when Platt Smith, R. B. Mason and others purchased the stock, and in the following year adopted new articles of incorporation, retaining the old name. The road was then put under contract to Waverly, to which point it was completed in 1864, when it was operated in conjunction with the Dubuque & Sioux City road, to which corporation the same was leased on the 1st of January, 1867, at $1,500 per mile, and passed into the hands of the Illinois Central, in October, 1867, when the Dubuque and Sioux City road was taken possession of by that corporation.

At present the road is completed to Lyle, where connection is made with trains for Minneapolis.

The capital stock is stated at $1,586,000, with an indebtedness of $1,478,000, and is largely owned by Eastern capitalists. Its receipts for the year 1879, from the rental of the sixty-eight miles in operation, are quoted at $113,256.60.

John S. Kennedy is President, and C. H. Booth, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Dubuque and Muscatine Railroad was incorporated on Tuesday, February 24, 1880, at a meeting held for that purpose in Clinton. The proposed route will probably be from Dubuque to Clinton, via Wilton Junction, and the undertaking, when completed, will afford Dubuque shippers two competing lines of railway to the south, which, with the steamboat lines, will render facilities in that direction convenient and cheap.

At this meeting a plan was adopted, and formal organization perfected, the organization to be known as the Dubuque & Muscatine Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and the following officers: J. P. Farley, of Dubuque, President; D. S. Wilson, Dubuque, Vice President; S. G. Stein, Muscatine, Treasurer, and P. D. Swigart, Wyoming, Secretary; S. G. Stein, J. A. Pickler,

and John Makin, of Muscatine; L. Phelps and W. P. Wolf, Cedar; A. G. McGrew and P. D. Swigart, of Jones; John Bohen, of Jackson, and J. P. Farley, D. S. Wilson, J. W. Dilrance and B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, Board of Directors.

The route will be surveyed and work thereon commenced at an early day.

The American Express Company.—In 1841, Henry Wells suggested to George Pomeroy, a Western freight and passenger forwarder, that an express from Albany to Buffalo "would pay." The hint was taken, and Pomeroy made three trips. His express was relinquished for some time, when Crawford Livingston proposed to Henry Wells that the enterprise be renewed. Wells consented, and Pomeroy & Co.'s Albany & Buffalo Express was established upon an enduring foundation.

In the course of a year or two, the style of "Pomeroy & Co." was altered to "Livingston, Wells & Co.," when Pomeroy retired from the business. On the 1st day of April, 1845, the Western Express, from Buffalo to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points, was established by Henry Wells, William G. Fargo and another person, under the style of Wells & Co. In 1847, Crawford Livingston died, but the style of the firm remained unchanged —Wells & Co.

Early in 1850, negotiations were entered into by Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and Butterfield, Wassin & Co., for the consolidation of the three into one grand line. Two firms were then made of the three, viz.: Wells, Butterfield & Co., and Livingston, Fargo & Co., but comprised in a joint-stock concern, under the style of "The American Express Company." Henry Wells was elected President; William G. Fargo, Secretary; John Butterfield, Line Superintendent, and Alexander Holland, Treasurer.

Such, in brief, is the history of this corporation, one of the largest, wealthiest and most prominent in the world. It has a capital of $18,000,000, nearly four thousand offices, runs its own messengers on 30,000 miles of railway, and reaches, by connections with Wells, Fargo & Co. and other corporations, all parts of the globe.

The Company established an agency at Dubuque on the 8th of May, 1851, with Peter Waples, agent.

The first way-bill received at Dubuque was from Chicago, No. 281, May 8, 1851, and shows five entries: Hon. Lincoln Clark, T. Mason, Peter Waples, Charles Corkery and W. J. Barney, all of whom, except Mr. Barney, it is believed, are dead.

Way-bill No. 1, June 23, 1851, Dubuque to Chicago, one package, $4,000, from M. Mobley to American Exchange Bank, New York.

Way-bill No. 2 was not made until July 28, 1851, when Maj. Mobley forwarded a package, containing $1.000, to George Smith, Chicago.

August 4, 1851, Way-bill No. 3 was made, when Maj. Mobley shipped $2,000 to George Smith, Chicago.

It was not until in October following that a shipment of freight was made, when H. Rouse forwarded a package to Doolittle & Cary, Racine, Wis., charge 50 cents, and Peter Waples one package to Mrs. John W. Taylor, Rockford, Ill., free.

S. J. Rickard, Capt. Oaks and J. W. B. Murphy, were the three first messengers whose names appear on this book, followed by A. Davidson, W. M. Van Brunt, Herman H. Stanton, J. Mansur and many others.

April 26, 1852, Way-bill 15, Dubuque to Chicago, one package, $455, from Cook, Sargent & Co. to George Smith & Co., Chicago, is noted: "The above package was returned to C., S. & Co., no messenger this week."

In this same year, 1852, several valuable packages were consigned to the once popular R. K. Swift, Chicago, by David Decker.

The tariff per $1,000, Dubuque to Chicago, was $1.50, and $3.25 on freight per 100 pounds—double the present rates. From the opening of the Dubuque office, in May, 1851, until March, 1853, all matter for Dubuque was billed from Chicago, and all matter from Dubuque was billed to Chicago. Up to the latter date, the messengers received the prepaid charges on matter forwarded from Dubuque, as also charges collected on matter received. March 5, 1853, appears the second package, $6,967, A. Gillespie, Livingston, Fargo & Co., Buffalo, which no doubt contained the first statement and remittance. Time from Chicago to Dubuque, four days; from St. Louis, nine to twelve days; and from Buffalo and Dunkirk, eight to nine days. "About these days," as the almanac men would say, the run from Chicago was increased from a weekly to a semi-weekly, continuing until July 1, 1854, when it was made tri-weekly, and was still a tri-weekly run up to July 11, 1855.

From March 31 to June 7, 1855, twelve shipments of gold coin were made by P. Quigley, Receiver of the United States Land Office, Dubuque, to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, aggregating $600,000, or $50,000 each shipment. It was the robbery of one of these shipments that caused so much excitement in the public mind, but especially in express circles at that time.

On the 21st of September, following these shipments, Charles G. Clark, money clerk of the Company in New York, received at the hands of John Upton two boxes purporting to contain $25,000 each, in gold, from Dubuque. It was suspected that these boxes did not contain gold, and, upon being opened at the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer, these suspicions were confirmed, they containing bullets, sheet-lead and brown paper.

After months of mystery, a clue was unexpectedly obtained, which led to the arrest of William C. Ayer and Oliver King, of Lowell, Mass., together with Samuel C. White, the Company's messenger between Chicago and Detroit.

Upon the trial of the accused, which was begun at Detroit on the 18th of June, 1856, before Judge Douglas, the consignment was traced from David O. C. Quigley, son of the United States Receiver at Dubuque, to Edwin Hayden, agent of the Company at that point; to J. W. Parker, messenger between Dunleith and Chicago; to Alexander Raynor, agent of the Company in the latter city; to White, the messenger accused of the robbery, and finally to the Sub-Treasury in New York, where the fraud was discovered.

After a trial continuing several days, at which testimony was introduced tending to prove the accused was in possession of large sums of money in gold subsequent to the robbery, a verdict of guilty was rendered, and the felonious trio were railroaded to the State prison.

Alexander Holland, agent at New York, paid the United States Sub-Treasury the sum of $50,000 in gold, with interest, though no portion of the stolen property was ever received by the Company.

Mr. Waples was succeeded by A. Gillespie, Edwin Hayden, Thomas Adams, Thomas B. Fargo, Oliver H. Drew, T. W. Stewart, W. J. Hancock, E. T. Keim and Hiram S. Holbrook. Of these, Mr. Hayden is now the resident Director of the Company at St. Louis. Mr. Adams was for nineteen years Superintendent of Iowa, resigning in 1875, being succeeded by W. J. Hancock, as Superintendent of the Iowa Division, which has since been enlarged, and is now known as the Iowa & Nebraska Division, embracing all the lines operated

by the Company in Iowa, Nebraska, Southern Minnesota and Northern Missouri, with 500 agencies and four assistants, viz., John Flynn, route agent, Dubuque; Charles Sloan, route agent, Cedar Rapids; W. W. McLain, Burlington, and S. J. Roberts, Omaha.

The Dubuque agency, under the management of Hiram S. Holbrook, now employs sixteen messengers, a clerical force of six men, and requires three teams to transact the business centering in the city.

The Company's office is on Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and is supplied with every facility for business expedition.

Merchants' Dispatch.—An Eastern corporation, organized in 1855, and at one time owned by the American Express Company.

In 1871, the company was re-organized, separating from the American Express enterprise, since when it has been going it alone and yearly transacts an immense business. In the same year, an office was opened in Dubuque, for the State, and placed under the care of W. J. Hancock; Mr. H. was succeebed on March 10, 1880, by W. E. Cole, who still directs its affairs.

The office of the Dispatch is at No. 447 Main street, and its business is distributed throughout the Northwest.

Diamond Jo Line.—One of the wealthiest and correspondingly influential corporations in the Northwest, for the transportation of freight and passengers between St. Louis and St. Paul, was established in 1867, by Joseph Reynolds, of McGregor, Iowa.

In the spring of 1874, an office was opened in Dubuque to supply the country tributary to that city with cheap and accessible means for the shipment of commodities East and South, which has justified the venture, and materially increased the commercial advantages of this section.

The line owns six steamers, arriving and departing at Dubuque tri-weekly, in addition to a large number of barges, wharf-boats, etc., with the paraphernalia usual thereto. It is under the control of the founder, who is represented in Dubuque by E. M. Dickey, who has been in charge since the office was established at this point.

The Diamond Jo boatyard and marine ways are located at Eagle Point, three miles above the city, where boats, barges and wharf-boats of the line are built and repaired, is under the direction of Mr. Dickey also, who employs an average of sixty men the year round, paying therefor weekly wages amounting to $600.

The Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company is made up of the Northern Line Packet Company, established in 1858, at St. Louis; the Northwestern Union Packet Company, organized at La Crosse, in 1865, and the St. Louis Keokuk Packet Company—a St. Louis venture. In 1873, these several lines consolidated into one corporation, and are to-day among the heaviest and best-known organizations operating on the Western rivers.

The Company controls twenty boats and manages two separate lines of transportation for freight and passengers, one between St. Louis and St. Paul and the other between St. Louis and Keokuk. The steamers employed in the former trade touch at Dubuque daily during the season of travel, and realize to passengers the full meaning of what constitutes a "floating palace." They are speedy, handsomely fitted and furnished, and much sought after by tourists into the cool resorts of Upper Minnesota during the torrid seasons. The Company is now engaged in building three new steamers, designed solely for passengers.

The present officers are: W. F. Davidson, President; John F. Baker, Superintendent, and F. L. Johnston, Treasurer. The Company is represented in Dubuque by John Farley, Esq.

DUBUQUE & DUNLEITH BRIDGE.

The interests of Dubuque and Northern Iowa suffered for many years in consequence of the lack of transportation facilities between Dunleith and Dubuque. The ferry which plied between these cities was in the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and it was charged that this medium of communication was not only a merciless monopoly, but inadequate to the purpose.

It will be remembered that the munificent land grant from Congress to the Illinois Central was made upon the condition that it extend its connections to Dubuque in 1860. The corporation extended the railroad to Dunleith in 1855, but the contract was not specifically executed until thirteen years later, or in 1868, by the completion of "the bridge."

The necessity of this improvement was a subject that for many years enlisted the hearty approval and eloquent vindication of the most prominent, public-spirited, enterprising and wealthy of Dubuque's citizens. Its consummation, however, was postponed for many years, and did not take shape until 1867. In that year, the Bridge Company, independent of the Railroad Company, was organized, and arrangements for the construction of the "connecting link" between Iowa and Illinois gotten under way. Previous to that date, "bridge talk" had been a staple commodity, and culminated in a meeting at Julien Hall, in 1866, at which a plan was proposed, and adopted without a dissenting voice, for the organization of a company; the Common Council proffered its aid, and citizens everywhere expressed their desire for "a bridge." But the organization inaugurated at Julien Hall did not flourish, and, as stated, nothing came of the projected undertaking until the date above specified, when the Dubuque & Dunleith Bridge Company was organized, under an act of Congress authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at this point. By liberal subscriptions on the part of a few, and wise investments by many, the stock was all taken in Dubuque, New York and Boston.

Then followed a storm. The Company applied to the Board of Supervisors, in June, 1867, for right to locate the western end of the bridge, and to the Common Council, at a session convened during the same month, for right of way into the city. In both instances, petitioners' prayers were granted, but there were many citizens who insisted upon having a wagon-way across the bridge. By opposing any concession made, they hoped to secure this desideratum, in which event they were willing to grant the largest privileges compatible with the good of the city. Public meetings were held, memorials flooded the Council, and, altogether, a lively row became imminent, threatening to seriously embarrass, if not defeat, the enterprise. The Council, however, refused to rescind its action granting the right of way, and the work was not therebylonger delayed.

The first Board of Officers was: William B. Allison, President; H. L. Stout, Vice President and Treasurer; W. E. Massey, Secretary; R. B. Mason, Chief Engineer, and J. E. Ainsworth, Assistant; Hon. Platt Smith, R. B. Mason, J. F. Tucker and H. L. Stout, Directors.

When the organization was perfected, bids for the construction of this inter-State highway were advertised for, to be opened and awarded on the 13th of January, 1868. On that day the same were executed by the successful

bidders as follows, and the work practically begun: To the Keystone Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, the building of the superstructure, the draw-piers to be completed by the 1st of August, 1868, and the superstructure by the 1st of January, 1869.

Messrs. Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co., of Rock Island, were the successful bidders for the substructure, the work to be completed by December 1, 1868.

On Monday morning, January 27, 1868, a force of twenty men was set to work, excavating for the first abutment, on the west side of the river, adjoining Rhomberg's distillery, and thereafter the work was carried forward without delay until its completion was published two weeks before the day provided for in the contract.

Soon after work was commenced in Dubuque, a steam-engine was placed on timbers resting on the ice, and the piles for the first pier on the Dunleith shore were driven while the ice was yet in the river. The frozen surface, however, became weak soon after, and, on the 7th of March following, work was temporarily suspended. But floats were improvised from flatboats impressed into service, and, with but a brief delay, the work was resumed and prosecuted with increased diligence. The piles for the last pier were driven during the spring, from 250 to 375 being used in each pier, the spaces being filled in and around with broken rock to a leveled surface, for the foundation of heavy cross timbers to support the rock-work masonry of the main body of the pier. This part of the "building" was done with the greatest care, that the spaces might be evenly filled and the piles free from obstructions. To the end that these prerequisites might be fully complied with, men in submarine armor attended to the adjustment of the water-tight caissons, in which the stonework was done by men thereby protected from interruption by water. So skillfully was every stone in the piers prepared for its place, and each course rose above the other with such precision under the watchful eyes of the engineers and overseers, that, when an altitude of forty feet above the water had been reached, the center of the narrow top was found to be at that point of relative space required for the support of the iron superstructure, without alteration or reconstruction.

The valuable improvements in iron-bridge building perfected within the last twenty-five years were incorporated in the structure, and, unlike most of the massive railroad iron bridges of England and Continental Europe, seems like a skeleton, so light and airy that nothing but the fact of experience and the warrant of engineers induce a belief that it can sustain a train of freight-cars weighing 200 tons. To the eye, seen from a short distance, the ironwork appears to be a few large, heavy bars of iron bolted together at intervals of a few feet, perpendicular iron posts kept in place by iron rods crossing each other diagonally, and the sides held in place by horizontal cross rods at the top and bottom. The strength of the iron, its resisting power under tension, its weight in proportion to length, and the weight it is known to be capable of sustaining, are adjusted by mathematical formulas, based on the most rigid experiments which science can devise, and combined in a structure of the least weight with the greatest strength possible in view of the purpose intended. Tempests may sweep the river, but will produce no effect on such a triumph of mechanical skill. Unlike the heavy, solid, bolted iron plates which form the body of the Tubular Victoria Bridge, here is open ironwork, graceful in structure, beautiful in design, and representing $750,000 worth of the use of American brains and labor to promote commercial interests with facility and profit.

The length of the bridge is 1,760 feet; the distance from the main track in Dunleith to the main Iowa shore is about 1,800 feet. The partly pile work in Dubuque before the track reaches First street is about 4,400 feet and 700 feet further to the depot. Each of the water piers contains about 600 cubic yards of stone, while the draw-piers contain double that quantity, and the total weight of the structure is estimated at not less than 12,000 tons.

There is one feature in the architecture of the piers worthy of admiration. It is the peculiar form of the upper end, which has not been applied to any other of the bridges across navigable rivers. This "cut-water" is not a wedge form, an ellipse, nor a uniform curve. Its point is the junction of two curves, derived by describing arcs from the ends of the base, as centers of an equilateral triangle, formed by the width of the pier and its up-stream projection. This has the beauty of a greater benefit in not deflecting the current of the river as any other form would do, leaving the water undisturbed thereby, not affecting the passage of boats, and, though the current rushes by at the rate of three miles an hour, a piece of wood floating near the head of one of the piers is merely checked on its way for a moment, and then passes onward by its side. This is one of the practical benefits of employing scientific skill in the construction of the piers.

The whole structure is of wood and iron, except the floor timbers supporting the ties whereon the rails are laid, which rest on iron supported below the bottom chord, so that comparatively a light weight is added to the bridge itself, which is a great improvement in the construction of iron supension bridges, on account of reducing the horizontal tensile strain.

The length of the draw is 360 feet, leaving on each side of the draw-pier a clear space of 160 feet, for the passage of rafts, steamboats and other craft; the bridge is placed at a right angle to the channel of the river, so that no danger need be apprehended to boats on account of deflected or cross currents, as is the case with the Rock Island bridge.

Work was prosecuted with such vigor, that about the 15th of December, 1868, the bridge was completed and ready for use, a fortnight prior to the day specified in the contract, and at a total cost of $800,000 in round figures. On the 22d of December, it was subjected to a private test, which was repeated one week later, at the formal opening, and found to be in all respects according to contract.

It was delivered to the Company on the 1st day of January, 1869, and has since been operated in part by the Illinois Central road, according to the terms of a contract entered into on the 13th day of November, 1867. By the provisions of this arrangement, the Railroad Company pay a toll of 25 cents for each passenger, 3.5 per cent per hundred for all tonnage not exceeding 170,000 tons, and 2 cents per hundred weight when the tonnage exceeds 350,000 tons.

The stock of the Company is stated at $1,200,000; one-quarter of which is held by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the balance by citizens of Dubuque and the East, on which has been paid, since the bridge was completed, a dividend of 2½ per cent semi-annually, in February and August. The aggregate earnings, in the past ten years, have not been less than $2,000,000, and the stock is considered among the best in the market. The present Board of officers consists of W. B. Allison, President; H. L. Stout, Vice President and Treasurer, and Gen. C. H. Booth, Secretary. The first train in the course of business crossed the bridge December 30, 1868.

The view from the bridge is surpassingly grand. On the east the towering bluffs of Dunleith frown down upon the river from a height of 200 feet. Northward is seen the winding river, the Wisconsin bluffs and the Iowa island shore for several miles, with bluffs in the distance terminating at the river's edge in the bold, perpendicular rocks of Eagle Point. To the northwest a depression indicates the locale of the beautiful Coule Valley, an inviting resort to citizens and strangers. To the west, the two miles of river front of Dubuque lies spread out, flanked and supplemented by the city itself, with its public buildings, church spires and private residences embowered among trees, in full view at a single glance. Rising beyond are the bluffs, rich in the foliage of gardens and vineyards, the landscape heightened by the varied colored homes which dot its surface. To the southwest the Iowa bluffs are seen for miles below the point known for many years as the burial place of Julien Dubuque. Far and near the advantages of this improvement can be contemplated at a glance, and the farmers and merchants and manufacturers of Dubuque, as also the traveling public, are to be congratulated on the completion of an enterprise which has entailed unmeasured benefits, and promoted a prosperity unquestioned.

CITY RAILWAYS.

The Dubuque Street Railway Company was organized on the 1st of October, 1867, by Platt Smith, J. K. Graves, John Thompson, H. L. Stout, C. H. Merry, T. C. Roberts and A. H. Gibbs, with J. K. Graves, President; Joseph Herrod, Secretary and Superintendent. For some months previous, the project had been canvassed, but, unfortunately, while no one opposed the scheme, few could be found willing to pledge their faith with liberal stock subscriptions. It was thought that a street railway could not be made to pay the expenses of its operation. But, while this may have obtained with some, there were others who differed materially from such a conclusion, and confirmed such difference of opinion by contributions to promote its advancement. The Common Council, at its October session, 1867, adopted an ordinance conceding the right of way and other privileges, and imposing certain conditions and responsibilities. Taking advantage of such legislation, the Company was formed and officered, as cited.

The authorized capital stock of the Company was fixed at $75,000: the subscribed stock at $50,000; which has since been paid up. A contract for the building and stocking of the road was soon after concluded with Charles Hathaway, of Philadelphia, and, about the 17th of November of the same year, ground was broken, and thereafter the work vigorously prosecuted to the finish.

The route selected, and which is yet maintained, is from the southern terminus of the ferry landing below Jones street, on the levee, to Main, up Main to Thirteenth, to Clay, to Eighteenth, to Couler avenue, to the fair grounds, a distance of about three miles; over which the cars began running on Saturday, May 23, 1868, with a complement of five cars and fifteen horses. The route at first was from the ferry landing to the present depot, but, as the demand for transportation increased, the same was extended to its present limits, *i. e.*, the Fair grounds.

Since the organization of the Company it has undergone some changes. It was leased to Platt Smith and James Hughes until 1876, in which year Joseph H. Rhomberg, John J. Linehan and B. E. Linehan purchased the franchise, paid up the outstanding indebtedness, reduced the fare from ten to five

cents, and completed other improvements, for which they have since been re-imbursed by an increased patronage.

In 1872, the Company completed a commodious stable and car-house at the upper end of Couler avenue, which were built under the supervision of John Harriman, Superintendent of the road. Both are of brick, the former 50x65 feet and two stories high; the latter is one story high, 50x150 feet, with a capacity for twenty cars.

The stock of the corporation embraces thirteen first-class cars, neat, strong, well painted and ventilated, capable of accommodating twenty passengers each, requiring the services of thirteen men to handle, who are paid an average of $45 per month each, and thirty-five horses. Cars pass each other every five minutes from early in the day until late at night, and one hour is occupied in making the round trip.

The amount invested is stated at $65,000; the annual receipts are estimated at $15,000, and the present officers consist of J. A. Rhomberg, President; J. J. Linehan, Superintendent, and B. E. Linehan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hill Street & West Dubuque Steam Railway.—The demand for motive power, other than horses, for the purposes of propelling street cars has been, and continues to be, very emphatic.

In 1875, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, appreciating the requirements in that behalf, built, at their own expense, an experimental steam street car. The same was completed in November, and a trial of the venture made, under permission from the Common Council of Philadelphia, on the West-End Railway of that city. Subsequently, an arrangement was perfected with the City authorities of Brooklyn, by the terms of which the car was run in the city of Churches from January until June, 1876.

The practicability of the undertaking having been demonstrated, and the further fact that the cost of its employment per day would save to the company in whose service the "motor" would be entered, a matter of not less than $3, induced the formation of a corporation in Dubuque, after a careful canvass of the situation and consideration of other plans suggested.

The original projector of the enterprise was the Hon. J. K. Graves, who for some time had been endeavoring to evolve a plan by which the summit of the bluffs might be reached by rail. A steam elevator at Fourth street was spoken of at one time, but this was finally abandoned. Some time after, a company was chartered to construct a horse railway up Julien avenue, but, for some unexplained reason, the enterprise went by default. In April, 1877, a meeting was held in the interest of building a railway up the bluffs via Hill street, which was largely attended. Among those present were J. K. Graves, E. and S. Langworthy, D. S. Cummings, John D. Bush, Henry Wheeler, Scribe Harris, Robert H. Collier, H. B. Glover, Frank Adams, G. B. Burch and James Martin. The matter was fully discussed, and, after some informal suggestions, the meeting adjourned after the organization of a company for the purpose of building a railroad to the bluffs, the cars of which were to be moved by a motor, such as is now employed. Application was made to the Common Council for an ordinance granting the right of way, which was acted upon favorably, and work on the projected improvement was commenced. The road starts from the corner of Main and Eighth streets, thence west on Eighth to Hill street, to Third, to Alpine, to Julien avenue to Broad street, which was the terminus until July 3, 1879, when an extension to the Western Brewery, in progress for several months theretofore, was completed, and to-day the

distance covered by the trip is two miles, over one of the most attractive and highly improved portions of Dubuque County.

The grade is comparatively imperceptible from Main street to the Lorimer House; 7½ feet to the 100 feet from the Lorimer House to Hill street; 8½ feet to Pine street, whence it is easy of ascent to Third street; thence along Alpine street and Julien avenue the grade is scarcely to be noticed. The total elevation made is 244½ feet.

The work accomplished is after the most approved plan and of the very best material. The ties are of white oak, thoroughly seasoned and designed for the purpose; the rail is of ordinary T iron, twenty-five pounds to the yard, firmly laid, and calculated to endure the wear and tear of many years.

The Company has furnished the public with ample, convenient and comfortable means of conveyance from the center of the city to its remote boundaries. Trains are run on regular time-card, so that it may be known when the cars will arrive at designated points, and it is an accommodation of decided value to those who reside on the bluffs, to those who contemplate building in these delightful suburbs, or who purchase property there as an investment. The trial trip of the motor improvement was made on Thursday, July 12, 1877, and the first regular train started from Main street on the Saturday following, when an opportunity was afforded many to test its merits.

Now trips are made at stated intervals from the depot, corner of Main and Eighth streets, and occupy forty minutes in making the round trip, for which 10 cents is charged. With ninety pounds of steam, the motor drags one car loaded to repletion up the steep incline as readily as though on level ground, and returns in the same manner, the operator, on the curves and steepest grades, controlling its motion at will.

The railway is a success, and the introduction of the motor is regarded as another evidence of the advanced progress of Dubuque enterprise.

The first Board of Directors consisted of D. S. Cummings, H. M. Kingman, R. H. Collier and F. I. Massey; J. K. Graves, President; F. I. Massey, Secretary and Treasurer.

The present Board is made up of D. S. Cummings, J. K. Graves, Frank Adams and R. H. Collier, with D. S. Cummings, President, and Marshall Kingman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The stock of the corporation is stated at $30,000. The rolling stock consists of two motors and four passenger cars.

The Dubuque & Dunleith Ferry connects Dubuque with Dunleith, and, notwithstanding the "bridge," is a source of revenue by no means inconsiderable to the present owners, as also a convenience to the public (whom it has served fifty-two years), beyond comparison.

The first ferry of which any account can be obtained, was that established by Gen. G. W. Jones, between a landing opposite the point now occupied by Dunleith and the present city, named in honor of Julien Dubuque. It was a primitive affair, composed of two Indian canoes lashed together, and was first utilized as a public conveyance about the 2d of June, 1828. It was propelled by oars "pulled" by Baptiste Louissent, Charles Valle, Luke Courtois, alias Jacalbeau, Antoine Molly and others, who sweat and swore at the labor demanded to successfully cross to the opposite shore, and piloted the "barque" without regard to results, until the ensuing fall, when the inhospitable weather forced them to "take a rest" until the winter's ice and snows yielded precedence to genial spring and the attendant concomitants of emigration and reviving prosperity.

During the late fall or early winter, however, Thomas Jordan came upon the scene, and Gen. Jones, who was a smelter at Sinsinawa Mound in those days, transferred the franchise to Jordan for the consideration of transporting the General's mine products back and forth across the river. Jordan concluded the negotiation, took charge of the canoes, and, for many years thereafter, his enterprise was known from East to West as "Jordan's Ferry." During low water, the ferry landed at an island opposite the foot of Jones street, but in high water a mooring was effected at the present intersection of Jones and Main streets. The transportation rates were two shillings each for passenger and horse, while freight was carried at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred.

Some time after assuming charge of the enterprise, or about 1832, Mr. Jordan built a new ferry, in shape and comfort similar to the flatboats which breasted the raging waters of the Mississippi at that early day, still working the paddles by man-power, and furnishing accommodations to man and beast for remunerative considerations, until 1836. In the fall of that year, Gen. Jones, who had in the meantime established himself in quarters located within the present site of Dubuque, where he had attained political and financial eminence, repurchased the ferry of Jordan for the sum of $15,000, a munificent sum to invest for purposes of speculation, at a day when primitive modes of travel were accepted more thankfully than the modern voyager receives palatial apartments on a Mississippi steamer or Pullman car. Up to that date, the boat had been managed by John Bunyan Jordan, John Paul his brother-in-law, Hayden Gilbert and James Sloan. In the fall of 1837, Gen. Jones obtained a charter from the Illinois Legislature, incorporating "Jordan's Ferry;" and a new ferry, with machinery worked by horse-power, was substituted for the old "flat," the same being commanded by George Ord Karrick, who remained in charge until 1840, when he was succeeded by Capt. Weldon. During the latter year, Augustus L. and Charles Gregoire purchased a quarter-interest of Gen. Jones, and, in 1841, the latter disposed of his remaining shares to Daniel Webster for $15,000, who in turn parted with his purchase to the United States Bank, by which it was sold to A. L. Gregoire, his brother Charles retaining one-eighth.

Thus matters remained without any material change, the property, in the meantime, increasing in value as the country in the vicinity of Dubuque and Dunleith became settled, until 1847, when application was made to the Illinois Legislature for a renewal of the charter obtained ten years previous, which was, on motion of Abraham Lincoln, granted without debate.

In 1853, Mr. Gregoire, the proprietor, suffering from ill health, removed from Dubuque to St. Louis, and Charles V. Bogy, brother of Louis V. Bogy, subsequently a Senator from Missouri in the Congress of the United States, was placed in charge. During the same year, the ferry franchise equipments, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with 530 acres of land contiguous to the ferry landing in Illinois, were disposed of by Charles Gregoire, acting for himself and as the agent of his brother, to Jonathan Sturgis and others, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the sum of $40,000, Bogy remaining in command, and Charles Gregoire superintending the vendees' interest. During the same year, Timothy Fanning, a rival in business, filed a bill in equity against Gregoire and Bogy, to restrain them from keeping a ferry across the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, the plaintiff claiming an exclusive right to the franchise, under a charter granted by the Territorial Legislature on the 14th of December, 1838. The defendants admitted the keeping of a ferry, but claimed they had a right to do so

under and by virtue of a license obtained from the city of Dubuque, under Section 15 of the city charter. The plaintiff responded, claiming that the original charter granted to him was exclusive; that it was a contract between himself and the Territory, and that the subsequent act of the Legislature, giving to the city the right to license ferries, was in violation of that contract, and consequently unconstitutional, null and void. The issue, being thus joined, was submitted to the Hon. John J. Dyer, Judge of the United States Court, who rendered a decision adverse to plaintiff. Thereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the decision of the lower court was affirmed, and a period put to Fanning's litigious disposition.

Previous to the institution of this action, about 1849, a steam ferry-boat, the Utah, was substituted for the keel-boat previously employed; the name of the corporation changed, and the "horse marines" retired from active service. The innovation has been since maintained, the following boats having served as "common carriers" in the transaction of business between Dubuque and the State of Illinois: A. L. Gregoire, wrecked; Peosta, sold to the Government; Joe Gales, wrecked, and the Key City, at present in service.

In 1856, the franchise was sold by the railroad company, and, in 1872, H. L. Stout, Richard Cox, Thomas Levens, Charles Gregoire, D. A. McKenzie and G. W. Jones, became coparceners, by purchase, for $6,500, and other considerations, in which capacity they remained until 1872, when the Illinois Central, through Charles H. Merry, repurchased the venture; seven-eighths at the rate of $40,000, and one-eighth at the rate of $50,000, for the entirety.

The company continued to be vested with title until February, 1876, when its final sale was effected to Nicholas Hansen & B. E. Linehan, H. L. Stout and W. B. Yates, for $3,500, who are still owners.

The following officers are now serving: H. L. Stout, President, B. E. Linehan, Secretary and Treasurer.

The franchise is regarded as valuable. Trips are made every fifteen minutes from alternate shores, during navigation, and the rates of fare, being 5 cents per passenger and 50 cents per team, affording a remunerative interest on the investment.

MANUFACTURES.

"No State is without its manufacturing center, where capital and labor congregate and levy tribute upon the non-producing sections," observes a cotemporary. While the West, and Iowa in particular, is an agricultural country, it is a *non sequitur* to conclude that manufactures do not thrive within her limits. Indeed, it should be the manufacturing center of the country. Cheap breadstuffs, an abundance of labor, and accessibility to supplies of materials at almost nominal expense, should combine to render Iowa superior and independent, in place of relying upon other States for manufactured commodities. In former days, thrashing machines and other farm implements, furniture, iron, glass, cotton and woolen goods and all the other et ceteras, without which success in any department of life was impossible, came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the East. The people of Iowa shipped their products thither and exchanged them for articles of consumption, as also a large proportion of the machinery with which they made and secured their crops. The true remedy for these evils of which the farmer complained was in time found in the encouragement held out to home productions. This being discovered, the preference was finally given to home interests, and, as a legitimate result, factories of every conceivable character sprang into existence, attracting large bodies of mechanics

O. G. Kuhlweber

(DECEASED.)

DUBUQUE.

and their families to the State, and creating a home demand for a large percentage of the traffic which sought a market in the East and South.

No city in the West offers more advantages as a point for the investment of money in manufacturing enterprises than Dubuque. Real estate is held at a reasonable figure; there is an unfailing supply of water-power, a ready market, abundant means of transportation, which are constantly multiplying, and other attractions from which the deduction to be drawn is irresistible as to the assertion made. Capitalists and others should reflect upon these facts, as but a superficial consideration thereof will influence those interested in securing ready and reasonable returns upon their investments, to affirm the premises.

Thomas Connolly's Carriage Factory, located at the corner of Seventh and Iowa streets, is the most important undertaking of the kind west of the Mississippi. The business, like that of most other successful manufacturing enterprises in the West, has from a small commencement increased to gigantic proportions. In 1858, Mr. Connolly first began business in Dubuque, employing a limited force, and paying 25 per cent for the use of money employed at that time. He has been burned out three times, twice sustaining a total loss of his investment, yet, notwithstanding these calamitous reverses, his success has been as wonderful as it is pronounced and deserving. His "shop" was located at first on the corner of Eighth and Locust streets, where employment was furnished to six men,—to-day his force consists of 150 hands, at a weekly cost of $750—and within the following two years the business was materially enlarged and in successful operation, when his premises were destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss, as stated, without insurance. Mr. Connolly was by no means discouraged at the wreck of his fortune, but resumed business immediately, gradually increasing his facilities, each year turning out more work than during that preceding. After another fire, his present factory, at the corner of Seventh and Iowa streets, was completed and occupied. It is of brick, five stories in height (with a basement), comprehending half a square of ground and presenting an attractive appearance. The entire premises are devoted to the business, and all of the labor pertaining to the construction of a carriage, buggy, sleigh or wagon, is accomplished within their walls.

Upon the first floor is the office, carriage repository, storeroom for trimmings and other materials, and blacksmith's shop, where sturdy arms realize the "anvil chorus" from morning until night.

The second floor is occupied by the wood-working department, where the rough material is fashioned into elegant carriage and buggy beds.

The next floor is appropriated to painting, trimming, etc., and the last to finishing that which remains incomplete, when the vehicles are lowered to the salesrooms, where they are ready for inspection and purchase.

Besides carriages and buggies, Mr. Connolly also manufactures a large number of spring wagons each year, the total productions of the works of all kinds being upward of a thousand annually, ranging in price at from $100 to $1,500 each. Carriages and buggies are his specialties, however, for superiority in the manufacture of which he has already taken seventy-five diplomas, and there is no establishment west of the Alleghanies that has achieved a more widespread reputation. They go to the North, South, East and West, and everywhere add to the character of their manufacturer, as also to the city of which he has been a resident since childhood, and his business to-day is a deserved monument to a quality of energy and enterprise which is indispensable to success in any calling in life.

Cooper's Wagon Factory.—As has been previously stated, the most successful enterprises of Dubuque have sprung from an insignificant origin. The truth of this premise is further illustrated and confirmed by the history of the origin and growth of Cooper's works. Mr. Cooper first made his advent into Dubuque in 1846. After completing his trade, he, in conjunction with Mr. Newman, opened a wagon-shop at the corner of Second and Locust streets. Neither had capital, and both did the work intrusted to them, which was of a miscellaneous character, for in those days a wagon-maker in Iowa was obliged to comprehend various duties under his mechanical title, including the repair of machinery, miners' tools, etc.; a shoe had to be set, a tire replaced, a wheel repaired, in short, everything in and out of their special line of business had to be attended to. Manufacturing new work was a small part of the firm's business, and six or eight orders was the extent of the first year's work. This partnership continued until 1862, when Mr. Newman withdrew, leaving Mr. Cooper to "go it alone" and assume the entire management of the venture.

In 1866, he erected a portion of the premises now occupied by him on Third street, from Locust to Main, and was in the enjoyment of a large business, but in the following year, his establishment was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $40,000. With indomitable energy, he immediately resumed business in temporary quarters, and, in 1868, completed his present commodious quarters ready for occupation. An idea of the extent of the business yearly transacted may be inferred from the following figures: The buildings are of brick, four stories high, having a frontage of 260 feet on Third street, and 64 feet on Locust and Main streets. In this model structure, supplied with every appliance that will facilitate business, he employs 175 men, and annually turns out upward of five thousand wagons, which find a ready market throughout the States, reaching from the extreme North to the Gulf, and from the lakes to the Pacific. On all the highways of trade, commerce or emigration, "A. A. Cooper, Maker, Dubuque," may be read upon the countless vehicles he sends forth, and his name, as well also as the superior quality of his work, has become, as it were, a household word, familiar to travelers and the public.

His long experience in wagon-making, dating back to boyhood, gives him the advantage that comes from a thorough knowledge of the craft, and, as a result, whatever leaves his works is perfect and regarded as an indispensable acquisition by the purchaser. He has built up the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Mississippi Valley, has accomplished this result by hard labor, and now has, to his credit and that of the city, the only wagon factory worthy of the name in the State of Iowa.

Key City Carriage-Top Factory, a comparatively new enterprise, projected and carried on by Charles and L. Fockler, was established in Dubuque, during the year 1877, and in a short time has attained huge dimensions. The idea originated with Charles Fockler, while traveling about the country effecting the sale of agricultural implements. During the torrid season peculiar to the "dog-days," he improvised a buggy-top to shield him from the sun's rays, which attracted the notice of farmers, and procured for him so numerous a patronage, that he abandoned the sale of agricultural wares exclusively, and began the manufacture of the "buggy and extension vehicle tops," which he had in the meantime patented, at 42 South Main street. The demand for his commodity increased, so that in a short time he was compelled to enlarge his facilities and quarters, which latter now include three stores, 42, 44 and 46 South Main street, furnishing employment to seventy-five men, at a weekly cost of $600 for

the one item of wages. In 1878, he associated his brother, L. Fockler, with him in the business, which has since increased in such ratio that his establishment is constantly over-run with orders from all parts of the United States and Canada, the annual sales aggregating upward of $200,000. The works are said to be the first of the kind established in America, and the investment is said to represent a capital of $75,000.

The Buggy-Top Manufactory of C. L. Pritchard and John Kuntz, at the corner of Fourth and White streets, was established in 1877. At first, the manufactory was located at the corner of Fifth and White streets, where it was destroyed by fire in 1878, whence a removal to the present site was effected. The firm occupy a three-story brick, employ sixty men, costing $300 per week, and do an annual business of $50,000, their goods being shipped to points in every State except Maine and Delaware.

About two hundred and fifty vehicle tops of every description and quality are turned out weekly, and the investment is valued at $75,000.

Armstrong's Carriage and Wagon Factory was first brought to the attention of the public by Thomas Armstrong, the founder and present owner, in May, 1865, when his "shop" was located on Third street between Main and Locust, where he remained ten years. In 1875, he began the erection of his present premises, corner of Locust and Jones streets, which were completed in June of the same year, at a cost of $12,000, and occupied soon after.

The buildings consist of a carriage factory, 60x120 feet, four stories high, and a blacksmith-shop 32x60 feet, one story in height, both of brick, together with supply sheds, lumber and drying rooms, etc.

When running to its full capacity, twenty-five men are employed, at a weekly salary of $300, who turn out five carriages in that space of time, which are marketed in Dubuque and adjoining counties, as also in the Northwestern States and Territories.

The business is quoted as worth $25,000 per annum, and the investment at a similar amount.

John Butt & Brothers' Wagon Factory, at No. 645 Iowa street, dates its foundation to 1852, when John Butt, Sr., began the manufacture of wagons and a general stock of light-running vehicles. He continued in the business until his death, in 1873, when he was succeeded by John, Ernest, William and Helmuth Butt, who now compose the firm.

In 1876, they put up the three-story brick wherein the manufactory is to-day located, costing $3,500; and are engaged in a profitable and steadily increasing business, working seven men, who are paid a total of $100 per week, and marketing stock producing an annual return of $8,000. The investment is valued at $12,000.

Dubuque Shot Company.—Along in 1860, Chadbourne & Co., representing the St. Louis Shot Tower corporation, visited Dubuque and purchased the shot tower located in this city, with a view, as it subsequently appeared, of monopolizing the manufacture of this commodity, and closing out Dubuque from participation therein.

In 1862, the demand for shot and other lead missiles far exceeding the supply, James Hughes, and the mining firm of Booth, Carter & Co., determined to engage in the business of manufacturing shot, etc. The former erected a tower on Julien avenue, on the present site of F. E. Augustin's house, and, for a brief period, prospered. But, being twice subjected to destruction by fire, he abandoned the undertaking.

In the same year Booth, Carter & Co. put up buildings at their mine on the Hale's mill road, where, for fourteen years, they succeeded in supplying the markets, and became prominent rivals of other enterprises in the same line. In October, 1877, their houses, too, were burned to the ground, and business, for a brief period, was suspended. The works, however, were rebuilt again in operation by February, 1878, and have since been actively at work. They consist of a four-story brick with wings, storehouses, etc., and a "drop" of 170 feet, supplied with every facility for manufacturing all grades of shot, with a capacity of turning out 60,000 bags of twenty-five pounds each, annually.

The Company employ four men, and the establishment when running to its full measure costs $16,000 per year to pay expenses. Their article is sold largely in Chicago and St. Paul.

Dubuque Cabinet-Makers' Association, one of the most enterprising, wealthy and influential corporations, was first projected early in 1867, but it was not until June 15 of that year that matters assumed form and were defined. Upon that date the Association was duly chartered by authority of the Legislature, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Henry Wunderlich, John Stuber, C. Jacobi, John Foerst, Jacob Seeger, G. Schneider, Joachim Kurtz, William Kley, H. Huber, John Chrismer, B. Baumhoefer, Otto Wullweber, George Scheuler and H. Tischer. The capital stock was established at $7,000, and the first officers elected were George Scheuler, President, and William Kley, Manager, etc.

The objects of the Association were the manufacture and purchase of all qualities of furniture, and, for the attainment of that end, a large three-story frame building at the corner of Jackson and Tenth streets was taken possession of and transformed into a factory (attached to which was the lumber-yard, etc.), in which twenty-five hands were employed, the profits accruing from sales being re-invested in the enterprise. By the time the business had been fairly established, the visitation which usually attends the inception of promising enterprises at critical periods, fire, intervened between success and the Association. A few minutes past 7 o'clock on the evening of January 11, 1870, the factory was swallowed up in one of the largest and most disastrous conflagrations that ever occurred in Dubuque, entailing a loss of $15,000, upon which there was an insurance of modest proportions, and inflicting a blow to the interests of the Cabinet-Makers' Association, which though temporary was severe.

But little time was lost, however, in perfecting arrangements for rebuilding, and a four-story brick structure, 40x60, with engine and dry house, were erected on the site of the burned premises, at a cost of about $12,000. Business increased annually, the Association began to wield an extended influence, and, on August 15, 1877, the corporation was re-organized, the capital stock increased to $40,000, paid up, and the facilities for work materially improved.

The present officers are: Henry Wunderlich, President and General Manager; John Stuber, Secretary, and C. Jacobi, foreman. About eighty hands are employed, at a weekly salary of $1,000, and not less than $100,000 worth of stock, of the finest finish and for ordinary uses, is placed upon the market each year, finding its purchasers in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Dakota and Nebraska.

Since 1871, when the boiler of the factory exploded, killing two men and entailing a pecuniary loss of $5,000, nothing but prosperity has attended the venture, the stock of which is to-day regarded as among the most valuable issued.

Furniture and Burial Case Company.—Among the many industries in Dubuque, none deserve more encouragement than the Furniture and Burial Case Company, whose factory is on the corner of Washington and Eighteenth streets. From a comparatively small beginning it has grown into proportions that place it beside the largest establishments of the kind in the West. Recently, the Company has opened a warehouse at No. 584 Main street, where a full line of their goods can be found in stock, which includes all kinds of furniture, from the most costly parlor suites to the common grades. As the Company manufacture their own goods, they are able to warrant them as being of the best quality and durable. Every article in the furniture line can be found at their store—elegant bookcases, bureaus, easy and rocking chairs, sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, fancy goods, looking-glasses, brackets, stands, chamber sets, sideboards, etc., in all the modern styles. The Company also make a specialty of coffins and burial cases, they doing a very heavy business in that line. The establishment is under the superintendency of Mr. Kley, a gentleman who is practical and thoroughly understands the wants of the trade and custom.

The Company was organized February 1, 1877, with a capital of $16,000; since when it has been materially increased. Employment is furnished to fifty hands, at a weekly cost of $300.

The yearly sales amount to from $50,000 to $60,000, and the business is managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of John Hartman, Henry Huber and A. Koester.

Herancourt's or the "Key City" Furniture Factory.—This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, manufactory of its kind in the State, having been founded in 1845 by V. Herancourt, he coming at that date from Ohio. The business was at that early time of small proportions. This was a new country, and the wants of the people few and simple. The works were then located at No. 90 Main street, and but one or two, or at the most half a dozen, hands were employed, hand or horse power being used to operate the limited machinery.

Since that period, Dubuque has grown to be a city, and the furniture factory of 1845 has increased in proportion. In place of the small shop with few workmen and limited productions annually, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the Western States, shipping vast quantities of manufactured articles throughout the trans-Mississippi country, has been substituted.

In 1854, the large stone building, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, was built and the factory moved thither. A few years later, the paint and finishing departments were added, the works and yard now occupying an entire half-block. Every improvement that experience and an intimate knowledge of the trade can suggest has been made, new machinery introduced, and the business annually turns out a large variety and immense quantity of work.

On March 17, 1867, Valentine Herancourt, the founder, deceased, since when it has been carried on by his widow and heirs, employing an average force of forty-five men, at a weekly salary aggregating $250. Under their management the business has largely increased, and the close of the last decade witnessed a prosperity that can only be attained by that attention to details which invariably produces just deserts.

The amount invested is stated at $25,000, and the annual business at double that amount.

Since the foregoing was written, the Herancourt estate has disposed of its business to Herman Mauer and others, representing the "Key City Furniture Company" organized in February, 1880, of which Mr. Mauer is the President.

Farley, Loetscher & Co., Sash and Blind Factory, at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, is a monument to the enterprise, industry, integrity and skill of its proprietors. The company consists of J. P. Farley, C. Loetscher, A. B. Carlin and J. Rickard.

In 1876, the company commenced business in the old establishment, 40x60 feet, two stories high, on the site of the present structure. Business increased with surprising rapidity, and but a short time elapsed before the company found its room too limited to permit of supplying the demands on it. In the spring of 1879, the old building was removed, and in its stead the new one, which is unquestionably the finest, and perhaps the largest, sash, door and blind factory west of Chicago, erected. It is now complete in all its details and in perfect running order, a veritable hive of industry on a mammoth scale.

The basement, which is a well-lighted apartment the full size of the main building, is used for the molding department and for the storage of glass, building-paper, moldings and other goods. At present, two of Houstin & Smith's latest improved molding machines are in use, and turn out work with amazing rapidity and faultless precision. Here are two sets of shafting made by the Novelty Iron Works, one 120, the other 60, feet long, for driving the multifarious machinery on the three upper floors. An endless chain arrangement, working in a gutter in the basement floor, conveys the shavings from every floor as they descend through chutes to the fire-room, where they serve as ample fuel to feed the furnaces. An elevator, 5x12 feet, strong enough to move a house on, connects the basement with each of the upper stories.

The first story appears to be headquarters for bustling business. To the left of the front door are two neatly appointed offices. It has all the "modern improvements," including the Bell telephone. Among the machinery on the first floor is a Gray & Woods planer, one of H. P. Smith's panel raising and mortising machines, a tenoning and two sticking machines, and one of Hoyt's shaving machines, a turning lathe, boring machine, and a Rowley & Hermance blind-slat planer. There is also a cross-cut saw, rip saw, scroll saw, and band saw, which moves with almost amusing ease in the hands of a skilled operator.

The second story is set apart for finishing work, in which two of the latest improved saws and rabbeting-machines are used.

The third story is the finishing room, where sash and blinds get the last touches, and all the glazing is done. A saw and rabbeting machine are also employed in this department.

The planing-mill is 40x80 feet, at the rear of the main building. Here a Walker planing machine, with a capacity per day of 10,000 feet, dressed on both sides, is kept humming, in response to two matching-machines, each of which has a capacity for 12,000 feet per day. A siding and rip saw are also in operation here. The shavings from these machines are carried by draft flues above them into a sheet-iron chute, through which they find their way to the fire-room. The engine and dry rooms, 20x80 feet, are separated from the main building by the planing-mill, which is only one-story high, with basement for storage purposes, and 40 feet of shafting. It is iron-roofed, like the balance of the buildings. In case of fire originating in the engine department, which seems like an utter impossibility, the planing-mill would, from its construction, serve as a perfect fire break.

The engine-room contains a eighty-four horse-power engine, one of Rouse, Dean & Co.'s make. It is a handsome piece of machinery and does its work with easy effectiveness. In addition to other valuable features, it is furnished with two improvements of Mr. Loetscher's invention—a balance slide valve and

cut-off valve—by the use of which an increase of 30 per cent in the supply of steam is procured, and a saving of 30 per cent in fuel effected. The value of these Loetscher extras is very appreciable. There are two 18-feet boilers, of 42-inch diameter each, and ten 6-inch flues. They are imbedded in a massive resting place of brick, solid enough in appearance to resist an earthquake. They are supplied with water from a Baragwanath patent heater, which is fed by one of Blake's patent steam feed pumps, a modest-looking little arrangement, which attends to its business without making a particle of fuss unless there is necessity for it, and then it seems to be equal to any occasion. It has a tremendous amount of power harnessed in a small body. By connecting a half-inch nozzle with it, a stream can be forced through and over any part of the building. James Hunt, an engineer of over twenty years' experience, has charge of the department.

The fire-room is like a stone, brick and iron vault. Hither the shavings used for fuel are conducted by the endless chain running from the basement mentioned already, and through the iron chutes, which act like a gullet for the planing-mill. The occurrence of fire in this room would be powerless for evil if it should occur, which is almost impossible. It would be hemmed in by barriers from which it could not escape. Notwithstanding this apparent immunity, water-pipes, connected with the water-works, are available in every room and on every floor, to make assurance doubly sure. Nothing seems to have been omitted in the planning of this establishment that tended to its strength, security and convenience, even to the water-closets, of which there are two, one for the lower and one for the upper stories.

It will in return contribute to the prosperity of the city, and minister to the welfare directly of hundreds who depend upon the hum of its industry for their support. The buildings cost $15,000 and the machinery $10,000.

The firm employ a force of eighty hands, at a weekly compensation of $450, and consume 1,500,000 feet of the upper grades of timber annually, the sales of which aggregate $100,000, distributed throughout the West. The investment represents a valuation of $50,000.

The Saw and Planing Mill at the foot of Seventh street, was established in 1876, by O. H. Ingram, D. Kennedy and W. H. Day, who still maintain control of one of the largest establishments of the kind to be found in the Northwest. The buildings were erected and furnished in the year mentioned, at a cost of $40,000, and when run to its full capacity the business employs the services of 100 men.

The rough material is obtained on the Black, St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers, and from these sources comes the stock which enables the firm to turn out 13,000,000 feet of finished lumber annually, in addition to large quantities of shingles, laths, pickets, etc.

The trade is exclusively wholesale, extending throughout the West, and business to the amount of $250,000 per year is transacted in these sections.

The investment is stated at not less than $200,000.

Novelty Iron Works.—These works occupy the inclosure bounded by Tenth and Eleventh streets, east of Washington street, and comprise machine-shop, boiler-shop, and other buildings of brick and frame. The company succeeded to the firm of J. L. Dickinson & Co., and was organized and commenced business January 1, 1876, with a capital of $60,000, and the following officers, all of whom have served in the same capacity to the present time: C. S. Burt, President; George O. Cowles, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. L. Dickinson, Superintendent. A force of fifty men is usually employed, and

the work done is of a very comprehensive character, including machinery for flour-mills, saw-mills, steam engines, water-wheels, well-drilling machines, horse powers, they having one of the largest and best-arranged establishments in the West, with a high reputation for the quality of work turned out. The shipments of machinery, etc., extend into all the surrounding States, as also into Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and California.

The monthly pay-roll amounts to $1,800, and the sales of stock are upward of $100,000 per year.

The works have demonstrated that home manufactures can thrive here, and both directly and indirectly have added to the prosperity of the city.

Iowa Iron Works, Rouse, Dean & Co.—Among the most noticeable, and one which will attract the attention of strangers, is the iron foundry and machine-shop of Rouse, Dean & Co., corner of Ninth and Washington streets. It was first established in March, 1852; subsequently became known under the firm name of Rouse & Dean, from which it was changed to the Iowa Iron Works, H. Rouse, Charles B. Dean and William Hopkins composing the company. From small beginnings, troublesome times, financial panics, and indifferent success generally, the establishment has continued to grow and is now regarded as among the most prominent and valuable of Dubuque's material interests.

The principal feature of the business is the building of engines, movable and stationary; heavy steamboat work castings, and columns for building purposes, etc., etc.

The firm give employment to sixty men, the pay for whom aggregates about $3,000 per month, and the sales about $75,000 per year. The firm of Rouse, Dean & Co. was dissolved on April 15, 1880, H. Rouse retiring; hereafter C. B. Dean, William Hopkins and J. McMurchy will conduct the business under the firm name of "Dean, Hopkins & McMurchy."

A. Y. McDonalds' Foundry, located at No. 557 Iowa street, was first established in a small way on Seventh street, between Main and Locust, in August, 1865, when plumbing and gas-fitting comprehended the extent of the business transacted. He continued at that point for about a year, when his shop was moved to Eighth street, between Iowa and Clay, and, after several subsequent removals, his business warranting the expenditure, he began the erection of the buildings now occupied, into which he removed in June, 1877, where he has since remained.

The buildings consist of a foundry one story high, 50x80, and machine-shop three stories in height, 50x70, both of brick, supplied with improved machinery adapted to his business, and cost complete a matter of $10,000.

The enterprise includes the manufacture of iron pumps, of which he turns out about four thousand annually, brass castings, steam and gas fittings. He employs forty men at a weekly compensation of $400, and does an annual business of $60,000.

The investment is represented at $25,000, and his products, in addition to a local market, find large sale in the surrounding country.

Norwegian Plow Company.—The beginning of this enterprise was in a small blacksmith-shop in the village of Orfordville, Wis., where H. H. Sater, the present Superintendent, commenced the manufacture of plows over a small anvil, and with limited resources. In 1874, a more extensive shop was erected at Brodhead, C. W. Mitchell and others becoming interested in the enterprise, when machinery was employed and plows manufactured more systematically.

In 1877, W. C. Chamberlain, who had long contemplated the establishment of plow-works in Iowa, purchased an interest in the concern, and a branch shop

and salesroom was opened in Dubuque—the firm name being Chamberlain, Mitchell & Co. In 1879, George Stephens and others united with the firm, and a stock company was organized. Large and substantial works of brick and stone were erected at the foot of Main street, where improved machinery and modern appliances for the manufacture of plows were introduced. The reputation of the plows has been high from the start; their sales have increased with great rapidity, and custom is found in the extreme northern portions of Minnesota, as also in Southern Kansas.

The officers are: W. C. Chamberlain, President; C. W. Mitchell, Vice President; George Stephens, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. H. Sater, Superintendent; G. B. Burch, A. A. Cooper and R. H. Collier, Directors.

The capital invested is quoted at $40,000; 75 men are employed, and the annual sales aggregate $100,000.

The Northwestern Wire Works were established in 1867, by T. C. Duddy, in a store of the Lorimier House. In the fall of 1874, he purchased the old Baptist Church, at No. 38 Ninth street, his present location. He manufactures every variety of wire goods, including cloth and screens for windows, fanning-mills, etc., employs a force of nineteen men and boys, paying therefor a total of $200 weekly, and sells $15,000 worth of goods annually, in Missouri, Minnesota and Iowa.

The investment he values at $5,000.

Peaslee's Ale Brewery first came to the front in 1866, when the venture was undertaken on White street, with facilities for the manufacture of twenty-five barrels, which amount at that time more than equaled the demand. Mr. Peaslee spent much time in experimenting, to, if possible, manufacture an ale both palatable and refreshing, as also wholesome, and free from alcohol as possible, and finally succeeded in his object, sending out a beverage that secured an almost universal reputation for purity and excellence.

In its manufacture great attention is paid to the selection of the grain, which is one of the main features in compounding ale of a superior quality, and has given that of Mr. Peaslee such wide celebrity. The grain must be full, round, heavy and sweet, sweated and seasoned in the stack. The grain is subjected to a process of steeping, and left to dry; when that is completed, the malting or germinating, in which the starch is converted into sugar, is proceeded with, the sugar then ferments, and the alcoholic portion of the ale is obtained. When the gluten and mucilage in the grain have been disposed of, and it becomes white, the malt is subjected to what is called kiln-drying, the moisture remaining being thereby expelled. The mashing process follows, during which the hops are introduced, supplemented by straining, cooling, etc., when yeast is added, and the fermentation allowed to continue under the most careful observation, until it is drawn off into casks, when the ale is placed in cool cellars, and is ready for commerce.

In the year 1870, the sales of the establishment became so great that it was necessary for Mr. Peaslee to seek larger quarters and greater facilities. For that purpose he purchased the Continental, at the corner of Fourth and Iowa streets, a building formerly occupied by himself as an hotel, which he reconstructed into a splendid brewery. The basement is used as a storehouse, the first floor as a brew-house and engine-room; the third floor for the malt, hops, etc., used in the manufacture, and the fourth floor as the cooper-shop.

March 30, 1878, Mr. Peaslee deceased, since when his heirs have carried on the business, manufacturing 5,000 barrels of ale annually, requiring the services of fifteen men, at a monthly remuneration of $400.

The business represents an investment of $30,000, and the product is shipped to all parts of the country, commanding an annual increased demand by reason of its purity and healthfulness.

Dubuque Brewery is located at the junction of Eagle Point and Couler avenues, and is regarded as one of the leading establishments of the kind in Iowa. The business had its origin more than a third of a century ago, on the present site, where Anton Gehrig began the erection of buildings to be devoted to the manufacture of Gambrinus' beverage. While the building was in process of completion, Mr. Gehrig died, and Anton Heeb, the present proprietor, succeeded to the "domain." The building, 25x50, was completed in the fall of 1846, and began operations with a capacity for the manufacture of six barrels of beer per diem, all the supplies at that time being obtained at St. Louis.

In time the business increased, the consumption of beer became more general and the demand for this commodity so universal, that Mr. Heeb was compelled to enlarge his quarters and increase his resources. This was accomplished in part in 1856 and in part in 1860, by the erection of additional buildings, fronting on Couler avenue, and occupied for office, residence and shipping purposes, increasing the dimensions of the original brewery, and completing a malt-house and cellars; the latter, by the way, together with the malt-house, supplied with the most recent improvements, and unsurpassed by those of a similar character in the West.

The house fronting on Couler avenue is of brick, two stories high, 90x65; the brewery is also of brick, three stories high, 90x40, and the malt-house is four stories in height, 100 feet front by 40 feet deep, and built of stone, the total cost of these improvements being upward of $100,000, and owned and conducted by Anton Heeb, requiring the services of fourteen hands at a monthly salary of $500, and turning out 700 barrels of beer every 25 days. The capital invested represents not less than the eighth of a million, and the annual receipts are stated at $60,000. The product is in great demand, and shipped to points in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and throughout the Northwest, where it is held in high regard.

The Key City Brewery first started about 1852, when it was known as the City Brewery, at the head of which was Ignatz Seeger. At that day, its present location was without the city limits, and the "stone brewery" was long a guide-board, so to speak, to country folk entering the city by what is now known as Southern avenue or South Locust street. Mr. Seeger continued the manufacture of beer, cream-ale, porter and the general qualities of malt liquors for some years, when he disposed of a part of his interest in the concern to the Dubuque Joint Stock Beer Brewing Company for $24,000. This company was composed of Frank Brady, A. Gleed, A. Reichman, Ignatz Seeger and others, who completed improvements and operated the concern until 1873, when Ambrose Gleed leased the premises and "ran" them until 1876, when they were suspended and closed up.

In January, 1878, the brewery, machinery, etc., was sold under a decree of court in foreclosure proceedings, for $7,000, John Pier, the present owner, being the purchaser.

The capacity of the brewery is stated at about ten barrels per day, which are sold principally in Dubuque City and County, producing an annual revenue of about $20,000, and furnishing employment to six men at a weekly cost of $70. The investment represents $15,000, and is carried by John Pier, the proprietor.

The Western Brewery, at the northern terminus of the Hill Street Railway, on the road to Delhi, is conducted by M. Tschirgi and J. Schwind, and had its origin in the brewery now managed by Anton Heeb, on Couler avenue.

In 1846, Mr. Tschirgi, in conjunction with M. Gehrig, began the erection of the present Heeb brewery. Before its completion, Mr. Gehrig deceased. His surviving partner finished and operated the undertaking until the spring of 1847, when Mr. Heeb took charge. Tschirgi followed brewing at Peru for a year, when he returned to Main, between Sixth and Seventh, remaining there until 1850. In that year, he erected a house for business purposes on Julien avenue, west of the Lorimier Hotel, and engaged in making and selling beer until 1855, when his enterprise was disposed of to Kurtz & Welder. During the same year, he became associated with his present partner, and, purchasing sixteen acres of ground, began the improvements thereon, which are to-day valued at $80,000. These consist of a brewery—one of the most complete in the West, an ice-house, two residences, a beer hall and pagoda, all, save the latter, built of stone, and adding in no small degree to the attraction of that portion of the city.

When running to its full capacity, the firm employ ten men, and turn out 300 barrels of beer per week, at a cost, for material and labor, of $1,000.

The investment is quoted at about $100,000, and the annual trade, which is local, west and south, at $50,000.

The Northern Brewery, at the terminus of the Couler Avenue Railway, in the northern limits of the city, was established, in 1865, by Adam Glab, on its present site. In that year, he erected the brewery and malt-house on the brow of a hill overlooking the avenue, at a cost of $25,000; and, in the spring following, put up the building abutting on that highway. In addition, he built ice-houses, etc., and laid out a garden, planted the same with trees and shrubbery, erected summer-houses, tenpin alleys, etc., and so ornamented the surroundings that, in season, the gardens are largely patronized by visitors from the city and surrounding country, seeking pure air and innocent amusement, from which a large revenue is annually derived.

He employs a force of ten men, pays out $900 per week for stock, and manufactures 5,000 barrels of beer per annum, which are marketed in the country adjacent to Dubuque, as also further West.

His investment he considers worth $65,000, and yearly sales about $40,000.

Iowa Brewery, at Nos. 2327 and 2329 Couler avenue, was established in 1855, by Titus Schmid, B. Scherr and F. Beck, under the firm name of Titus Schmid & Co. In the fall of that year, the present improvements were begun, and completed during the following spring. These consist of a brewery, 72x42, four stories high; malt-house and dry-kiln, 48x46, three stories high, with two wings, each 29x22, two stories high; also fermenting and cooling vaults, the latter with an aggregate capacity of 7,000 barrels; the structures built of stone and perfect in every detail.

In 1857, the house fronting on Couler avenue was added. It was originally three stories high, but, being injured in a tornado, was reconstructed and lowered to two stories. The total cost of the improvements, supplied with machinery, etc., was $100,000.

The firm of Titus Schmid & Co. ran the brewery until October, 1868, when, its members having deceased, Mrs. B. Scherr purchased a half-interest from the survivors for $35,000, and held it a year. At the expiration of that period, Kiene & Rhomberg became interested, and M. Blumenauer conducted

the business until 1877, when William Meuser purchased their moiety, and, with the heirs of T. Schmid, now occupy the premises.

The product manufactured is estimated at 5,000 barrels of beer annually, furnishing employment to twelve men, whose wages, together with the cost of materials, necessitates a weekly outlay of $620.

The investment is quoted at $60,000; the yearly income at two-thirds that amount, and the sale of the beverage as general throughout the West.

Soda Water Manufactory of Christian E. Kleis was first established April, 1863, near the corner of Sixth and White streets, where he began business, and laid the foundation for an immense trade in the sparkling beverage. He remained here for five years, but, business increasing, he soon found his quarters too contracted to operate successfully, and, in 1868, completed, at a cost of $8,000, a handsome brick building near the corner of Ninth and White streets, supplied with every convenience and auxiliary for profitable operations, where he turns out, with the help of five men, many gross of mineral water daily, which finds an increasing demand throughout the city, county and the West.

Cushing's Vinegar Works were first established in 1863, by Palmer & Co., remaining under that firm name until 1864, when it was succeeded by Mr. Cushing, who has since maintained control, excepting about four years, during which period he was associated with Thomas Warnock.

When the business was in its infancy, the works were located on Iowa street, but the absence of room requisite to the manufacture of this commodity necessitated enlarged facilities, and, in 1873, he erected his present building, situated on Eagle Point avenue, near its junction with Couler avenue, which is admirably adapted to the purpose. The building is of brick, 50x80, four stories high, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, furnishing employment to eight men. The works were completed during the year in which the foundations were raised, and supplied with improved machinery, the total cost of which was $30,000.

The business is among the largest of the kind in the West. The production during the present year will be, it is anticipated, not far from ten thousand barrels. The article finds ready sale in the West, and the business, it is stated, will foot up $100,000 annually.

Kaiser's Vinegar Works were established by A. Kaiser on the 1st of February, 1856, at the corner of Sixth and White streets, where, with two hands, he began the manufacture of this article, the pioneer compounder in the city, if not in the State. In the fall of 1868, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, he built the works now occupied by him, at the foot of Ninth street, providing the same with all modern appliances, and, moving his estabment, was enabled, even better than before, to give the most perfect satisfaction to the trade, which is largely local, as also throughout the Northwest.

In 1866, he became associated with A. Kammen in the business, which connection, however, terminated at the expiration of a year, since when he has been conducting the undertaking *solus*.

The business amounts to $25,000 per year, at an annual cost of say 66 per cent of the income.

Mississippi Valley Vinegar Works were first established in the spring of 1875 by John Glab, the present owner, on Iowa, between Second and Third streets, where he remained for the space of two years. In 1877, he removed his establishment to its present site, at the corner of Ninth and Pine streets, for the purpose of securing the enlarged facilities his increasing business demanded.

Here Mr. Glab employs a force of ten men, at a weekly compensation of $75, and turns out an aggregate of $20,000 worth of vinegar per annum. His investment he values at $15,000, and the goods are sold throughout Northern Iowa, Western Illinois and Minnesota.

Key City Spice Mills was first established and operated in 1858 by W. K. Bowdish, at which time it was a small concern, doing a limited business and employing a small capital. Mr. Bowdish was succeeded by H. A. Dean, and he by R. S. Allison, by whom the establishment was disposed of to Solomon Smith, who, in May, 1862, parted with his interest to N. L. Alden, the present proprietor. Under his charge the business has more than doubled in importance. New machinery was introduced and other improvements completed, enabling him, in addition to the compounding of spices, to roast upward of a dozen sacks of coffee per diem. The mills are located on Fourth street, between Main and Iowa, central and easily accessible to the jobbers to whom its products are sold, who in turn distribute them throughout the Northwest—as also to the retailers in the city and vicinity, whose patronage is an important factor in the enterprise.

The business, although unpretentious, is one of Dubuque's important interests is constantly, increasing in proportions, and the largest of the kind in the State.

Mr. Alden employs three hands, the investment represents a capital stated at $5,000, and the annual sales aggregate upward of $12,000.

Caledonia Mills.—An oat-meal factory, established by F. & C. Schloth, at a cost of $20,000, near the foot of Eleventh street, is a recent acquisition to the manufacturing interests of Dubuque, having begun operations on the 20th of October, 1879. The enterprise had long been contemplated by its founders, and, in August of the year when it was opened to the public, preparations were inaugurated by the Schloth brothers for its establishment, with the stated result.

The capacity of the mill is stated at 900 bushels of oats per day, and all grades of meal, from the finest to the coarsest, as also a superior quality of the kiln-dried product, are placed upon the market. At present, four run of stones, driven by steam, are employed, two for the hulling of the grain and two for grinding, and, when the demand justifies it, two more run will be added.

The trade thus far has been with dealers in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and Glasgow, Scotland, to supply which, together with the local demand, requires the services of seven hands.

This is the only venture of the kind in the city, and, though comparatively risky, promises the most abundant returns to its projectors.

Anton Stine's Flouring-Mill was established in 1879 at the corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets, where Mr. Stine erected a handsome three-story brick mill, at a cost of $10,000, and began operations in the fall of that year.

The mill is supplied with three run of buhrs, capable of turning out 250 barrels of flour weekly, and furnishes employment to three hands.

The trade is almost exclusively local.

Key City Bakery, established in 1878 by J. P. Farley and A. Wolcott, occupies a prominent place on the list of Dubuque manufactures. The premises, located at the corner of Sixth and White streets, consist of a large brick bakery and salesroom, the former supplied with every appliance adapted to the business, was completed and opened on the 3d of July, 1878, after the expenditure of $16,000.

The product placed upon the market includes every variety of crackers, jumbles, etc., known to the business, which supply a ready and rapidly increasing trade in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and at various points throughout the West. The firm employ about twenty-two hands, at a weekly compensation of $125; the annual sales aggregate $60,000, and the investment is valued at $26,000.

Fairbanks' Cracker Bakery had its origin in June, 1868, when it was established by Fairbanks, Amsden & Walker, in a building on Main street, opposite the Julien House. During the succeeding winter, the establishment was partially destroyed by fire, when the firm removed to its present locality, from No. 139 to 145 Second street, between Main and Locust.

In 1870, E. W. Albee purchased an interest in the business, which was continued under the original firm name until 1878, when that gentleman bought up the interest of the remaining partners, thereby becoming sole owner, as he is to-day.

The capacity of the factory is 100 barrels of crackers per day, in the manufacture of which eighteen men are employed, at a weekly compensation of $150, and 240 barrels of flour are used up.

The works are operated by steam power, machinery employed in all the departments, the baking being done in Vale's patent rotary ovens, and a general market for the products found throughout the Northwest.

The annual sales aggregate fully $60,000, and $20,000 is stated as the amount invested in the enterprise.

The Key City Candy Factory of J. H. Roach, located at 137 Main street, first became known to the trade in 1864, when Mr. Roach opened a store for the sale of confections, bonbons, etc., at No. 58 Main street, adjoining the German Bank. After a sojourn of ten years here, his increasing business necessitated the procuration of enlarged quarters, which were found at 182 Main street, whither he removed in 1875. Again the accommodations were found insufficient for the uses to which they were devoted, and he secured possession of his present locality on April 1, 1880, where abundant facilities are afforded for his manufacture and trade.

The former include the choicest varieties, as also the common qualities, of candy, in the compounding and preparation of which steam is exclusively employed, requiring the services of sixteen hands, to whom an aggregate of $120 are paid weekly. The trade is largely jobbing in Dubuque and vicinity, supplemented by a large trade in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, producing an annual revenue of $50,000. The capital invested is said to be $10,000.

Myers, Tice & Co.—These extensive tobacco works had their origin in 1867, under the firm name of Armington, Myers & Co., at that time being the only enterprise of the kind in this section of the State, and located at No. 63 Main street. In 1868, the firm removed to their present quarters, opposite their old stand, where they still remain. They occupy the three floors of this building, using it entirely for job work, while the factory, a building of the same dimensions, is to the rear, and fronting on Iowa street.

In 1870, the present firm, composed of D. D. Myers, J. H. Tice and W. G. Cox, was established and has since remained unchanged.

The force employed in the prosecution of the business is about twenty-eight hands, necessitating the payment for help alone of $250 a week, and fully 350,000 pounds of the weed are annually consumed in the manufacture of fine-cut and smoking tobacco, which is sold chiefly in Northern Iowa, the

adjacent portions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as also in California and the Territories.

The sales aggregate upward of $300,000 annually, and the amount invested is figured at upward of $100,000.

Palmer, Winall & Co., composed of W. A. Palmer, S. S. Winall, Joseph Bott and C. H. Berg, blank-book manufacturers, book binders and printers, began business in 1864, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, employing two men, and doing almost exclusively custom work. The business increased rapidly, however, and, after enlarging their resources repeatedly, the firm, in 1879, completed a new building at the corner of Sixth and Iowa streets, in which it is now located.

The premises are of brick, 37½x68, three stories high, and cost $6,000. The firm occupy the first floor and basement, while the second story is used by the *Daily Telegraph* as office, editorial and composing rooms, the third story by a German association.

The firm employ ten men, at a weekly cost of $120; do a business of $25,000 per year, and its work is shipped to all parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The value of the investment is not stated.

Key City Barrel Factory was established in 1868 by T. C. Pringle and S. A. Atherton at its present site on Iowa, between Second and Third streets, where for eleven years the manufacture of barrels and staves was prosecuted with industry and profit. On the 22d of July, 1879, the factory was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $18,000, but was immediately rebuilt, completely furnished, and again in operation during the succeeding winter.

The establishment is under the superintendence of S. A. Atherton, works ninety-eight hands at a weekly outlay of $800, manufactures from 1,600 to 2,000 barrels annually, which are, with thousands of staves, marketed in Dubuque and the West, producing an aggregate revenue of $60,000.

The investment is considered worth one-half that amount.

George Richardson's Boot and Shoe Factory, located at No. 74 South Main street, was established in Dubuque in February, 1877, having been removed hither from Galena; enjoys a steadily increasing demand, which taxes the productive capacity of the establishment to meet this enhanced requirement of purchasers. The firm occupy an immense three-story building, 25x120, and employ a working capacity of about forty-five men, at a weekly expense of $300 for the item of wages. The stock manufactured includes all grades of calf and kip boots and shoes, especially what is known to the trade as the "Standard Screwed Fastener," turning out nearly two thousand dozen pairs annually, which find ready sale in Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. The raw material is procured chiefly in Milwaukee, Chicago and Buffalo, the finer qualities being imported direct from abroad, and the aggregate amount paid for stock per year is stated at $40,000. The sales amount to not less than $75,000; the amount invested is estimated at $35,000; and there is no room to doubt that equal qualities are made in Dubuque cheaper than at the East, for the reason that the great bulk of the raw material is produced in the immediate vicinity, saving the important item of freight, to say nothing of other costs incurred in handling, shipment, delivery, etc.

H. B. Glover & Co., Clothing Manufacturers.—Business was established in 1860 by W. B. Glover, graduating from retail into wholesale by successive steps. In 1876, the present firm engaged in manufacturing clothing on a large scale. Their factory is at the corner of Sixth and Iowa streets, where they

run eighty-four sewing machines, which, though propelled by steam, require the services of 100 hands to supply and attend to. Their manufacture consists of overalls, shirts, pants, coats, etc., in which 2,600 yards of material are consumed daily. Machinery is employed wherever it can be utilized, even button-holes and buttons being fitted to garments by its agency. By the use of steam, introduced recently, the operators are enabled to perform double the amount of work formerly done, in half the time and with less labor.

They manufacture sixty dozen garments daily, each dozen being full size and containing from three to four yards more of material than those made by Eastern houses.

Their trade extends east into Illinois and Wisconsin, to within sixty miles of Chicago, and west through Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota. The firm is preparing to increase its facilities to enable it, at an early day, to engage extensively in the manufacture of hosiery, etc.

James Forrester, Clothing Manufacturer, is located in the Globe building, having recently moved there from No. 567 Main street, where he established himself in 1877, and has since continued, in the manufacture of overalls, coats, vests and trousers, in almost unlimited quantities. The second story of his establishment is used as a salesroom for the goods which are "put in shape" on the floor above. Here he employs 170 hands, mostly women and girls, whose stitching from daylight till dark is evidenced by the noise of the constantly running machines. The house turns out about fifty dozen garments daily, divided into lots made up of articles above mentioned, which are sold at wholesale in Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Dakota and Nebraska, as also to the local trade, producing large returns annually.

It requires a total of $350 for wages each week, and the investment is stated at $25,000.

The Dubuque Broom Factory, located at No. 72 South Main street, was first established in 1869, on Eighth street, between Iowa and Clay streets by F. A. Miller. He remained at this point until increasing business necessitated an enlargement of his resources, when he finally moved to his present site in 1872.

The force employed is stated at ten hands, necessitating a weekly outlay of $100 for wages, and manufacturing 400 gross of brooms and 100 gross of whisk brushes annually.

The investment is valued at $2,500, and the yearly sales foot up fully $14,000.

The Key City Gaslight Company.—The deficiencies found in the original means of imparting light throughout the city, though the cause of less inconvenience than is experienced to-day, notwithstanding the adaptation of electricity, gas and other agencies for that purpose, procured the organization of this corporation during the year 1854, with a capital of $150,000. This was followed during the same year by the building of gas works in a brief period, and, on the 18th of July, 1855, gas was first introduced into the city as an illuminator.

For twelve years, the means employed in that behalf were deemed sufficient for the purpose, but, at the expiration of that period, they were found too small, and, in 1867, the works were rebuilt at the corner of Bluff and Dodge streets, under the superintendence of Howard & McArthur, and, with the improvements completed to date, cost fully $250,000. The new works are located opposite their former site, and are complete in the minutest detail. The purifying building is of brick, 60x24 feet, containing four purifiers about eight feet square, connecting with pipes to a center "seal," divided into compartments. From this the gas passes into other purifiers, is condensed by a jet of cold water,

John Hodgden

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which removes the carbonic acid gas and other impurities, leaving the gas proper in a condition ready for use. The retorts are ample, and the reservoir is of vast dimensions, to perfectly accommodate the huge meter, which has a capacity of over one hundred thousand cubic feet. The reservoir is sixty-two feet in diameter, by twenty feet deep, comprehending over half a million brick in its construction, and holding 16,800 barrels of water. The walls are three feet thick at the base, twenty-one inches at the top, and perfectly water-tight. The meter was manufactured by the American Company, of Philadelphia, and provided with every improvement, including a contrivance for accurately marking the quantity of gas produced and consumed each day.

The Company now have about twelve miles of pipe, 180 city lamps, and furnish lighting facilities to consumers at $3.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The main office is located on Fifth street, between Main and Iowa, and the officers are J. K. Graves, President; A. McArthur, Secretary; J. B. Howard, Superintendent.

Dubuque Steam Supply Company.—Dubuque is entitled to a great deal of credit for her enterprise. There is no city in Iowa that can compare favorably with her in point of public improvements. There is no city of her size in the United States that can produce finer residences or more substantial business blocks, while in the matter of streets she has no equal in all Iowa, and few superiors in the United States.

In keeping with the steady step of progression that Dubuque ever maintains is the inauguration of the steam-heating project.

Here, again, the Key City shows her enterprise and her determination to keep ever in the van of progress. Indeed, this enterprise was started and pushed forward with so little commotion that one-half of the citizens of Dubuque did not realize when the great city was heated by steam from Dublin to Eagle Point, and from the river to West Dubuque.

The new building of the Steam Heating Company is located near the corner of Sixth and Iowa streets. In the basement the boilers are located, and in the upper stories the varied machinery necessary to disseminate the steam. The company use four large boilers, with which to generate the steam. This is an unusually large number, and will furnish ample steam to heat the entire city. The machinery is all of the most improved and latest manufacture, and such that it may always be relied upon to do its work, and do it well.

Citizens have thought so little about the matter, hardly believing it to be a possibility, that they have never learned the many advantages to be derived and enjoyed by this new steam-heating project. The operation is similar to that of lighting a city by gas. From the building where the steam is generated, large main pipes are laid along the leading streets of the city. From these mains, feeding pipes run and connect with any store, office or residence where the steam is wanted. The supply of steam may be regulated by the user, to suit his or her own convenience.

There will always be a sufficient amount on hand for use, and parties having pipes in their houses or places of business can use as much or as little as they choose—just as they would use gas.

Besides the advantages of having no fires to build, and security from conflagrations, there are others—no dust, no ashes, no smoke or cinders; the rates of insurance have been lowered.

In case of fire, every house has the means to extinguish it right at hand. Perforated pipes may be placed in the rooms of the house, and when the flames break out the steam can be turned on, and the fire quenched. Steam may be

taken from the mains and used to run fire engines with. In this way fire engines may be made much lighter and more easily and rapidly transported. Every house will be supplied with hot water at all times. All the cooking can be done by steam, and there will be no more worn and weary women roasting over hot stoves to prepare the daily meals. In fact, the advantages to be derived from this new enterprise are almost without number.

The Company was organized May 20, 1879, with the following officers who still serve: George B. Burch, President; John N. Manning, Superintendent; A. J. Van Duzee, Treasurer, and A. Palmer, Secretary.

The capacity of the boilers is 4,000,000 cubic feet per diem, with which 1,500,000 cubic feet of air can be heated. The pipes start from the feeder near the corner of Sixth and Iowa streets, on Iowa to Sixth, to Main from Second, to Fifteenth, to Locust, to Ninth, to Bluff, to Sixth, to Main, to Locust, to the works. In addition to the advantages cited, steam can be furnished to drive forty engines of twenty-five horse-power each, and to other uses that will be developed in time.

The Dubuque Lumber Company.—This Company was organized on September 20, 1866, having in view the manufacture of lumber on a large scale. To provide sufficient means to meet the requirements of the enterprise, a joint-stock company was formed, with a capital of $50,000, which was subsequently increased to $100,000, the wisdom of which action has been abundantly illustrated, as by two destructive fires nearly, if not quite, that amount was lost. The first officers were: Edmund Miller, President; W. H. Moore, Vice President; H. A. Moore, Secretary. In 1867, the Company erected a mill at a cost of $75,000, and operated the same until April 29, 1870, when it was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $55,000; but ample means were provided at once, and the mills were rebuilt. To the end that the principal mill should be accessible for logs at all stages of water, this was built on timber foundations laid on stone abutments, 5 feet thick at the base and 23 feet high, sunk in the water. Stone piers were also constructed for gangs of saws, engine and boiler rooms, and the spaces filled in with macadam. The superstructure was of gray limestone, with brick additions, the main building being 130x50 feet, the additions 28x48, 25x28, 14x50, 16x50 and 20x50 feet. Everything was so constructed to be as nearly fire-proof as it was possible to render buildings of that character, notwithstanding which the premises were destroyed by the flames on the 22d of July, 1876, with a loss of $40,000, supplementing a second fire occurring October 29, 1872, in which the lumber-yard was burned, with a loss of $80,000. The premises were again rebuilt, and are now in full operation, provided with engines, gang-saws, lath and shingle machines, edgers, etc., with a capacity of many thousand feet per hour, furnishing employment to 135 hands and manufacturing 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

It is impossible to conceive a more complete mill, and, notwithstanding its losses by fire, no enterprise in the city stands on a more firm financial basis.

The present officers are: M. H. Moore, President; N. S. Moore, Secretary; M. H. Moore, N. S. Moore and S. W. Thompson, Directors—gentlemen connected with the lumber trade of Dubuque since 1865, under whose management there can be no doubt as to the future of the organization. This is one of the largest interests in Dubuque, and its successful prosecution not only commends the enterprise to dealers in the West, in which direction the trade is found, but is the most forcible argument that could be submitted in favor of Dubuque as a manufacturing city.

Dubuque Lard-Oil, Soap and Candle Factory, owned and operated by F. M. Pleins and James Beach, composing the commercial firm of Pleins & Beach, originated on the 22d of October, 1855, under the firm name and style of F. M. Pleins & Co., beginning work in three frame buildings on the site of the present factory, with but three hands. In 1858, the firm was changed to Pleins & Beach and business increased so rapidly that in 1863 alterations and improvements of the premises, begun in 1856, were completed and now comprise a two-story stone factory proper, 136x55 feet, with an addition used for warehouse purposes, 50x40 feet; the whole costing about $16,000. The buildings are located in the square bounded by Locust and Dodge streets, having a frontage of 417 feet on the former street, with a depth of 300 feet on Dodge street, the title to which is vested in the firm. The force required to work the factory averages from seven to ten hands, at a weekly cost of from $100 to $150, and the articles manufactured include lard-oil, tallow candles and soaps ranging in quality from the common domestic to the choicer grades of toilet *savon*. The firm annually turn out upward of ten thousand boxes of soap of the following brands: White Castile, Legal Tender, Peerless, Royal, Blue, Key City, Imperial, German and Family; from three thousand to thirty-five hundred summer-pressed and molded candles, and from three to five hundred barrels of extra winter-strained lard-oil, employing eight presses. The soap is claimed to be of a superior quality, is manufactured by an entirely new process, patented by Mr. Pleins, its discoverer, and, with their other commodities, is marketed to jobbers in Dubuque and the West, the annual sales of which aggregate not less than $50,000.

The investment represents a valuation of $75,000.

T. B. Cleaver's Soap Factory had its origin in 1871, at the present site of the works, foot of Twentieth street, where four hands are employed and the ordinary qualities of soap manufactured.

The sales are principally local, aggregating $10,000 per annum, on an investment of half that amount.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

This magnificent temple of the Muses was erected in 1877, on the site of the old Athenæum, one of the most famous structures of Dubuque. It was erected in 1840, by Emerson & Childs, and, for a time, the upper stories were occupied by the *Miner's Express*—the infant which grew in strength, and was finally merged into the *Herald*. In 1846, the building was enlarged and changed into the City Hotel, kept by Richard Plumbe, after him by Henry Miller, Col. McHenry, Charles Hewitt and Mr. Belfield.

In 1863, William Stewart purchased the building, reconstructed the "Athenæum" out of the remnants of the hotel, and opened it as a place of amusement with appropriate pomp and splendor. During the years when its doors were opened to lovers of the drama, its boards were graced by the tread of many who have become eminent in their profession; of many also, upon whose final appearance the Great Prompter having run down the curtain they sleep beneath the daisies. But the "old Drury" became dilapidated in time, and so untenable that it was the major part of the time devoted to vacancy and dreariness.

Early in 1877, Messrs. Eighmey & Waller purchased the property of Mr. Stewart, and, upon its partial ruins, determined to erect an opera house that would be a credit not only to Dubuque but the entire West. To accomplish this undertaking, an appeal was made to the public for its support, and $5,000 worth of tickets to the initiatory performance were taken by the citizens.

These preliminaries having been disposed of, plans for the new building, prepared by Wallace Hume, an architect from Chicago, were accepted, and the work begun and continued until its completion about Christmas Day, 1877. The building is located at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, beautiful in proportions and an ornament to both thoroughfares. The ground floor is occupied by stores and the box office. From the grand entrance one ascends to the opera house proper, the auditorium of which (85x54) contains 920 chairs, upholstered in maroon velvet, with iron backs ornamented with bronze. The parquette circle is divided from the parquette by velvet-trimmed railings supported by posts, and contains folding chairs capable of seating an audience of nearly five hundred.

The gallery, entered from Fourth street, is supported by six iron columns, trimmed with gold, the capitals being of the composite order with gilt decorations. The whole is highly frescoed and elaborately finished in a manner pleasing without being monotonous.

The proscenium boxes are two in number, one on each side of the stage. They are handsomely trimmed in white and gold, gorgeously upholstered, with crimson lambrequins and lace curtains, and capable of comfortably accommodating about six each.

The stage is 32x35, supplied with three rows of top-lights with reflectors, and a row of patent foot-lights embedded in the proscenium circle. There are nine dressing-rooms under the stage, complete in details, supplied with every convenience, and improvement in case of fire; the stage is furnished with sixteen scenes, appropriate to tragedy and comedy. The drop-curtain is a scene from the "Lady of Lyons," being an illustration of Bulwer's masterpiece, the Lake of Como by Tom Noxon, a celebrated scenic artist of St. Louis.

The interior is lighted by about fifty jets of gas, together with about an equal number under a calcium reflector in the dome, which make the auditorium, as also the innermost recesses of the stage, so plain that "all the world" may read "its thoughts and actions." Its seating capacity is stated at 1,200, and the initial entertainment was given Friday evening, December 28, 1877, by the Hess Opera Troupe, the "Chimes of Normandy" being the arrangement presented.

This dedication was the most brilliant ovation to dramatic and musical art ever witnessed in Dubuque. The parquette and dress-circle shone with the beauty and chivalry of the city. The auditorium was decorated with beautifully tinted flowers, the perfume of which disputed for predominance with the fragrant bouquet emitted from a fountain of the choicest extracts in front of the parquette. The audience was more than select, and the opera peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. It was a grand success, and the undertaking first brought into prominence at that time has increased in popularity, not alone with the profession but with those who have since been its patrons.

The property is owned by C. H. Eighmey and John R. Waller, and is valued at about $50,000.

HOTELS.

The Julien House first appeared on its present site in the spring of 1844, at that time an imposing structure, in which great pride was taken by the residents of the infant city. It was built by Peter Waples, a merchant of wealth and enterprise, having a frontage of sixty-four feet on Main street, extending to an alley in the rear, four stories high and furnished in the most complete manner. The first floor was devoted to store purposes, the remainder of the

house being appropriated to the hotel, and meeting with the public wants in all particulars. Indeed, the reputation of the "Waples House" was such as commended it to the patronage of travelers.

As the demands of the public increased, and more abundant accommodations became necessary to supply daily calls for rooms and board, Messrs. Burton & Finlay, about the year 1854, enlarged the house, changed its name to the "Julien," and completed improvements which increased its facilities for catering to the public wants, and added to its attractions. It contained at that date eighty rooms, and, in 1867, passed from the possession of Alexander Young to W. W. Woodworth, the present proprietor, who, in 1870, became, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Dr. Charles A. Reed, landlord. Thereafter, Mr. W. was constantly occupied in effecting improvements, which culminated, in 1873, in the addition, which is regarded as the beginning of a new era in the history of the old landmark.

Architecturally, the hotel is now one of the imposing edifices in the city. It has a frontage of 143 feet on Second, with 45 feet on Iowa street, is four stories high, constructed of brick, with marble facings, containing a dining-room, ladies' ordinary, suites of rooms for families, furnished with every convenience, and affording a view of the surrounding country to be obtained at no other immediate point. These improvements were completed at a cost of $38,000, and are a decided ornament to the city. The property is valued at about $70,000.

Lorimier House, named for its founder, one of the original settlers of Dubuque, is located at the corner of Bluff and Eighth streets, an ornament to that portion of the city. The building of this edifice was first projected in the spring of 1856, and, as soon as possible after the ground was released from the icy clasp of winter, the foundations were laid. These were completed in June, and the superstructure of the Eight street front run up, it being late in the fall when work was suspended. Early in the following year, operations were resumed, and the building fronting on Eighth street pushed forward to completion, this latter event occurring during the succeeding fall. Thereafter, and until 1870, the premises were occupied as a boarding-house, Mme. de Grazzel, William Barnard, George W. Stevens and one or two others standing sponsors at various times, recommending its comfort and convenience to guests. In 1870, the house was refurnished and otherwise improved, when it was formally opened as a hotel by William Barnard and W. K. de Lorimier, in which capacity it has since remained. In 1874, it was leased to Barnard Brothers, in whose hands it remained until May, 1879, when William Barnard became sole proprietor, as such at present conducting the establishment.

The house has 200 rooms, with a capacity of about eight hundred guests; rents for about $4,500 per annum, and cost, as it stands, $112,000.

Key City House was erected about the year 1848, by Thomas C. Fassitt, who designed and used the building as a store and warehouse. In 1854, additions were made to the original plan, and its occupation appropriated by guests, transient and permanent. About that time, Dubuque was named the "Key City," and the house, adopting this designation, has been so known and recognized to the present time. In the capacity of a hotel, the Key City has answered expectations, and is now a favorite-stopping place for travelers. The first landlord departed without leaving any foot-prints in the sands of time, that can be regarded as reliable, but he was succeeded by John Russ, George Finn, William Bucknam, Mr. Pine, Mr. Buckley, and others, including the

present Boniface, George Barnard. This valuable property is located at the corner of Third and Main streets, and owned by James N. Hill.

The property is valued at $25,000.

In addition to those already cited, Dubuque has a large number of hotels affording to the wayfarer or traveler a neat, homelike and reasonable place to sojourn at, and where "style, gait and action" are not entirely the recommendations submitted.

Julien Theater Building, or Masonic Hall, is located at the corner of Locust and Fifth streets, and was built in 1856 by Smith, Kinley & Poor. It is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three stories high, and was constructed by Robert McKinlay, carpenter; Patrick Feeney, cut-stone work; Thomas Cavanaugh and Brown & Headly, brickwork, and Byles, Broadhurst & Frick, masons; costing $17,000.

The upper story was fitted up and leased as a theater, and the first and second floors were devoted to lawyers' offices, etc. But the investment was not remunerative, and, in 1870, the building was remodeled, and used by the Young Men's Library Association, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company, the Illinois Central Company, and other corporations, for offices; the upper floor, the whilom theater, is now appropriated to the uses of the Masonic Fraternity; and the premises that once furnished meager audiences to witness Shakespearean revivals, or "burnt-cork art," now give place to the festive goat, and square and compass.

The Library Association subsequently removed to Tenth street, but the remainder of the building is utilized for the purposes above mentioned.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Dubuque Catholic Benevolent Society was established on the first day of January, 1872, with a limited membership, of which John O'Neill was President. The object of the Society is purely benevolent, and infinite good has resulted from the efforts of members, who to-day number 175, and have made the Society prosperous as also beneficial.

The present officers are: D. Riorden, President; Joseph Rowan, Vice-President; P. J. Quigley, Treasurer; M. J. Farley and F. McGinnes, Secretaries; M. F. Carey, Marshal, and Father Murphy, Spiritual Director.

Meetings are held weekly, on Sunday afternoon, in Mulligan's Hall, and the treasury contains a relief fund of upward of $800.

German Benevolent Society.—This is among the oldest, if not the oldest, beneficial association in Dubuque, having been organized on the 5th of August, 1847, counting on its roster of original members Anton Heeb, Charles Reis, Andrew Hoerner, Joseph Kaufman, Simon Schmidt, Joseph Scheuger, C. G. Kretchmer and others, and publishing the objects of the Society as being to care for its members in sickness, burying them when dead, and providing for their families thus left without a head. Applicants for membership are required to furnish evidences of their nationality, good character, etc., to be entitled to the confidence of the fraternity. The initiation fee varies from $8 to $15 according to the age of the candidate, who when elected is taxed a monthly contribution of 30 cents, deposited in the general fund for beneficiary purposes, which, in addition to caring for the sick, etc., also include the payment of $500 to the survivors of deceased members.

In 1850–52, hard times had the effect of reducing the number of members to seven, but the embarrassment was of brief duration, when the order again

obtained accession to their list of members, which now numbers 225, of whom the following are officers: Gottleib Weigele, President; Bernard Schulte, Vice-President; Theodore Buechele, Financial Secretary; Andrew Gehrig, Corresponding Secretary, and Philip Ternes, Treasurer; C. G. Kretchmer, John Ruegamer and John F. Kruger, Trustees.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of the month, at Turner Hall, and the assets of the Society are quoted at $6,000.

German Mechanics' Benevolent Association was organized in the spring of 1866, and at once became a favorite society of the benevolent type for mechanics, without regard to sect or nationality, to identify themselves with. The incorporators were: M. Mohr, Ferdinand Zehetner, John Fix, Frederick Lilly, Peter Scharf, John Sieg, Joseph Blocklinger, A. Heintzman, V. Sauer, William Gross, Jacob Schonberger, M. Walter, George Strasser, John Schuel, A. W. Wenicher, L. Eberhard, Henry Schepf, Edward Pegel, Louis Steines, Jacob Botzet, Nicholas Heintz, Adam Doerr, John Schumacher, John Schwab, A. Miller, Peter Kurt, John Reichman, Nicholas Ley, M. Alexander, George Hess, Otto Ellwanger, Herman Ellwanger, John Diederich, John Pier, and others.

The first officers were: Ferdinand Zehetner, President; M. Mohr, Vice President; M. Alexander, Secretary, and Joseph Blocklinger, Treasurer.

The present officers are: P. Scharf, President; C. Jacobi, Vice President; William Gross, Recording Secretary; C. Voelker, Financial Secretary; John Pier, Treasurer; John Pilmaier, John Siege and John Wemmer, Trustees.

The objects of the society are to care for its members when sick, inter them when dead, and make provision for their surviving families.

The initiation fee is from $5 to $15, according to age, and the weekly dues 35 cents. Four dollars per week is paid members when sick, and if death intervenes a bonus of $150 is paid families of deceased.

The Association now numbers ninety members, and meetings are held on the second Sunday of the month at Turner Hall, corner of Ninth and Iowa streets.

Pius Benevolent Association, a society, composed of Germans identified with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, was first established on or about the 4th of February, 1855, and articles of incorporation filed on the 28th of January, 1858, by Henry Heitzelman, Christian Neubauer, G. Becker, Henry Hune, F. Freiberg, F. Moll, John Lutz, John Buechler and Henry Lembed. For some time after the above date, the Association slumbered, and is said to have been comparatively uninfluential, until the spring of 1876, when it was revived, and once more became an established fact on or about the 29th of May of that year, since when its career has been attended with unprecedented prosperity, the membership having increased to 180, who participate in the benefits and privileges.

The objects of the Association are humanitarian, benevolent in their character, caring for the sick and burying the dead, but limited to members. The initiation fee is fixed at from $5 to $12, according to the age of the applicant, and the fees are $3 per annum. When sick, each member receives $4 per week, and, if death results, decedent's family is entitled to receive $400.

The present officers are: John C. Ferring, President; L. Lochner, Vice President; J. M. Werner, Recording Secretary; Peter Oeth, Financial Secretary; James Traut, Treasurer; Andrew Heintzmann, Marshal; M. Smith and M. J. Harburger, Collectors; John Ruegamer, Finance Committee.

Meetings are held monthly, on the second Monday, in St. Mary's School.

Mercy Hospital Aid Society was organized November 14, 1879, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of Mercy Hospital and supporting the Orphan Asylum thereto attached, with the following members: W. J. Knight, Maurice Brown, James Rowan, Thomas Kavanaugh, James Harragan, D. D. Myers, P. Flanigan, M. Gilleas, Thomas Connolly, John Keenan, M. Liddy, F. McLaughlin, P. J. Quigley, J. S. Garrigan, J. J. Linehan, A. McCann, and Thomas N. Irish, with His Reverence Bishop Hennesy, as President; W. J. Knight, Acting President; James Rowan, Vice President; Maurice Brown, Treasurer, and James Harragan, Secretary.

Meetings are held at the call of the President.

St. Alphonsus Society was organized on the 14th of October, 1867, by the following humanitarians: The Rev. A. Meis, Henry Wernimont, Jacob Klauer, Conrad Meis, August Dornes, Henry Willging, Mathias Weber, Hermann Kuhlmann and Xavier Gruber. The objects of the Society are to assist the sick, bury the dead, aid in the support of the widows of members.

The present officers are: P. Klauer, President; F. N. Schroeder, Vice President; P. Geisheker and H. Willging, Secretaries; C. A. Voelker, Treasurer; J. Becker, Marshal, and J. R. Ferring, H. M. Harburger, C. F. Ruh, P. Scharff and H. J. Kiehd, Collectors.

Meetings are held monthly, on the third Monday, at St. Mary's School; the members number 134, and the value of the society property is estimated at $2,000.

St. Vincent de Paul, a society, having for its object the relieving of the poor, burying the dead and caring for the widow and orphan, without regard to race or religious preferences, was established on December 20, 1858. The parishes of St. Raphael and St. Patrick each support a chapter of the association, governed by official Boards, the whole under a Board of officers, known as the Particular Council. The roster of members includes about eighty active and twenty-five honorary, who, by their personal contributions, sustain the society, and fulfill its objects.

The original members were Cornelius Collins, Andrew Cummings, John Deery, William Murphey, John Keenan, Charles Corkery, John Mullany and others, of whom Charles Corkery was President; Cornelius Collins, Vice President; Andrew Cummings, Treasurer, and John Deery, Secretary.

The present officers of St. Raphael Parish are: Henry Rooney, President; Michael Parker, Vice President; Nicholas Ryan, Treasurer, and Michael Considine, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Parish: Michael Gillias, President; M. McMahon, Treasurer, and M. Smith, Secretary; the office of Vice President vacant by reason of the death of Michael Dunn.

Particular Council: John Keenan, President; M. Gillias, Vice President; John S. Garrigan, Vice President; F. McLaughlin, Treasurer, and James Harragan, Secretary.

Meetings are held weekly by the Parish Societies, and monthly by the Particular Council. The expenses of the Society are stated at $600 annually.

Roman Catholic Protective Society.—Organized at Iowa City, May 21, 1879; has two branches in Dubuque.

No. 1 meets the first Tuesday in each month. Its officers are: N. Gonner, President; P. Klauer, Vice President; C. A. Voelker, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 2 meets in the D. C. B. Hall quarterly. Its officers are: Daniel Riordan, President; Thomas Faherty, Vice President; M. J. Farley, Secretary, and John Mulkern, Treasurer.

St. Andrew's Society is the representative in Dubuque of the Scotch people. Previous to the world-wide Burns' celebration in 1859, there was a Burns club in Dubuque. Yet there was no Scotch society to which emigrants and adopted citizens from the land o'cakes could direct their steps for pleasure or intellectual profit. In January of that year, after Burns' centennial had been duly celebrated in Mr. Cutter's ice-cream saloon, where Mr. Brayton's drug store now stands, a meeting was called to organize a society. It was held in Mr Leckie's store, corner of Fourth and Main streets, where Platt's store is now, and a committee, consisting of C. Leckie, J. M. McKinlay and William McLaren, appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which, one week afterward, were adopted by the members, thus constituting the first St. Andrew's Society of Dubuque.

Its chief object is to give assistance to the poor and unfortunate resident or stranger, who may belong to that nationality, and to throw the ægis of its protection over all who may worthily require it, who have even a shadow of a claim to Scotland as their native land or the land of their forefathers. Another object of the society is to cultivate sociability and friendship among the Scotch residents here, and to celebrate, publicly or privately either, St. Andrew's Day or Burns' birthday.

The first officers elected were: C. Leckie, President; W. H. Hervey, Vice President; J. M. McKinlay, Secretary; W. M. Jones, Treasurer; W. McLaren, James Rattery and George Young, Relief Committee. The first members of the Society, beside the above officers, were D. A. McKinlay, A. Harris, John Morrison, T. Jones, John and James McLaren, and Thomas and William Brunton.

This Society continued in existence until December 24, 1859, when a division arose among the members on the question of temperance, which immediately split the Society into two parties. The majority at once organized a new society on a temperance basis, which was the commencement of the present St. Andrew's Society. The majority continued to meet for a short time afterward, but finally sank into oblivion.

From the records, it appears that the present Society was duly organized and incorporated according to the laws of the State of Iowa, on December 24, 1859, having officers the same as the previous Society, excepting the committee, which consisted of George Young, A. Harris and T. Jones, beside whom and the other officers, were, as charter members, D. A. McKinlay, Robert A. Busby and Adam McKinlay.

To the above names were added, from 1860 to 1879, over sixty-five members, many of whom have now gone to their long home, and many are scattered through the length and breadth of the land. Of those who originally composed the old as well as the present Society, only D. A. McKinlay, C. Leckie and James McLaren remain in the city as members of the Society.

Among those who have been members at one time or another, and are now deceased, are G. Young, A. McKinlay, John Morrison, T. Webster, A. Wilkie, D. A. McKenzie, C. M. Weatherby, Dr. Crighton, James Whitelaw, D. B. McKinlay, Mr. Hamilton, W. M. Jones and William McLaren.

Among those who have removed from Dubuque and ceased to be members, with their present location, are: James M. McKinlay and John Leckie, New York; A. Harris, Vineland, Mo.; R. A. Busby, Waverly; Thomas W. Place, Waterloo; Thomas Brunton, Des Moines; Charles McKenzie, Sioux City; George D. Scott, Wadena; Dr. W. S. Miller, Manchester; all in Iowa. J. Pinto, Wisconsin; S. Hunter, Minneapolis; J. and C. McGie, Chicago; A.

L. Morrison and A. McKinnon, California; T. Morgan, Cairo, Ill.; A. Leitch, J. Cornwall, A. McKean and P. Finnie are in Great Britain. Those who have been, or are now, members and located in or near Dubuque, are C. Leckie, D. A. McKinlay, T. Jones, R. McKinlay, Dr. B. McCluer, A. H. Stewart, A. Y. McDonald, J. Bell, William Andrew, A. Cragin, D. B. Henderson, H. Corrance, A. Ferguson, A. Graham, James McLaren, George Gray, Sr., George Gray, Jr., C. G. Esson, R. Collier, James Conchar, J. Maclay, J. F. Headly, R. Brown, J. Nichol, Rev. A. Curr, J. Sims, P. S. Ballough, James Howie, W. Reid, Dr. Millar (Bellevue), J. McDonald, H. A. Moyes, D. Drummond and J. Laidlaw.

There have likewise been a considerable number who joined the Society only for a short time, and have removed to some locality unknown.

The Society was re-incorporated on December 24, 1879; now has about thirty active members, with the following officers: A. Y. McDonald, President; John Bell, Vice President; C. Leckie, Secretary, and Hugh Corrance, Treasurer; John McDonald, Peter Ballough and David Drummond, Executive Committee.

The charities of the Society, which have been many, have usually been given in a quiet and unobtrusive way, and it is noteworthy that not a single application, worthy or unworthy, has ever been refused.

The Society has been of great benefit and enjoyment to its members, and its public festivals are extensively patronized and appreciated by the citizens of Dubuque.

All the festivals of the Society have been public, except two, held at Mr. Leckie's residence. Besides the annual gatherings, there have been innumerable sociables at private residences, at which times various discussions, essays and songs have been enjoyed by the members; also, picnics in the summer-time, mostly on the 4th of July.

Dubuque Lodge C. S. P. S., a benevolent society, composed of Bohemians, was organized in Dubuque in February, 1879, by the Supreme Lodge of the Order at St. Louis. The objects of the society are to care for the sick, bury the dead and comfort the widow and fatherless. Candidates for membership are required to be between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in sound physical condition and capable of self support. The initiation fee varies from $5 to $11, according to age of applicant, and the annual dues are $6. When members are sick they are allowed $4 a week; if death follows, their heirs receive $650.

The Lodge was established with fourteen members and the following officers: W. Flaishman, President; Joseph Hrubecky, Vice President: John Safranek, Secretary, and Frank Peterka, Treasurer.

The present officers are: Frank Peterka, President; Charles Fatka, Vice President; John Chalapka, Secretary, and W. Wondrashek, Treasurer.

The society now numbers sixteen members, and meetings are held in the rooms of the Key City Lodge.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

A plan for dispensing aid to the suffering and destitute was a want long felt by the sympathetic and benevolent of Dubuque. Especially was this true of the women, who illustrate their charitable dispositions by acts, and, with a touch of that fellow-feeling which makes the whole world kin, have lighted up the dark days of men and dried the tears of their own sex; bound up the wounds of the broken-hearted unfortunate, wandering aimlessly and lost in the

fitful shadows of the night, and comforted the wrecked soul on its journey to that home beyond the cold and silent grave. The cases which appealed most eloquently were those of the homeless, friendless women and children. They were numerous, and relieved from time to time as they came under the notice of the charitable, but the absence of any system enabled impostors to subsist, and entailed suspicion upon all who were compelled to seek charity. These cases suggested a field for the Samaritan; sympathy was excited, plans devised and arrangements perfected, resulting in the organization of the Home of the Friendless in 1874. Fully impressed with the needs of the poor, the ladies of Dubuque met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on the 26th of November of that year, to discuss the advisability of establishing a home for the helpless and worthy poor. All denominations were interested in the undertaking—were interested, and felt that they could work unreservedly for its success. A number of meetings adjourned before any plan of operations was agreed upon. But all were united, and, on the 4th of December following, the "Iowa Home of the Friendless" began its existence. The charter was signed by fifty-three ladies, representing one hundred and six shares of stock, officers elected, by-laws, rules and regulations adopted, and the Home became an established, if not an embroidered, fact.

Encouraged by the number and enthusiasm of the incorporators, the Directors districted the city, and members of the Board began to canvas for subscriptions, which ended when 131 additional shares of stock were disposed of. The assessments paid on these subscriptions were deposited in the Commercial National Bank, at 6 per cent interest, and the securing of a suitable building for the Home was next negotiated. After a diligent and prolonged search, a house adapted to the wants of the case, known as the Graham House, on Hill street, was leased, repairs made, and, on New Year's Day, 1875, the Home was opened to receive inmates, under the charge of Miss Josephine Essen, Matron. The first year was unattended by any events of thrilling importance. Fifty-one inmates were received, thirty-nine of whom were children, for twelve of whom homes were provided. The need of a more capacious and permanent Home, with modern appliances for comfort, economy and help, was the more strongly felt as the management became familiar with the work, and, in the fall of 1877, J. M. Griffith donated the premises at present occupied, together with two acres of ground; and the prosperity of the Home, financially, and as the adopted care of every household in Dubuque, began from the day when the gift was taken possession of, November 29, 1877.

The present condition of the Home is highly prosperous, furnishing a comfortable refuge for five adults and nineteen children, whose wants are supplied, education cared for, and religious instruction provided. No discrimination is made on account of religious belief, but all who are deserving are admitted. The institution is supported in part by contributions from the charitably disposed, and in part by the interest on the stock issued to holders, which will amount to about $600 the current year.

The present board of officers is made up of Mesdames W. P. Large, President; J. T. Hancock, Vice President; H. A. Van Duzee, Treasurer; J. H. Tice, Assistant Treasurer; J. W. Conchar, D. S. Wilson, Jr. and G. L. Torbert, Secretaries. Mesdames H. B. Baker, J. N. Griffith, J. T. Howard, S. M. Langworthy, A. B. Lewis, B. B. Richards, George Stephens, S. S. Wemott, D. S. Cummings, C. J. Cummings, S. H. Guilbert, F. A. Griffith, A. H. Peaslee, Mary Westphal, T. S. Wilson, Kate Agard and M. R. Hervey, Directors; Miss Chloe Rhoades, Matron.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Prior to the fall of 1866, the existence of this organization, now so generously distributed throughout the country, was never publicly mooted in Dubuque. But Christian workers resident in the "Key City" began to realize that the increasing resources of the city demanded the organization of a branch of the Association. It was necessary to utilize and concentrate the vigor, activity and energy of the young business men of the community. A great want was felt for an association that, without sectarian or political preferences, could unite the solid business men in a combined effort to bring Christian living and acting down from the unyielding height to which many good men carry it—to daily life, making the Golden Rule its guide, action and precept. By these agencies to reach the young man away from home, and surround him with good influences before vice has invested and led him by the way that takes hold on hell. He has resigned social privileges, is without the influence of the home circle, a stranger among strangers, and, thus isolated, he often seeks companionship too accessible, and decides his future by taking the tide at its flood whose ebb leaves him wrecked, or the voyage of his life over shallows and full of bitterness.

Impressed with these truths, and after the question had been canvassed through the columns of the daily press, a meeting was called for the purpose of effecting a branch organization of the Association. The same was held on the evening of September 11, 1866, in the lecture-room of the Congregational church, with J. L. Dickinson in the chair and A. J. Van Duzee as Secretary; but, beyond a statement of the object of the meeting, the business transacted was purely of an informal character. The next meeting was held a week later in the Baptist church, with like fruitless results, and nothing was accomplished until October 4, when the report of M. C. Spaulding, J. F. Alden, Jr., N. C. Ryder, H. B. Jackson, G. G. Johnson and W. Westphal, the Committee on Permanent Organization, was adopted, with a constitution and by-laws, and the following Board of Officers elected: N. C. Ryder, President; W. C. Chamberlain and D. K. Cornwall, Vice Presidents; A. J. Van Duzee and M. C. Spaulding, Secretaries, and William Westphal, Treasurer.

The Association first had rooms over E. H. Moore's drug store, at No. 130 Main street, whence they removed to the Facade buildings, opposite to the post office, thence to their present locality, at No. 679 Main street, where they have a reading-room and chapel, pleasantly furnished, warmed, and supplied with periodicals, newspapers and general reading matter, which, with other social appliances, are calculated to promote moral elevation and increased self-respect among young men.

The following is a list of Presidents who have served since the society was organized: N. E. Ryder, 1866; George G. Johnson, 1867; George C. Dean, 1868; Joseph Chapman, 1869; W. C. Chamberlain, 1870–71; William Rebman, 1872; J. Y. Merriam, 1873; William C. Wheeler, 1874–76; H. H. Ragan, 1877; W. E. Robinson, 1878–79.

The present membership is stated at 200, and the association property at $200. The present Board of Officers is W. E. Robinson, President; W. C. Wheeler, Vice President; B. M. Harger, Treasurer, and J. S. Burnell, Secretary.

Dubuque County Bible Society, an organization for the distribution of Biblical literature, was established in 1848, with headquarters at Dubuque, and branch societies at Epworth, Farley, Cascade and Dyersville. The officers are: C. S. Chapman, of the Baptist church, President; John S. Hancock, of the

Methodist, and Dr. J. S. Lewis, of the Congregational, church, Vice Presidents; J. S. Burnell, Secretary; George C. Rath, Treasurer, and B. M. Harger, Depositor. S. S. Winall, C. H. Arms, J. L. Oliver, H. H. Ragan, J. A. Johnston, Thomas Hardie, J. M. Thompson, M. Kingman, John Althauser, Andrew Hoerner, J. Kountz, Philip Miller, and Robert Collins, Directors.

MASONIC.

Masonry has been the attendant concomitant of commerce and prosperity throughout the world. It has left its impress in every country, and has survived the wreck of other institutions which are now known only in history or by tradition. In their advance Masonry and Masonic influences have ever been followed by a higher type of civilization and a more perfect embodiment of intellectual and moral development.

In 1840, two years after Iowa had secured a separate Territorial government, the Masons settled in four promising towns, determined to extend the Ancient Landmarks and include a new field for the cultivation and exercise of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Dubuque Lodge No. 3.—On the 10th day of October, 1842, the Missouri Grand Lodge, through Priestly H. McBride, G. M., granted a dispensation for a lodge at Dubuque, with Timothy Fanning, W. M.; G. W. Cummings, S. W., and Narcisse Nadeau, J. W. On the 11th of October, 1843, authority was granted the four lodges in Iowa by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, to hold a Masonic convention in Iowa City for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge of Iowa. The convention convened January 8th, 1843, and, after the disposition of routine business, new charters were granted to the lodges, represented among which was Dubuque No. 62, which was then re-named Dubuque No. 3, with James Wilson, W. M.; G. W. Cummings, S. W., and C. H. Booth, J. W.

The place of meeting of the Lodge, created under dispensation from the State of Missouri, was over Dr. Timothy Mason's drug store, where the first meeting was held November 26, 1842. Meetings under the new dispensation were held in the same place for a brief period, when the Lodge was removed to the upper story of No. 60 Main street; thence to No. 33 Main street; thence to Shine's block; thence to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where it was totally destroyed by fire, and finally to Masonic Hall, where it now tarries. The present officers are: E. A. Guilbert, W. M.; J. H. Whatmore, S. W.; A. S. Bunting, J. W.; W. E. Robinson, Secretary, and A. Levi, Treasurer. Meetings held third Thursday of each month. Number of members, 83; value of lodge property, $1,600.

Siloam Commandery, No. 3, was instituted and opened under a dispensation granted by the Grand Commandery of the United States on the 21st day of April, 1857, though the charter bears date June 8, 1864. The charter officers were: E. A. Guilbert, E. C.; Hammond Rouse, G.; D. A. McKenzie, C. G., and the following Sir Knights: Philo E. Brown, A. B. Carpenter, Jr., J. F. Bates, Stephen Hempstead, Zebulon Kinsey, T. F. Gilliam, Hezekiah Young, A. Bipes and W. P. Allen.

Since that date the chapter has increased in numbers, wealth and influence, being one of the best organized and most prosperous in the State.

The present officers are: A. W. Daugherty, E. C.; T. M. Hopkins, G.; C. S. Bentley, C. G.; H. M. Kingman, Treasurer; R. Herrmann, Recorder; W. P. Allen, Prelate; J. W. Wallace, S. W.; J. M. Chrissinger, J. W.

The roll of membership numbers sixty-four; meetings are held monthly on the first Tuesday at Freemason's Hall, and the value of the Order's property is said to be about $1,800.

Dubuque Chapter, No. 3, R. A. Masons, was organized on the 17th day of April, 1845, with the following charter members, James Wilson, J. P. Lancaster, Narcisse Nadeau, Samuel Dixon, Timothy Fanning, C. H. Booth, Stephen Hempstead, James Crawford, George W. Cummings and Thomas L. Wilson.

The present officers are: A. J. Patch, High Priest; B. W. Jones, King; James Green, Scribe; A. Levi, Treasurer; George R. Foster, Secretary; M. D. Goble, Captain of the Host; W. P. Allen, Principal Sojourner; R. Hermann, Royal Arch Captain; George Gray, Jr., Grand Master Third Vail; John T. Everett, Second Vail; Frank Strinsky, First Vail; C. Anderson, Tiler.

The roll of membership includes 110 of the fraternity; meetings are held monthly on the fourth Thursday at Freemason's Hall, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, and the property of the Chapter is stated at about $1,600.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 49.—Ten years after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and when Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, had grown in years and usefulness, it was decided by a number of well-made Masons to collect material for a lodge of their own. Accordingly, a few brethren, with the approbation of the parent Lodge, made application to J. L. Hogin, G. M., for a dispensation, which was granted on the 26th of June, 1854, and official authority conferred upon T. S. Nairn, W. M.; A. D. Anderson, S. W., and Samuel Virden, J. W.

The present membership is stated at 125; the value of Lodge property at $1,500; and meetings on the second Thursday in each month in the Freemason's Hall.

The present board of officers consists of B. W. Jones, W. M.; A. W. Daugherty, S. W.; N. S. Moore, J. W.; W. P. Allen, Treasurer, and Thomas Hardie, Secretary.

Mosaic Lodge No. 125.—The dispensation for the organization of this Lodge was granted by Grand Master John F. Sanford, on the 18th of March, 1858, and the organization perfected on June 2 of the same year, W. H. Gaines, F. J. Herron, R. P. Minshall, W. H. Clark, George H. Fry, M. W. Smith, C. S. Belcher, U. S. Gilbert, J. F. Bates, H. T. Utley, D. C. Cram, J. C. Van Pelt and William B. Allison being the charter members; W. M. Gaines, W. M.; F. J. Herron, S. W.; C. S. Belcher, J. W.; R. P. Minshall, Treasurer, and William H. Clark, Secretary.

The present board of officers is: S. M. Fowler, W. M.; L. T. Hanks, S. W.; G. W. Burden, J. W.; H. M. Kingman, Treasurer, and F. O. Udall, Secretary.

The membership is quoted at 114; the value of lodge property at $1,000; and meetings are held second Tuesdays of each month.

The Iowa Relief Lodge, No. 1, was organized January 23, 1879, and acts in the capacity of an almoner of the charities of the five Masonic Lodges of Dubuque, each of which contributes $5 per month to its fund. The membership is made up of three representatives, elected annually by each of the contributing lodges, the work being done under the direction of committees of three each, which are appointed monthly.

The charter officers were: E. A. Guilbert, W. M.; Horace Turtle, S. W.; A. Quackenbush, J. W.; W. Hyde Clarke, Treasurer; C. A. Wilbur, Secretary.

The present officers are: E. A. Guilbert, W. M.; B. W. Jones, S. W.; John P. Burt, J. W.; A. J. Patch, Treasurer; C. A. Wilbur, Secretary. Meetings convene monthly, on the second Thursday.

Masonic Hall Association was organized on the 28th of February, 1871, for the purpose of managing and caring for the Freemason Hall property, and all matters connected therewith. It is made up of one member, or representative, from each Masonic Lodge in the city, who meet semi-annually, or oftener if necessary, and whose action is subject to approval by the fraternity.

The constituent officers were: E. A. Guilbert, President; R. E. Graves, Treasurer; C. A. Wilbur, Secretary; W. P. Allen, Horace Tuttle and John Merlhop, Members of the Board of Directors.

The present officers are: W. P. Allen, President; V. J. Williams, Treasurer; Richard Herrmann, Secretary; E. A. Guilbert, W. J. Woods and Charles Gilliam, Members of the Board of Directors.

ODD FELLOWS.

Organizations founded for the purpose of giving scope to the principles of benevolence are of modern origin. The principles of universal brotherhood, illustrated in far-reaching and vigorous organization, has not until within a few years been known among men. Its seeds have been scattered broadcast without finding congenial soil and climate. The ancient Greek and Egyptian mysteries, the secret conclaves of other nations, the indications seen here and there of associative effort for mutual help, were at best but crude attempts as compared with those now realized. The first glimpse furnished of Odd Fellowship is during the year 1788, when James Montgomery dedicated a lyric to a London society, which had for its motto that adopted by the Odd Fellows. The antiquity of the Order is too well known to need recapitulation, and the moss of age cannot add to the glory of an institution possessing such a record as the fraternity have submitted, lo, these many years.

Thomas Wildey was the originator of the Order in America, and for fifty years Odd Fellowship has kept step with the advancing tide of civilization.

The oldest Lodge in Iowa is the Washington, of Burlington, with Dubuque next in order in the annals of the institution. Harmony Lodge, No. 2, having been organized March 1, 1845, by John G. Potts and D. G. Sire, of Galena.

The warrant was issued on the 28th of the previous January, with B. F. Davis, P. G. of Wildey Lodge, No. 5, Galena, Ill.; David Decker, of Central Lodge, No. 23, Columbus, Ohio; J. B. Richmond, of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, Philadelphia; Amos Mathews, P. G. of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, Philadelphia, and Ezra S. Davis, of Independence Lodge, Philadelphia. B. F. Davis was elected N. G.; Amos Mathews, V. G.; E. S. E. Davis, Secretary, and David Decker, Treasurer, who were installed by the Deputy Grand Sire. Benjamin Rupert, J. C. Bishop and J. R. Harvey were admitted to membership by dispensation of the installing officer, after which the brothers adjourned to a supper at the Washington House.

The name of the Lodge was selected by B. F. Davis, P. G., and the installation ceremonies occurred in a room in the third story of No. 70 Main street, where the Lodge remained about one year, when it removed to the second story of No. 64, and remained there until its removal into the hall, corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the year 1852.

The present officers are: Walter F. Collins, N. G.; H. H. Mead, V. G.; J. E. Cates, Recording, and B. Rupert, Permanent, Secretary; C. H. Berg, Treasurer. The roster of membership includes 182 names. Meetings are

held Friday evenings of each week, and the lodge property is valued at $4,000.

Schiller Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was organized May 9, 1848, under a charter granted one week previously. The original officers were: John Hussenetter, N. G.; Peter Boney, V. G.; John Kribs, Secretary, and Peter Kiene, Treasurer. These gentlemen, with George Sanner, John Benzwinger, Christian Ragatz and John Kunkel, constituted the charter members.

The present officers are: Ferdinand Zehetner, N. G.; J. C. Longueville, V. G.; Joseph Gehrig, Recording Secretary; Charles G. Kretschmer, Permanent Secretary; Martin Scheidecker, Treasurer.

The Lodge now contains 142 members, and meetings are held weekly on Monday evenings, in Facade building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets.

The value of lodge property is stated at $1,000.

Germania Rebecca Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was organized March 6, 1869, by Theodore Stimming, F. Werkmeister, H. Mauer, L. Cornelyson, M. Soth, M. Alexander, D. Weil, F. Mertz, H. Brock, Augusta Mauer, Theresa Weil, R. Schmidt, E. Kley, M. R. Alexander, Mary Kuhnley and Louisa Brock, charter members.

The first officers were: F. Mertz, N. G.; F. R. Stimming, V. G.; A. Nienstedt, Secretary, and A. Kistler, Treasurer.

The present officers are: George Billasch, N. G.; Anna Kistler, V. G.; Herman Mauer, Secretary, and Martha Pier, Treasurer; F. Mertz, F. Zehetner and J. W. Hoffmann, Trustees.

The present membership is 146; the value of lodge property, $750, and meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Ninth and Locust streets.

Key City Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F., was organized November 25, 1869, with the following charter officers and members: M. Alexander, C. P. Belz, Benjamin Kirst, George H. Hess, J. A. Mueller, F. Hepp, F. Deggendorf, Louis Reinecke, Andrew Ellwanger and F. Mengis. M. Alexander, N. G.; Benjamin Kirst, V. G.; F. Mengis, Secretary, and C. P. Belz, Treasurer; O. F. Lohrer, Andrew Ellwanger and Adam Zillig, Trustees.

The present officers are: Philip Young, N. G.; I. F. Heisch, V. G.; Peter Junker, Recording Secretary; M. Alexander, Permanent Secretary; C. P. Belz, Treasurer.

Membership, 110; meetings held every Monday evening, in the hall, corner of Fourth and Main streets.

Value of lodge property, $2,500.

Humboldt Encampment, No. 28, I. O. O. F., was duly organized September 8, 1865, at which date the following were the members: H. Pleins, V. Herancourt, D. Weil, August Schreiber, John Mehlhop, J. A. Rhomberg, Henry Heeb, G. Gmehle, Charles Kuehle, August Bruderle, William Shodde and Edward Burger.

The charter officers were: H. Pleins, C. P.; V. Herancourt, H. P.; John Mehlhop, S. W.; G. Gmehle, J. W.; A. Schreiber, Scribe, and D. Weil, Treasurer.

The present officers are: F. H. Finke, C. P.; Charles May, H. P.; F. Quade, S. W.; J. J. Pfiffner, J. W.; A. Gehrig, Scribe, and William Ihde, Treasurer.

Membership, 60; value of lodge property, $600. Meetings held on the evenings of the first and third Thursdays of the month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Facade Building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets.

Benj. McLuer M.D.

DUBUQUE.

Julien Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this Lodge was granted on the 2d of May, 1848, at the first session of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, held in the town of Bloomington, now Muscatine, and, in accordance with its provisions, the Lodge was duly instituted on the 9th of May of the same year, with the following members: Thomas Hardie, P. D. G. M.; George Green, T. S. Wilson, S. S. Fellows, H. A. Henderson, William H. Robbins, H. B. Thompson, J. J. Dyer, William Y. Lovell, J. T. Jarrett, Joseph Sprague and Solomon Shomo.

The officers elected at the inaugural meeting were: J. J. Dyer, N. G.; H. B. Thompson, V. G.; Solomon Shomo, Treasurer, and William Y. Lovell, Secretary.

The present officers are: E. F. Phelps, N. G.; E. A. Guilbert, V. G.; M. F. King, Recording Secretary; A. S. Bunting, Permanent Secretary; John Pier, Treasurer; Henry Schilling, John Jones and A. Christman, Trustees.

The roster of membership now numbers 105 names, and the value of Lodge property, in invested bonds, notes, etc., aggregates $5,000.

Halcyon Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was organized March 16, 1847, under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of the United States. Owing to the destruction of the Lodge records in the fire of Monday, May 27, 1859, in which the hall of the Encampment, corner of Eighth and Bluff streets, was burned, but meager details of the order were accessible to inquiry or search. At the time of the organization, B. F. Davis was elected C. P., and Amos Mathews, H. P.

The present officers are: W. H. Morhiser, C. P.; Walter F. Collins, H. P.; Henry Wheeler, S. W.; A. E. Peck, J. W.; A. Christman, Treasurer, and B. Rupert, Scribe.

The present membership numbers seventy-nine of the fraternity, and meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Dubuque Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F.—After frequent and persistent efforts to obtain from the officers of the Lodge information in regard to its organization and constituent members, which, for reasons best known to themselves, they refused to furnish, such facts only are presented as could be gathered from a brother of the order not connected with the Lodge. They are as follows:

Present officers: Herman Zernecke, N. G.; John F. Klenschrodt, V. G.; John Coonce, Treasurer; Henry Stahlman, Recording Secretary, and Charles Volkert, Permanent Secretary.

The membership is estimated at 125, and the property owned by the Lodge at $4,822. Meetings are held weekly, on Friday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Facade Building.

Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit Association was organized January 13, 1871, and is in the nature of an insurance corporation, for the benefit of families of members of the order. Meetings are not held, the whole business being transacted by a Board, and the trusts thereby discharged have been so faithfully exercised as to commend the Association to the confidence and patronage of the Brotherhood.

The present officers are: C. G. Kretschmer, President; D. A. Gehrig, Secretary; A. Christman, Treasurer; Robert McKinlay, C. H. Berg, John Bale, C. G. Esson, D. A. Gehrig, M. Scheidecker, F. H. Finke, H. Mauer, M. F. King, C. P. Belz, George F. Billasch, J. A. Zellig and C. Vath, Board of Directors.

The number of members is stated at 312. The total receipts for 1879 aggregated $1,798.45; the disbursements, $1,055.45, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $743.

Strangers' Relief, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1864, for the relief of distressed members of the order who are strangers in the city.

Meetings are held semi-annually, and applications for relief are to be addressed to the officers. Those in office at present are: Frank Strinsky, President; P. E. Somerfield, Treasurer; D. A. Gehrig, Secretary; E. Hancock and P. Olinger, Committee.

ANCIENT ORDER OF WORKINGMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in the city of Meadville, Penn., November 5, 1868, by fourteen workingmen. J. J. Upchurch, O. M. Barns, H. C. DeRoss, A. Block, J. F. Upchurch, W. W. Walker, Peter Leinen, and A. Ester were the first officers of the first lodge which was formed, and met in Schryock Hall, in Meadville. Brother J. J. Upchurch, now of Steelville, Crawford County, Mo., is recognized as the founder of the Order. There are now upward of 52,700 members in the United States. In Illinois there are 5,200 members, and increasing rapidly, 133 lodges being organized in the State. Lodges are now in existence in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. The avowed objects of the Order are to embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to strive to improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to endeavor to inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities of life. Also, to create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and in case of death to pay a stipulated sum to such person or persons as may be designated by each member, thus enabling him to guarantee his family against want.

Dubuque Lodge, No. 9, was organized December 5, 1874, with the following charter members and officers: Louis Boisot, J. M. Ferris, J. W. Newburgh, L. T. Hanks, John F. Plumbe, S. S. Winall, E. R. Jackson, S. E. Booth, Edward Sholes, M. D. Goble, Stephen M. Lorimier, Frederick I. Benson, James H. Rhea, William J. Hancock, William P. Dickinson, Arthur M. Downer, Irain Z. Merriam, Robert L. Hill, Goulden E. Rood, William K. Hill, Isaac M. Chrissinger, Charles L. Sumbardo, George A. Higley and Charles H. Seymour. Officers: J. W. Newburgh, Master Workman; L. T. Hanks, General Foreman; J. F. Plumbe, Overseer; S. S. Winall, Recorder; Louis Boisot, Receiver; S. E. Booth, Watchman; A. M. Downer, Guide; I. Z. Merriam, A. M. Downer and F. I. Brenson, Trustees.

The roster of membership is now stated at about 200. Meetings are held weekly, on Tuesday evenings, in the Knights of Pythias hall, Fifth and Main streets, and the property of the Lodge is estimated as worth $2,000.

The present officers are: H. A. Moyes, Past Master Workman; I. Z. Merriam, Master Workman; D. G. Griffith, Foreman; S. S. Winall, Recorder; G. D. Scott, Financier; C. H. Berg, Receiver; James Reid, Overseer; W. J. Cantillon, Guide; G. Rath, I. W.; E. E. Jones, O. W.; Joseph Herod, Trustee; S. M. Fowler, Medical Examiner; A. M. Downer, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

Iowa Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., was organized December 17, 1874, by M. Alexander, Daniel Wolf, G. Gmehle, C. W. Wullweber, Henry Sauer,

George H. Hess, C. P. Belz, F. Brauhn, A. Mueller, L. Reineke, F. Zehetner, D. Weil, H. Borleske, A. Shaffhauser, G. Shaffhauser, H. Blitch, H. A. Ellwanger, A. Ellwanger, O. Ellwanger, C. F. Beyer, B. E. Agard, John W. Schultz, Henry Wunderlich, John H. Throm, E. O. Duncan, F. Hambrecht, C. J. Voelkert, John Reineke, F. Brumm, William Burr and E. Mueller.

The officers were: M. Alexander, P. M. W.; Daniel Wolf, M. W.; G. Gmehle, Foreman; C. W. Wullweber, Overseer; H. Sauer, Recorder; George H. Hess, Financier, and C. P. Belz, Receiver.

Meetings are held every Friday evening at the hall, corner of Main and Fourth streets, and the Lodge's assets are estimated at $1,500.

The present officers are: John Pier, P. M. W.; John Kapp, M. W.; John Steimetz, G. F.; J. F. Heisch, Overseer; C. Gantenbein, Guide; Daniel Wolf, Recorder; M. Alexander, Financier; Philip Pier, Receiver; J. P. Dworak, I. W.; John Allgeyer, O. W.; P. Sahm, F. M. Knoll and G. Weigle, Trustees.

OTHER SECRET ORDERS.

Chapman Lodge, No. 27, Iowa Legion of Honor, an organization for the promotion of fraternal feelings, as also to afford financial aid to the widows and orphans, and heirs or devisees, of deceased members of the Order, was chartered and organized in July, 1879, with the following members: Joseph Chapman, George D. Scott, S. S. Winall, C. H. Wilmott, Henry Wheeler, E. R. Gay, G. G. Moser, L. T. Hanks, J. S. Gilliam, E. L. Reynoldson, John Jacquette, W. E. Harriman, C. F. Porter, W. M. Goff, E. E. Parker, Henry Riker, J. E. McGill, F. B. McNear, Victor May, H. B. Fouke, M. Alexander, J. T. Rosevear, Abel Freeman, J. Zangmeister, C. A. Koepfli, J. H. Robison, F. L. Grant, J. E. Mallory, James Howie, E. R. Jackson, C. H. Kimball, F. E. Moser, Carson McElrath, J. J. Flynn, T. W. McNear, C. H. Berg, W. J. Hancock and John R. Raw—of whom Joseph Chapman was President; R. L. Hill, Vice President; Henry Wheeler, Treasurer; S. S. Winall, Recording Secretary; M. Alexander, Financial Secretary, and E. R. Jackson, physician, who are still in service.

The Lodge contains fifty members, and meets semi-monthly, on the first and third Wednesdays, in the Temple of Honor building.

The organization is of recent date in Dubuque, and, as yet, possesses property of nominal value only.

The present officers are: R. L. Hill, President; E. R. Gay, Vice President; S. S. Winall and M. Alexander, Secretaries; Henry Wheeler, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor, Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1,072, was instituted May 20, 1878, with a complement of thirty-five members, as follows: Henry Wheeler, R. L. Hill, George H. Hess, D. W. Tyler, Rev. E. K. Young, Frank Conrick, Wm. Schumm, A. T. Jennings, Peter Sahm, James Pratt, Thomas M. Stees, Rev. J. T. Hestwood, N. H. Faust, N. H. Schilling, Charles S. Fisher, Rudolph Kohaus, Nathan Simpson, O. L. Wullweber, B. R. Powell, Alphonzo Wolcott, D. C. Schuyler, W. W. Burden, Frank Alden, S. K. White, Theodore Dish, Ezra Luckenbille, C. W. Wullweber, M. F. King, Gustav Jeffroy, L. L. Sears, L. H. Adams, S. E. Booth, E. E. Jones, Edwin Hancock, N. L. Alden and M. Alexander; with Henry Wheeler, Dictator; R. L. Hill, P. D.; George H. Hess, V. D.; D. W. Tyler, A. D.; Rev. E. K. Young, Chaplain; Frank Conrick, Reporter; M. Alexander, Financial Reporter; N. L. Alden, Treasurer; E. E. Jones, Sentinel; L. H. Booth, Guide, and Gustav Jeffroy, Guardian.

The present officers are; D. W. Tyler, P. D.; L. H. Adams, Dictator; J. Rheubecky, V. D.; H. Corrance, A. D.; Rev. J. T. Hestwood, Chaplain;

C. B. Dorr, Reporter; M. Alexander, Financial Reporter; E. Hancock, Treasurer; E. E. Jones, Sentinel; G. Jeffroy, Guide; John Safronek, Guardian.

The roster of membership contains fifty names; meetings are held weekly, on Tuesday evenings, in the hall of the Temple of Honor, and the value of property is nominal.

The Robin Hood Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Foresters, was organized under dispensation from the Supreme Council, July 7, 1879, by D. D. S. C. R., E. A. Guilbert, with 114 charter members, composed of men of influence and standing in the city of Dubuque, and the following officers: E. A. Guilbert, C. R.; J. H. Whittemore, V. C. R.; A. J. Patch, Recording, and William T. Reynolds, Financial, Secretary; Augustus Christman, Treasurer; S. T. Tyler, S. W.; H. P. Caverly, J. W.; E. McDaniel, Beadle.

Forester Hall, an elegantly appointed room, is on the corner of Locust and Eighth streets, in the Facade Building, where regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

The constituent officers serve until July 1, 1880. The value of lodge property is $1,200.

Apollo Lodge, No. 41, K. of P., was instituted February 23, and incorporated March 20, 1878, with the following charter members: H. B. Fouke, S. S. Tobey, G. C. Heberling, R. L. Hill, S. A. Atherton, W. B. Field, J. K. Farley, W. H. Smith, A. Jordan, H. Wheeler, C. K. Harris, W. H. Utt, J. F. Stampfer, L. T. Hanks, E. Sholes, W. H. Brown, C. Pein, E. W. Duncan, F. L. Randall, S. H. Brooks, W. J. Hancock, E. R. Jackson, M. H. Martin, Isaac Griffith, J. B. Howard, F. A. Jackson, S. S. Sargent, L. N. Converse, George A. Hoerner, George W. Bull, Charles Stearnes and J. W. Newburgh.

The officers were: R. L. Hill, P. C.; H. B. Fouke, V. C.; H. Wheeler, C. C.; E. Sholes, Prelate. K. of R. and S. W., H. Utt; M. of F., E. W. Duncan; M. of E., A. Jordan; O. G., W. H. Brown; I. G., C. Pein; M. of A., S. S. Tobey.

The present officers are: Henry Wheeler, P. C.; S. S. Tobey, C. C.; J. H. Smith, V. C.; Dr. J. H. Green, Prelate; S. K. Scott, K. of R. and S.; E. W. Duncan, M. of F., and S. A. Atherton, M. of E.; C. J. Peterson, M. of A.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Tribe of Jonathan, No. 1, was the outgrowth of a temperance meeting, convened at the City Hall one Sunday afternoon in January, 1877, under the direction of W. H. Curtiss, a well-known lawyer and temperance advocate from Waterloo, whose efforts in the cold-water cause were among the marked features of that year. At the close of the meeting, 140 signed the pledge, organized Chapter 1 of the Brothers, elected J. L. McCreery, President; E. M. Newcomb, Vice President; John S. Murphy, Secretary, and A. H. Stuart, Treasurer, and announced a platform by which they should be governed in society work, which has been attended with results as pronounced as they are gratifying. The "brothers" next hired Kistler's Hall, on Main street, near Tenth, where, by the aid of subscriptions and money obtained as the profits of entertainments given under the auspices of ladies friendly to the cause, they have opened a reading-room and library, and where charity, the greatest of the trinity of virtues, is dispensed to gladden the heart and ease the load of misfortune. One of the conditions precedent to active membership is that the applicant has been a "toper" himself, and be ready at all times to aid those similarly unfortunate.

The present officers are: E. M. Newcomb, President; R. S. West and George R. Clark, Vice Presidents; James Jackson and Charles McMaster, Secretaries; A. H. Stuart, Treasurer, and C. Clark, Steward.

Meetings are held weekly on Thursday evenings, at Kistler's Hall, near the corner of Main and Ninth Streets. The roster of membership is about 150 active, and nearly 50 honorary.

Supplementary to the above is the Tribe of Jonathan Ladies'. Aid Society, organized in 1878, to carry out the objects of the society, relieve the needy, and supply aid to those seeking reformation and restoration to the better walks of life.

The present officers are: Mrs. William Levens, President; Mrs. B. Nicol, Vice President, and Mrs. A. H. Stuart, Secretary. Meetings are held Thursdays, at the residences of members.

Dubuque Temple of Honor, No. 13, a temperance organization with a membership of fifty and an endowment fund of $1,000, was born (metaphorically speaking) on the evening of April 4, 1879; twenty-one applicants signed the roster on that occasion, and elected the following official Board: P. W. C. T., A. Wolcott; W. C. T., E. R. Gay; N. V. T., J. E. Mallory; Recorder, C. B. Dorr; Assistant Recorder, H. Gabriel; Financial Recorder, J. T. Rosevear; Treasurer, G. W. Scott; Usher, W. A. Golden; Deputy, H. Bartlett; Guardian, F. Weineke; Sentinel, J. Beaubien, and Chaplain, J. S. Burnell. In November succeeding another election was held with the following result: P. W. C. T., J. E. Mallory; W. C. T., W. A. Golden; W. V. T., J. T. Rosevear; Recorder, E. R. Gay; Assistant Recorder, H. Bartlett; Financial Recorder, J. Ogle; Treasurer, J. Howie; Usher, C. B. Dorr; Deputy, J. Beaubien; Guardian, J. C. Cook; Sentinel, J. J. Ehlers, and Chaplain, J. S. Burnell. The Temple meets weekly in their hall, on Main street, and is in a high condition of prosperity.

Evergreen Temple of Honor, No. 2, representing the social branch of temperance, is composed of ladies and gentlemen, and was organized October 4, 1879, having thirty-one members and the following officers, who are still in active service: S. P. T., Mrs. A. A. Drummond; B. P. T., E. R. Gay; S. V. T., Mrs. E. R. Gay; B. V. T., J. N. Newcomb; S. R., Miss Rebecca Ogle; R. R., C. B. Dorr; S. U., Miss Hattie Greenhow; B. U., J. T. Rosevear; S. Chaplain, Miss M. Greenhow; Financial Recorder, Mrs. J. N. Newcomb; B. Chaplain, J. Ogle; Treasurer, J. Howie; S. G., Mrs. S. B. Cutler, and B. S., J. J. Ehlers.

The Evergreens meet Friday evenings at the Temple Hall, on Main street, and are enthusiastic in the cause of cold water.

Refuge Lodge, No. 207, was organized on the 28th of December, 1860, with twenty-eight charter members, as follows: C. L. Sumbardo, O. A. Martin, E. Tisdale, J. Conzett, F. N. Doyle, M. M. Wheeler, W. J. Stewart, R. L. Collier, R. L. Hill, J. W. Krapfel, J. P. Farley, J. Collier, E. R. Shankland, J. Sadler, J. K. Fuller, J. C. Paine, A. W. Hosford, A. W. Lamb, M. Allison, C. S. Keller, M. H. Lamb, Sarah E. Yates, Unio E. Clark, Millie M. Gates, Katie Gilliam and Fannie Mattox.

The name of the organization was subsequently changed to Friendship Lodge.

The present officers are: C. B. Dorr, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. Wolcott, W. V. T.; E. R. Gay, W. S.; Alice Johnson, W. F. S.; Alonzo Fish, W. T.; J. S. Burnell, W. C.; C. Quade, W. M.; Carrie Wolcott, W. I. S.; J. J. Miner, W.

O. S., and T. E. Hancock, D. G. W. C. T. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at Temple Hall.

The value of lodge property is stated at $250.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Dubuque Building and Loan Association, a progressive and growing society of capitalists and merchants of Dubuque, was organized under a special act of the Legislature, and the constitution and by-laws adopted February 1, 1876. The incorporators were: G. B. Burch, E. T. Keim, Charles V. McKinlay, W. H. Peabody, W. J. Knight, John Flynn, C. W. Ware, H. A. Harvey, H. M. Kingman, C. B. Dean and F. A. Gniffke. The corporation was formed for purposes mentioned in Section 1,184, chap. 6, title 9, code of Iowa 1873, which includes that of enabling members to raise money by loans from the Association, the latter also being empowered to buy lots, make investments of funds, etc., to levy and assess members for such proportion of stock subscribed as may be expedient, etc., and to do all lawful things necessary to the success and prosperity of the undertaking.

The principal place of business was located at Dubuque, the capital stock placed at $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, payable 50 cents per month on each share in advance. The money, as stated, is loaned to members exclusively, limited in all cases by the amount of stock owned by the borrower, and secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate in addition to the security afforded by the pledge of stock.

The assets of the corporation, as shown by the report submitted September 30, 1879, aggregate $82,531.26, with the number of shares disposed of—4,105, or nearly one half the capital stock, and loans secured and in force—$80,855; as shown by the report of December 31, 1879, the assets are stated at $85,-025.54; net profits, $24,164.21, and number of shares remaining out, 3,966.

In December, 1879, the Association purchased the old fair-grounds, consisting of sixty-four lots, between the corner of Eagle Point and Windsor avenues and Sanford street, near grounds appropriated to the use of the Key City Base Ball Club. The price paid for the property was $13,000, and it is the intention of the Association to improve the same by the erection of neat and tasty houses at an early day.

The first officers were: G. B. Burch, President; C. B. Dean, Vice President; E. T. Keim, Secretary; H. W. Kingman, Treasurer; C. V. McKinlay, H. A. Harvey, G. B. Burch, C. B. Dean, W. J. Knight, W. H. Peabody, John Flynn and F. A. Gniffke, Directors.

The present officers are: G. B. Burch, President; John Bell, Vice President; H. S. Hetherington, Secretary; H. M. Kingman, Treasurer; G. B. Burch, John Bell, George Stephens, F. A. Gniffke, Horace Poole, L. D. Randall, A. A. Cooper, H. B. Fouke, John Flynn, O. E. Guernsey, C. W. Ware, John Maclay, Hugh Corrance, E. H. Smith and V. J. Williams, Directors.

Meetings are held semi-monthly on the first and third Mondays, and reports are submitted quarterly, on the second Monday.

Dubuque Art Association.—The organization of this society was the result of a meeting of ladies and gentlemen which convened in the parlors of the Lorimier House on the evening of February 16, 1874. H. Markell presided, R. S. Merrill officiated as Secretary, and to R. E. Graves is due the eminent honor of providing the title name, on whose motion the society was christened "The Dubuque Art Association."

On February 19, an adjourned meeting was convened, a constitution and by-laws established, and the following officers elected: R. E. Graves, President; J. Duncan, Vice President; R. S. Merrill, Secretary, and J. W. Wallis, Treasurer. The objects of the Association are stated to be for the establishment of an art gallery, the formation of an art library, the delivery of lectures upon art subjects, and the advancement and encouragement of the fine arts in the city of Dubuque. The capital stock is nominally $25,000, divided into shares; is governed by a board of officers and eleven members, who constitute a Board of Management, elected annually at a meeting holden on the second Wednesday in January, and serving without compensation.

At present, the Association has about twenty-five stockholders, is in a prosperous condition and officered as follows: John Duncan, President; John Deery, Vice President; R. E. Graves, Secretary; J. E. Bilbrough, Custodian; G. B. Grosvenor, Asa Horr, S. S. Wemott, M. Tschirgi, Jr., Jacob Ruh, N. C. Ryder, J. M. Griffith, P. J. Quigley, George Crane, John Deery, H. S. Hetherington, K. E. Markell, A. Simplot, D. B. Henderson, L. D. Randall, J. Duncan, L. D. Crane, R. E. Graves, J. H. Lenehan, H. Markell and E. M. Burch, Board of Managers.

Meetings are held semi-monthly, on the first and third Fridays, in Stanton's Building.

The Dubuque County Medical Society was the outgrowth of a meeting held at Dr. Edward Kirkup's, on the 4th of November, 1852, at which Drs. G. W. Richards, Asa Horr and F. C. Smith, were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. At a subsequent meeting the committee submitted a report, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen elected officers: G. W. Richards, President; John F. Ely and Harrison Holt, Vice Presidents; Asa Horr, Corresponding, and F. Coleman Smith, Recording, Secretary; R. S. Lewis, Treasurer, and Drs. Richards, Horr and Ely, Censors.

The first annual meeting was convened January 11, 1853, at which the following were constituted members: G. W. Richards, F. Coleman Smith, Thomas Scott, R. S. Lewis, Asa Horr, W. R. McMahon, Harrison Holt, John W. Finley and Robert J. Thomas, of Dubuque; A. E. Smith, of Delaware, and John F. Ely, of Linn County.

On the 21st of June, 1874, the society was incorporated, and at present consists of twenty-five members, with the following officers: Drs. B. McCluer, President; C. W. Belden and C. B. Jennings, Vice Presidents; William Watson, Corresponding, and Dr. H. Minges, Recording, Secretary; Drs. Bready Horr and Rischatsch, Censors; Drs. Greene, Hill and Lewis, Trustees.

The following is the list of Presidents who have served: G. W. Richards, 1853; F. Andros, 1854; R. S. Lewis, 1855; Asa Horr, 1856; T. O. Edwards, 1857; R. J. Thomas, 1858; G. M. Staples, 1859; C. W. Belden, 1860; G. W. Watson, 1861; H. Minges, 1862 to 1865; R. S. Lewis, 1865; J. C. Lay, 1866; B. McCluer, 1867–68; R. S. Lewis, 1869; B. McCluer, 1870; G. M. Staples, 1871; W. Watson, 1872; J. C. Lay, 1873; N. B. Mathews, 1874; Asa Horr, 1875; William Hoffbauer, 1876; M. E. Connolly, 1877; John S. Lewis, 1878, and M. H. Waples, 1879.

Young Men's Library Association.—This corporation was originally organized in 1860, with the following Board of officers and Directors: William Watson, President; J. H. Williams and O. P. Shiras, Vice Presidents; F. M. Robinson, Recording, and W. S. Couch, Corresponding, Secretary; William Westphal, Treasurer; W. J. Gilbert, Librarian; Austin Adams, C. J. Ford and A. Williams, Board of Directors.

The Association did not prosper during the first years of its existence; members did not increase in numbers as was expected, the shelves were but moderately filled, and those having the matter in charge realized how difficult it always has been to firmly establish a new undertaking. Undismayed by the prospects, elections were held in 1861, 1862 and 1863, with slight changes in the official Board—O. P. Shiras, J. S. Blatchley and R. E. Graves, being successively elected to the presidency; W. J. Gilbert continuing Librarian. No election was held in 1861, and, at that held the year after, the following ticket prevailed: O. P. Shiras, President; S. H. Gilbert and G. D. Wood, Vice Presidents; E. Tisdale, Recording, and G. L. Torbert, Corresponding, Secretary; William Westphal, Treasurer; W. J. Gilbert, Librarian; F. M. Robinson and W. C. Chamberlain, Board of Directors.

The present Board of Directors and officers are: S. S. Wemott, President; N. C. Ryder and G. B. Burch, Vice President; George Stephens, Corresponding Secretary, and L. G. Hurd, Recording Secretary; C. W. Horr, Treasurer; Peter Kiene, Jr., D. N. Cooley and C. N. Clark, with the officers, Directors; H. Fickie, Librarian.

There are now 9,865 volumes reported in the catalogue.

The Episcopal Building Association was organized about July, 1874, by the congregation of St. John's Parish, for the purpose of securing monthly contributions, to be applied to the erection of the Episcopal church edifice now building at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets.

The collections thus far aggregate $8,251.70.

The present officers are: Horace Poole, President; Louis Fockler, Vice President; J. W. Taylor, Jr., Secretary, and C. H. Booth, Treasurer.

Meetings are held monthly, on the first Sunday thereof.

The Citizens' Railroad Committee, organized in October, 1879, by prominent members of commercial and financial Dubuque, is designed by its founders to promote the building of railroads that might increase the trade and prosperity of the city, particularly the line projected from Milwaukee to Dubuque; also to watch the interests of the city in connection with roads in the West and Northwest.

The officers are W. G. Stewart, President, and Geo. Stephens, Secretary.

The Board of Underwriters was organized by the insurance agents of Dubuque at a meeting thereof holden on the 6th day of August, 1866. On the 11th of the same month, William Smith was elected President; F. R. Bissell, Vice President, and M. Allison, Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the association continued an active existence until October 16, 1877, when its sands of life ran out. After remaining quiescent until October 6, 1879, the Board was re-organized under the name of the Underwriters' Union, and "still lives." At that time, J. H. Lull was elected President; M. Kingman, Vice President, and E. W. Duncan, Secretary, who are still serving. Regular elections for officers are held on the first Tuesday of March, annually.

The Dubuque Socialer Turnverein was first organized on the 16th of June, 1863, with a limited membership and the following officers: Charles Schaad, President; J. Zonack, Vice President; F. Michelsen, Secretary; Charles Schaad, Treasurer, and Christian Vath, Turnwart.

The society owns the property located at the northeast corner of Ninth and Iowa streets, including a commodious hall, 51x100 feet, which was erected in 1872, and is valued, with the lot, at $8,000.

The present officers are: Peter Karberg, President; F. Stange, Vice President; William Tueting, Treasurer; Joseph T. Deggendorf, Secretary;

G. Mannstedt, Turnwart; Robert Wirzbach, Zengwart; Robert Reuter, Teacher, and C. E. Kleis, August Jungk and William M. Faust, Trustees.

The society numbers 100 members, and meetings are held on the first Tuesdays of the month.

The Dubuque Sængerbund was formed by a consolidation of the Dubuque and Helvetia Mænnechors, on May 1, 1879. The former was first organized August 8, 1868, the latter in the spring of 1870, rival interests realizing that combining would accomplish more desirable results; the same was effected at the date above indicated. The society is musical, paying attention to vocal excellence only, and now has forty-nine active, or singing, members, and fifteen honorary members. The initiation fee is $1, and the annual dues $3. Meetings are held weekly, on Wednesday evening, at the City Hall, under the leadership of F. A. Hoppe, Musical Director.

The present officers are: Henry Meyer, President; John F. Hamman, Secretary, and J. M. Werner, Treasurer. The value of the society property is stated at $1,000.

Great Western Union Band.—One of the most prominent and celebrated musical organizations in Iowa, first came into public notice in December, 1858, under the name of the "Germania Band," with the following members: Henry Wunderlich, F. Hepp, F. Prosch, F. Tischer, H. Tischer, William Buck, Louis Kuehn, H. Richter, and P. Gantert. The object of the organization was excellence in harmony, and practice was had weekly at the residences of the various members. They became proficient in time, and attained an enviable reputation, both as composers and performers.

In October, 1861, the band accompanied the Ninth Iowa Infantry to the field, and participated in the Missouri campaign, but were mustered out at Springfield, in that State, in 1862, and returned to Dubuque.

In the fall of 1873 the society was re-organized, and the present name adopted, since when they have been recognized as one of the most prominent musical organizations in the city.

The present members are: F. A. Hoppe, leader; Henry Wunderlich, Frederick Hoppe, William Hoppe, Frederick Stahl, Eugene Morehouse, John Stuber, John Safronek, Henry Stuber and James Davis.

Meetings are held weekly for practice, and the value of the association property is estimated at $500.

The branch of this organization formed upon the "split" above referred to, is made up of a full complement of musicians, brass and string, with the following officers: A. T. Jennings, Director; H. Tischer, Manager; P. Sahm, Secretary, and John Hartig, Treasurer.

The Dubuque Butchers' Association was organized in August, 1879, by the butchers and dealers in cattle of Dubuque, for mutual benefit and protection. The office of the Society is located at the corner of Seventeenth and Sycamore and the officers are as follows: Peter Klein, President; John Ruegamer, streets, Secretary; Louis Reineke, Treasurer.

Meetings are monthly, or at the call of the President.

The Dubuque Telephone Exchange Company was organized on the 20th of October, 1879, under the laws of Iowa. The telephone, as a medium of communication, was first introduced into Dubuque by the Bell Company, March 20, 1879. In May following, the Edison corporation, managed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, disputed with Mr. Keim, President of the Bell venture, the possession of the field, and, on the 20th of October, as stated, the rivals consolidated under the title designated at the commencement of this

notice, with Anson Stager, of Chicago, as President, and E. T. Keim, of Dubuque, Manager.

The company now has 200 lines in operation, extending from Eagle Point to Rockdale, and from East to West Dubuque, connecting with the depots, hotels, banks, business houses and residences, also managing the fire alarm.

The office is at No. 151 Fifth street, supplied with the latest improvements, both electrical and telephonic, to which new discoveries in either science are added when the same are completed.

The company employ a full force of operators, line men and messengers, available at all hours of the day or night, and the investment represents a valuation of $12,000.

The North-Western Sanitarium was established in 1876 by Dr. E. A. Guilbert, a prominent physician and scientist, well known throughout the West for thet reatment of diseases by medicated and electric baths, as adjuncts to medical treatment.

The sanitarium comprises several rooms on the first floor of the Facade building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets, fitted up as reception, electrical and bathing rooms. These latter include simple medicated and electric, sponge, shower and douse, and are said to be superior to any in this section for the purposes to which they are applied, *i. e.*, to facilitate the operation of remedies and confirm and strengthen their effect in the treatment of chronic and nervous disorders.

The establishment is complete in every detail, and enjoys a distinguished reputation among the profession.

Dubuque Remedial and Surgical Institute, located at No. 970 Main street, has been open to the public for six years, and is said to enjoy a generous degree of confidence among invalids. The plan adopted by the management, it is claimed, develops and sustains the organs of the human system so perfectly and thoroughly that each organ acts with reference to the wants of the other, and that the agents employed in the institute are calculated to promote this work. These consist of the Turkish bath, the equalizer, medicated vapor baths, and Swedish movement cure. With their application, it is insisted the major part of chronic diseases can be cured, or at least ameliorated, and the numberless other ailments to which the human family is subject, either permanently removed, or so checked as to preclude dangerous results. Many who have submitted to the treatment are said to have experienced benefits therefrom.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

The town-clock enterprise was started by Dr. Asa Horr, in 1864; it was he that first suggested it and afterward became the prime mover in securing subscriptions for its purchase. The clock was bought of Messrs. Naylor & Co., of New York. The first expenditure was $304, for the purchase of the bell, in July, 1864; the subsequent cost of the clock, when put in place and set running in the following November, was $2,000. Mr. George D. Wood, the owner of the building, erected the tower at a cost of $1,000, making the entire cost of clock and tower $3,000.

After the clock was running, a question arose among those who had subscribed for its purchase, about whose property it should be considered in the future. As it stood, nobody could lay especial claim to it, and, to settle this question, it was agreed among them that those who had subscribed $25 and upward should form themselves into an association, and, from December 11,

1865, the Dubuque Town Clock Company dates its organization for a period of twenty years.

Attached to the articles of incorporation we find the names of the principal incorporators: Messrs. George D. Wood, Sheffield & Scott, Westphal & Hinds, Woodworth & Co., James Cushing, J. K. Graves, L. D. Randall & Co., Rouse & Williams, Andrew & Tredway, R. A. Babbage, H. W. Sanford, Platt Smith and John Bell & Co. Since then, several of the above-named incorporators have assigned their stock over to Dr. Horr. In parenthesis, we may add that John Bell & Co., were among these assignees, with the provision that the transfer of their stock to Dr. Horr should continue valid if the clock was allowed to remain in the tower where it stood for ten years.

The architect of the clock was Mr. William Longhurst, now in Chicago, who designed the framework around the clock to protect its face from frost and sleet, making a sightly and creditable job of it. It was put up by Mr. W. W. Wormood, who attended to the clock afterward, so far as mechanical repairs were needed.

Competent judges say it kept the best time of any town clock in the United States; a fact admitted by watchmakers and adepts in time-keeping and largely due to the skillful superintendence of Dr. Horr.

Saturday's disaster tumbled the old friend from its eminence; earthly friendships are usually misty and short lived, but people seemed not to forget the old clock, and looked wistfully toward the vacant spot in air where it stood, for the well-remembered face, disappointed in spirit when they remembered its disaster.

Plans for the new building were drawn, under the supervision of Architect Heer, its reconstruction begun at once and pushed to completion. It is built of brick, three stories high, faced with heavy stone caps, lintels, corners, etc., and is an ornament to the street. The style of architecture appears to be a mixture of the Gothic and Corinthian, the roof of the main building serving as a foundation for the clock tower, which latter reaches to an elevation of eighty-eight feet from the pavement.

The clock was manufactured by Howard & Co., of Boston; the bell, by Naylor & Co., of Sheffield, weighs upward up 4,200 pounds; both costing, on March 23, 1873, $5,309.46, and placed in running order on the 17th of April of the same year.

Correct time is obtained by means of a superior transit instrument, mounted on a firm stone pier, sunk deeply in the ground, which, by the aid of the Nautical Almanac, giving the time of the meridian passage of the fixed stars to the one-hundredth of a second, and of a very fine chronometer, aids in procuring the time to less than half a second. Observations are usually taken by Dr. Asa Horr twice a week, and the clock can be depended upon for correctness of time to within two seconds.

No one investment in the city is of so great utility as this improvement. The business and pleasures of all classes continue and cease by its warnings. It is Time's finger, and in all its features challenges the admiration of the people.

Fall of the Town Clock Building.—At sixteen minutes past five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, May 25, 1872, the Town Clock Building, located on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, fell with a crash, carrying death and destruction in its descent, and removing one more of the old landmarks. which are disappearing from Dubuque.

The building was occupied by the dry-goods establishment of John Bell & Co., which at the time of the calamity was filled with customers and employes,

and that more were not fatally injured occasioned considerable surprise. The cause of the accident was generally attributed to an excavation on the north side, made for the foundations of Plein's new building, though many insisted that the clock tower was not properly supported. There was an immense weight, held up only by a small iron column, and the walls of the building were thin and fragile. The striking gong of the clock weighed one ton, the bell half a ton, and the running weight was 400 pounds, which, with the frame-work of the tower, caused a tremendous pressure upon the building beneath, and aided in precipitating its fall.

At the hour above indicated, or shortly before, workmen employed in the excavation noticed the walls to weaken, and, realizing that it would fall, gave the alarm. They succeeded in securing places of safety before the crash came, but had only cleared a ditch made for the foundations of the new building when the face of the clock, dilapidated and broken, fell on the spot they had vacated.

Near the door, on the inside of Bell & Co's store, Mrs. Herman was examining goods, accompanied by a child and her sister, a Miss Street. In an instant they were prostrated and buried amid the ruins. They were recovered as soon as possible, but when rescued the child was found crushed into a shapeless mass, and the unfortunate ladies the recipients of injuries which caused death within twenty-four hours thereafter.

By a miracle of good fortune neither partner was in the store at the time, and the clerical force, consisting of two young ladies and two gentlemen, securing places of safety, escaped with slight bruises.

The building was owned by George D. Wood, and had experienced quite a varied and eventful history. It was built by H. S. Hetherington for church purposes in 1845, and for many years thereafter the Rev. J. C. Holbrook expounded the law and the prophets according to Congregational apprehensions. When the building of the new Congregational Church was completed, and the communicants yielded their place of worship to vacancy, the Germans moved in and established a theater devoted to the exposition of the Teutonic drama, and known under the euphonious title of "The Odeon." On the destruction of the Peoples' Theater by fire, it was used as a post office, then a concert hall, and finally transformed into a fashionable dry-goods palace, where Dubuque's beauty and chivalry most did congregate.

No occurrence ever produced so great a sensation in Dubuque. The mind of the public was wrought up to the highest pitch of anxiety, and the scene at the field of ruin was indescribable.

The loss was variously estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

MILITARY.

At the close of the war of the rebellion, the intense military spirit which, for more than four years, had prevailed in Dubuque, in common with the entire North, for the most part died away. The soldiers who had returned from the battle-fields of the South, had seen enough of actual service, and were only too glad to find themselves once more at home with their families and friends. Having borne their part in scenes of actual warfare, they had little disposition to serve as home guards, now that smiling peace had again returned to the whole land. All military organizations were disbanded. Those which existed before the war, had been merged into the regiments which had gone to the front. When discharged with their respective armies from the Federal service, they

scattered to their homes, tired of war and all its pomp and pageantry. Those who had thus returned, constituted the great mass of the able-bodied youth of the country, from which the material for soldiers is drawn. The entire country welcomed peace with gladness. All war feeling passed away. For the time, all taste or disposition for military exercises and parades died out among the people. They had had a surfeit of those things.

For several years this condition of quietude in everything pertaining to military affairs continued in Dubuque, but not permanently. A re-action set in. The young generation of boys coming to maturity were inspired with the military spirit natural to the American people. In many of the old soldiers the martial spirit began to revive. Independent military companies began to be organized, officered usually by veterans of the late war. In 1872, the Dubuque Rifles were enlisted. Their first Captain was Daniel J. Duane, who had been Lieutenant in the Third Iowa Infantry. He was succeeded by Capt. P. W. Crawford, who had also been an officer in the same regiment. The next year another company, called the Dubuque Guards, was raised by Capt. N. Eichmann, who had been a veteran soldier. In 1877, the high-school boys organized a company called the Cadets. Their first Captain was James H. Burch, who was succeeded by Capt. O. S. Goan.

In 1876, under the militia law of the State, the Rifles and Guards of Dubuque were incorporated into and became a part of the Fourth Regiment (infantry) of the Iowa National Guard. The Rifles were designated as Company A, and the Guards as Company B. Soon after their organization, the Cadets were added to the Fourth Regiment as Company K. In 1878, a cavalry company was formed in Dubuque, known as Company A, First Cavalry, C. S. Bentley, an old cavalry officer, being the first Captain. In the early part of 1879, Company A of the Fourth Regiment (Dubuque Rifles), which had shown some signs of demoralization, mustered out, and Company A, First Cavalry, was transferred to the Fourth Regiment in its place, and became Company A of the Fourth.

In 1880, Dubuque has three military companies, all infantry, and designated as Company A, Company B, and Company K, of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guard. The officers of Company A are: George W. Healey, Captain; James T. Nowlin, First Lieutenant; and C. J. Petersen, Second Lieutenant. Of Company B: Edward Beckett, Captain; Frank Quade, First Lieutenant; Henry Geiger, Second Lieutenant. Of Company K: O. S. Goan, Captain; M. M. Gassen, First Lieutenant, and Charles R. Quade, Second Lieutenant.

The headquarters of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, are in Dubuque. The field and staff officers are as follows: Colonel, C. S. Bentley, of Dubuque; Lieutenant Colonel, P. W. Crawford, of Dubuque; Major, Frank D. Jackson, of Independence; Adjutant, Alphons Matthews, of Dubuque; Quartermaster, Irving C. Plane, of Independence; Surgeon, J. H. Green, of Dubuque.

The other companies of the Fourth Regiment are Company C, Manchester, Capt. Ford; Company D, McGregor, Capt. Brown; Company E, Lansing, Capt. Bascom; Company F, Oelwein, Capt. Pattisen; Company G, Decorah, Capt. Gardner; Company H, Independence, Capt. Thrift; Company I, Waukon, Capt. Rogers.

The material of the Dubuque companies is of the best kind, being composed of young men of the best character and standing. The condition of Company K, both in drill, discipline and military spirit, is excellent. That of the others

is less to be commended. They are composed of an older class of men than Company K, and more engrossed in business. If an occasion should arise, however, when their active services would be required, they would not be found wanting in any respect.

THE STORM KING.

On the afternoon of Monday, June 9, 1879, the skies became dark with ominous-looking clouds, that told, in unmistakable language, the approach of a furious storm. The air was close and stifling, and the atmosphere over the town was heavy and dense; so much so that the smoke from mills and factories settled down over the city like a great pall. About 6 o'clock, the clouds had banked up in the northwest and spread around to the east and south, as if some great demon of destruction had reached out his giant arms to encircle the city in his grasp. Those who were accustomed to seeing hurricanes, and knew the conditions of the sky and atmosphere that ever betoken the on-coming tempest, were certain that some besom of destruction was near by and about to sweep over the city. Those more careful, closed their doors and windows and prepared for the coming storm.

With but a few moments' warning, the storm-cloud burst over the northwestern part of the city. The lightning played and the thunder reverberated for a few minutes, and many apprehended a severe rainstorm, but no more. But a few drops of rain had fallen—only a sprinkle—before the hurricane was upon the city. The path of the tornado seemed to be down Locust street, and diagonally across the city from Blake's Hollow, down past the court house to the levee, and over into East Dubuque. The width of the path was about two blocks, on an average. While this seems to have been the path proper, still much damage was done on either side. When the storm-cloud struck the bluff above Blake's Hallow, it burst, and one section of it swept down Locust street and over the city, while another rushed down Heeb's Hollow, over the ball grounds, over the railroad, and on its way across the river.

It was a fearful storm. No description would be perfect. The storm king was abroad in all his fury, and humanity shivered and trembled with fear at his might.

The lightning flashes were almost constant, and peal upon peal of deep-toned thunder succeeded one another. The lightning did its share in the work of destruction. The wind swept down out of the angry sky and bore every loose object before it as lightsome as feathers. Great houses were shaken to their foundations, and mighty trees were twisted like ropes, and hurled far from their bases. The great clouds that rolled over the city, like mighty chariots of darkness, seemed full of death and destruction. The whole city was for a while enveloped in the uncertainty of a great and impending calamity, and no one could tell what the result might be. The storm rolled and roared on; the heavens muttered and flashed; the wind whistled the fearful song of the hurricane, which many quick and experienced ears detected in the general din; the trees rocked, and swept the ground with their topmost limbs; the branches flew over buildings and down the streets; signboards were borne on the wings of the tempest, far away from their abiding places; chimneys fell prostrate on the roofs and rattled to the earth; roofs were raised and borne away, fences were prostrated, gardens destroyed, buildings torn, windows demolished, telegraph poles laid low, freight cars overturned, smoke-stacks swept down, steamers loosened from their moorings, and all manner of destruction accomplished. Meanwhile the rain fell in drifting and solid sheets. The streets were, for a

while, turned into rivers. Great channels of water swept along the thoroughfares and down the sidewalks like the waves of old ocean, as they sweep the beach in the fury of the storm. The roar of the elements, the dashing of the rain, the awful grandeur of the hour, the unknown result of the storm—all filled the mind with fear and awe, as, with bated breath, the people stood silently in their homes and business houses, beneath the wrath of the elements.

Fortunate it was that the streets were clear to a large extent, else the loss of life would no doubt have been great. The air was full of flying missiles, that struck the earth in hundreds of places with great force. The destruction of property was large, aggregating upward of $10,000, but all felt thankful that no lives had gone down amid the wide-spread wreck.

Among the incidents was the death of perhaps one hundred of the European sparrows. One of the trees in Washington Park was blown down, carrying colonies of them to destruction, which were lodged in boxes and the branches of the tree. At 9 o'clock the next morning, seventy-one were picked up from the ground. For the purpose of settling the question whether they ravage grain-fields, as has been asserted, Mr. Reute, the druggist, took a number of them and examined the contents of their stomachs. In every instance only partially undigested insects were found.

The wind played a curious freak with Capt. La Mont, who resided on the hill. He was standing on the porch of his residence watching the progress of the storm, when a gust of wind took his hat off his head and carried it out of sight. He remained on the porch about five minutes longer, and was just going into the house, when he was surprised to see his truant head-gear return to within twenty feet of where he was standing.

When the storm broke, there were about forty persons in the third story of the city hall, attending St. Mary's fair. Most of them were ladies. They endeavored to rush out of the door and down the stairs, but were prevented by the door-keeper. Then they fell upon their knees and prayed loudly and fervently for Divine aid. A spectator says "they prayed as never before." Their prayers were answered, it seems, for none were injured.

J. McNulty and M. O'Neal say, that, when the storm burst, they saw a woman crossing the railroad bridge over the river. She had reached a point between the third and fourth spans, when the gale struck her, and she suddenly disappeared from sight. If she was drowned, her home must have been elsewhere than in Dubuque.

Mr. E. Stiles, foreman at Carr & Austin's mill, was on his way to his home in East Dubuque, when the storm came, and he sought shelter behind a barn. Fearing his family might be frightened by the storm, he determined to press his way on to his home. He left his place of shelter, and, in a moment after, the wind took the barn and tipped it over the very spot where he had been standing.

At Treasurer Harragan's house the lightning played a curious freak. One of his children was removing a candle from a sewing-machine, when the lightning struck the leg of the machine, glanced off, and did no further damage.

On Couler avenue fences and trees were blown down, shutters and signs scattered about, grape-vines torn out of the ground. An apple-tree one and a half feet in diameter was broken off about two feet from the ground.

About 7 o'clock in the evening the ferry left the other side. When within fifteen feet of the dock on this side, the storm struck her and carried her half way across First street slough. The wind suddenly changed about this time and carried the boat about three miles below the city. A large number of

ladies were on the boat. They took it coolly at first, but when they saw the boat at the mercy of the wind, they became nearly frantic, and rushed into the cabin and donned the life preservers. Capt. Yates, after a time, succeeded in calming their fears and landed them safely on this side.

EARLY STEAMBOATING.

The first boat which ascended the Mississippi River above Rock Island rapids was named the Virginia, according to the memory of those conversant with the subject. This boat was 118 feet long and drew 6 feet of water, or once again as much as the packet boats commonly draw. She made an experimental trip up to Fort Snelling.

After the first trip of the Virginia, one or two boats annually ascended the river, to carry supplies to the posts and the traders. In 1844, the number of arrivals had increased to forty-nine, and this limited number, in a little more than a dozen years, had expanded to over a thousand, so rapidly did the commerce of the upper river increase. At length, the little city of St. Paul became the nominal head of navigation on the river, and the numerous settlements and towns that rapidly sprang up along the banks soon gave a marked impetus to business and navigation. After the organization of Minnesota as a Territory, a great rush of immigration commenced, and was continued for several years.

In 1847, the first regular line of boats was brought out by the Galena Packet Company, to run between Galena and Mendota. Rival companies also soon began to put on opposition boats. In those days, the Dr. Franklin, Senator Ben Campbell, Lady Franklin and Menominee were the names of the boats familiar to early comers to the new Territory.

The difference in the prevailing stage of high water then and at the present time is illustrated by a fact remembered by many. About the year 1856, the Lady Franklin went up the slough nearly to the mouth of Mormon Coolie, blew her whistles and created a commotion among the settlers. The Tishomingo was another noted boat of that time. She was regarded as a fast one, and drew so much less water than the others that, by cutting off the corners and slipping through the sloughs, she rarely failed to walk away with the honors. In 1849, 1850 and 1851, the Minnesota Packet Company ran a line of boats up the river twice a week.

In 1852, the nearest approach of any line of boats to the river from toward the east was one from Chicago to Galena, terminating at Rockford, Ill. Between this place and Galena, travelers had to be transferred by stage coach. Between 1845 and 1858, three lines of railroad, terminating at La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and Dunleith, respectively, were completed, and a great impetus was thereby given to the river traffic.

In 1854, the Minnesota Packet Company added three or four new boats to their line. The same year, the Dr. Franklin and Menominee were sunk. In 1856, the Northern Belle and Granite State appeared, and the Ocean Wave was put on the river about the same time. The same year, the Lady Franklin was lost not far below this city.

In 1855, the Minnesota Packet Company brought out five splendid new boats, namely, the Northern Light, Gray Eagle, Key City, Itasca and Milwaukee, names which many of the later comers to this country will remember. All of these boats are now gone, as well as many others which preceded or came after them.

Thomas Hardie

DUBUQUE.

In 1858, the Northern Line, of St. Louis, was established, with a fine array of boats. In 1859, Capt. Davidson established a line between La Crosse and St. Paul, beginning with the Frank Steele and Favorite. From this small beginning grew the magnificent array of boats running from points down the river to St. Paul.

The golden days of river navigation and traffic appear to have been the time dating from the close of the war down to 1872. After the latter year, the railroads took most of the passengers, as well as a large amount of through freight. In 1870, five new boats were brought out by the Northwestern Union Packet Company and the Northern Line. These two companies afterward consolidated under the name of the Keokuk Northern Line. The Northwestern, Phil Sheridan and Belle of La Crosse were put on the river by the former company, and the Lake Superior and Red Wing by the latter. These boats are still in existence. The War Eagle, a large packet, was burned at La Crosse in May, 1870. That year a great deal of business was being done, the Diamond Jo constituting the third. Besides the five new boats mentioned, the Tom Jasper, Alex. Mitchell, City of St. Paul, Milwaukee and Addie Johnson, of the Northwestern line; the Minneapolis, Rock Island, Davenport, Minnesota, Muscatine and others of the Northern line; and the Diamond Jo, Ida Fulton, Arkansas and Tidal Wave of the Diamond Jo line, were all running on the river, as well as a host of raft boats. In 1871, the City of Quincy and S. S. Merrill were put on the river as new packets. The latter boat, then the largest on the upper river, was burnt at Warsaw, Ill., the year following. The companies at present operating are stated elsewhere.

DYERSVILLE.

At a distance of twenty-nine miles west of Dubuque, and by the wayside of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, is the flourishing and beautifully located town of Dyersville, situated on a prominent eminence in the western portion of Dubuque County, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The town is nearly encircled by a large belt of forest timber, while the beautiful and undulating prairies beyond, rolling away in the distance, dotted here and there with numerous pine groves, present to the eye of the observer a combination of beauty and majesty rivaled by no country in the West. The adjoining section is well watered; the Maquoketa River, being the principal stream, coursing on its way through the town, affords abundant power. The surface, like that of the counties lying west of the Mississippi River and beyond its bluffs, is high rolling prairies, with no hills. Yet in this vicinity, no considerable portion is level. The soil is of a rich loam, with sand enough to retain moisture in dry seasons, while it never, for any length of time, remains so wet as to inconvenience the farmer from attending to his crops. Excellent and pure water for domestic uses is easily obtained at nearly all points; and fine qualities of stone for building purposes are readily obtained, while clay in abundance is to be had for the purpose of manufacturing brick.

With a population of 1,500 souls, the citizens of Dyersville are full of a spirit of enterprise which promises at an early day to make her one of the foremost in the ranks of Iowa's live towns.

The first settlements made in this vicinity were during the years 1837–38. About this time William, John, Abraham and Mac Whitesides, with Messrs. Henry Mouncey, Hewitt and others, selected claims. In November, 1838,

Thomas Riggs with his family located in the neighborhood. Later, came Thomas Finn, John Christoph, Hon. Theopolus Crawford, subsequently a member of the Legislature, and still later, the Rev. William Trick, nearly all accompanied by families, and emigrating from the counties of Somersetshire and Devonshire, England, in search of homes on the borders of civilization in the new world. Most of them began the battle of life under different auspices and amid different surroundings than they had been accustomed to across the sea, but all manifested a determination to conquer impossibilities almost, if it should become necessary to the founding of new interests and the cultivation of new associations. Lands were then sold, as will be remembered, at a nominal price per acre, and the new-comers purchased farms for themselves, the improvements on which were confined to a log house, within rail, "staked and ridered" fences. They were as a rule located at some point contiguous to a spring and "bunch" of timber, without regard to the quality of land settled upon. In consequence of this peculiarity, a major part of the most productive and fertile prairie territory in this portion of the county was for many years unoccupied. And it was only when its superior richness was ascertained by chance investments, that it became marketable. Lands previously purchased had been those pre-empted by still earlier pioneers in the wilds of the West. Later vendees had acquired title to their domains by virtue of land warrants obtained from original pre-emptors, at the rate of from 75 cents to $1 per acre.

The Dyer family, to whom the town is indebted for its origin, and for much of its prosperity and success, came to this vicinity in early days. James Dyer, Jr., reaching his adopted home in the spring of 1848; James Dyer, Sr., and William Dyer, coming in the spring of 1849. They opened farms and began improvements at once, but it was not until several years subsequent that these improvements became the nucleus of the present town. Other families already mentioned had made their advent here at an earlier day, but were, as stated, distributed about the township at points remote from future Dyersville.

The first death to occur in the township was that of Theophilus Crawford, a nephew of the Hon. Theophilus Crawford, which took place sometime in May, 1851, at the residence of his uncle, west of the town. The event cast a gloom over the settlement, but it brought the inhabitants into close communion with the man on the pale horse, and the liveliest sympathy was manifested for the relatives and mourners. He was buried in the grounds set apart for cemetery purposes, about two miles east of town, which have since been used for the interment of all who have come, and, after a brief sojourn in this vale of tears, have gone hence to be known no more forever, and was the first burial of record in this vicinity.

In December following, John Fowels came into this breathing world in a log cabin on Victory, east of Willow street, which is still standing, and the first birth in the town of Dyersville is remembered in that connection.

Weddings were of unfrequent occurrence. Those who came here at first were accompanied by their families. Young marriageable women were luxuries; the settlers were too busy in devising ways and means to keep the gaunt forms of starvation and poverty from their households to indulge those social amenities, out of which crop courtship and matrimony, and it was not until the merry month of May, 1852, dawned upon the community that Cupid winged victims by his unerring dart, and two souls with but a single thought combined or two hearts that beat as one, found opportunity to effect a partnership for life.

The bride was Miss Annie Trick, daughter of the Rev. William Trick, and Malcom Baxter responded, according to the Methodist code, to love, honor and obey the trusting Annie. The ceremony took place at the residence of R. W. Gadsden, on Victory, between Chestnut and Willow streets, and was witnessed by many, doubtless envious, spectators, who united in supplementing the ministerial benediction with the stereotyped wish that long life and prosperity would be the handmaidens of the couple who had launched their bark on the troublesome tide of matrimony.

In 1850, the settlers held a meeting and decided to locate a town about two miles down the North Fork of the Big Maquoketa. James Dyer presided, it is believed, and earnestly advocated the plan. This was, however, abandoned upon future consideration, and the scheme for a time lay dormant.

Meanwhile, John Bailey, John Gould, James Plaister, Henry Popham, Robert Whiting, and others, with their families, had come into the township. They settled first in Dubuque, and were members of the colony of emigrants who made that point their first resting-place from England, whence they started forth prospecting. During the fall of 1849–50, they decided to settle in Dyersville, and employed their efforts in erecting log cabins for their household lares. This was accomplished in the spring following, when they were all included in the bills of mortality of Dyersville.

In the winter of 1851, another meeting was convened, whereat it was concluded to lay out the present town, which was accordingly surveyed for the purpose, and residents contemplated a time in the future when their municipality would grow into a city. Events came and passed with surprising rapidity; houses were erected, the first by George Hyler, on the present site of the Pennsylvania Hotel, near the depot. It was of frame, a story and one-half high, 16x24 feet, and contained three rooms. James Plaister followed suit, putting up a house on the square now bounded by Main, Chestnut, Victoria and Union streets, similar in all respects to the Hyler homestead. The next house was the present residence of A. Limback, on the Dyer estate, which was of a more pretentious character, and remained unfinished until 1853.

By 1853, considerable accessions had been made to the settlement. Houses stood far apart on what have since become Victory, Willow, Main and Walnut streets. Judge Dyer resided at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, with his store further west on the former thoroughfare. The Dyers had partially erected a saw-mill, and were concluding arrangements for the building of a grist-mill. Both were completed, the latter alone surviving, and now known as the Pacific Mills. A man named Collings resided in a yellow shanty across the river, and other settlers had pitched their tents in the same territory. The business portion of the town was on Main street, to which access was had by those across the river, until late in the season, by boats and wading. In the fall, however, Judge Dyer built a bridge across the Maquoketa, the first in the township. Though a rough affair, being constructed of logs and puncheons, it cost $4,000, and remained the connecting link between East and West Dyersville until 1869.

Early in the spring of 1853, Orsemus L. Foote came to Dyersville with his family, from the East, and became identified with the most active phase of an enterprising life, then beginning in the town. He purchased one-half the grist-mill in progress of building, and, procuring materials from a distance with which to begin operations, commenced the erection of the first hotel in the village. The same was completed in the fall, and has for many years answered the demands of the traveling public. Then, as now, it was a two-story brick,

finished in a manner designed to attract the patronage of the thousand and one prospective residents, whom it was thought would direct their footsteps to Dyersville so soon as they came to a knowledge of the many evidences of growth and importance therein existing. The house was built under the supervision of Malvin Simpson, a contractor from Galena, imported especially for the purpose, and cost a round sum for those times.

In the same year, the Methodist Church was commenced, and finished early in 1854. As early as 1849, this sect had been provided with a place of worship by Judge Dyer, who fitted up a room in one of his houses for that purpose, but it was not until the time mentioned that a house of worship was prepared. The building was of frame, quite commodious for the times, and, when finished, was the first church edifice in the township. The Rev. William Trick officiated as Pastor.

During this year (1854), Judge Dyer built among the first brick houses in the town. It was an addition to his store at the corner of Main and Union streets. After standing through the summer it was leveled by a hurricane and ruined. But before another year rolled past Judge Dyer rebuilt the premises which are now standing, a portion of the store of A. Limback, on the very spot of its origin. The post office was established in Dyersville in 1854.

Brick structures began from this date to be the rule. In the succeeding year Henry Popham erected one on Water, between Union and Chestnut streets. The ground floor was used for commercial purposes, the upper story being devoted to the occupation of a Masonic Lodge. Others followed in its wake, and the town by this and other means began to assume the appearance of a miniature city. It was during the year 1855, that the cholera swept over the township, and, for many years, left the impress of its visitation in the memories of the inhabitants, if not upon the town itself. It first made its appearance in the hotel, where a guest named Buck, a physician from La Crosse, was attacked. This was early in July. He had registered at the house in company with his wife and child. Nothing was thought of his remaining secluded in his room, from which he emerged after two or three days, evidently having been seriously ill. Soon after the cholera attacked one more of the guests, also a boarder, who was employed in Judge Dyer's mill—with these cases the existence of the disease was publicly announced, and its origin traced directly to Buck, who had left for the West in the mean time. A panic followed the promulgation of the news, the like of which had never before been witnessed by the people, nor equaled since Dyersville was settled. Those who were able to do so left the vicinity, while the bulk of those who remained, nearly paralyzed with terror, were scarcely able to care for themselves and became easy victims to the scourge. Six deaths occurred in one day, among them the wife and child of the absent Buck, to whose immediate agency the cause of this dire calamity was due. Those who remained exempt from disease or fear, cared for the sick and buried the dead, and no sooner had one corpse been consigned to mother earth than the turf was turned to receive additions. Among those who remained, and, by their efforts and office, mitigated the horrors of the plague, were Judge Dyer and the Rev. William Trick, who, at all hours and under all circumstances, responded to the calls of the afflicted, and sought, in kindly endeavors, to nurse the sick one back to life, or console the last moments of the hopeless. The dead were buried in the cemetery already referred to, and those who survived, through chance, the dispensation of Providence, or the treatment administered by Drs. Jones, Cainer and Warmoth, and some still live, recur to the scenes of gloom

with which the summer of 1855, was shadowed as among the most wretched their experience ever gave birth to.

This had the effect of depressing business, retarding improvements, and discouraging the settlers from all effort designed to the accomplishment of definite objects. The epidemic raged three weeks, and during that period a liberal percentage of the inhabitants had gone the way of all flesh, or betaken themselves to more congenial parts.

When the Illinois Central road was completed to Dunleith, and the Iowa Pacific was well under way in the direction of Sioux City, the residents of Dyersville thought they saw in these enterprises an assured way to the promised land of prosperity and happiness. But the cholera placed an embargo upon their hopes, which ceased to be a part of their daily life, and they were resolved into a condition of despondency equaling that which Moses suffered on the summit of Pisgah. But little was done in 1856, either of a public or private character. New farms were opened in the township, but the town itself remained almost without any tangible evidence of active co-operation in carrying forward the work of improvement. The Methodist congregation, however, began the building of their present church edifice, and continued thereat until winter put a stop to the work, which was resumed the following spring, and completed at a cost of from $12,000 to $15,000. The Catholics also prepared a church for occupation, which was about all that was undertaken. These, however, gave an impetus to building which manifested itself in 1857, when the boom which had been gathering for two years previous to the epidemic materialized with great benefit to the town and township. The Iowa Pacific was completed to Dyersville in April, and, on May 5, the first train of cars halted at the depot, then the terminus of the road. It produced wonderful results. New residents made their appearance and became objects of interest and speculation to those who had come before. They came by cars, by stage coaches which connected with all points in the West, by carryalls, wagons and on foot. The hotels were crowded, and the merchants enjoyed a run of patronage that enabled them to put money in their purses. Property rose in value, and lots were sold in eligible portions of the town for $10 per foot. At the end of the first five months after the road was completed the merchants are reported to have carried the heaviest stocks of goods west of the Mississippi River, some of them invoicing as high as $40,000.

During these times, the Clarendon Hotel, begun a year or more previous, and designed as one of the most complete and elaborate establishments of the kind in the West, was completed. Judge Dyer began its erection under an impression that when finished it would hardly be sufficiently extensive for the rush of travel that would storm its outer walls. As time progressed this impression was somewhat dissipated by the facts; these hopes were revived, however, when Dyersville became a railroad center, only to lapse and disappear entirely when the terminus of the road was changed to points further west. It was a monster frame building, on the southeast corner of Water and Union streets, in its day one of the most elegantly furnished and appointed in Iowa. But diminished patronage finally caused its suspension, and it drifted into the realm of oblivion, but is yet remembered for its architectural excellences, and the promise of long life, usefulness and wealth it held out to the owner, as also to Dyersville. A portion of the premises still remain to guide the antiquarian, affording shelter to a pair of coopers and a coffin-maker, who carry on their several trades within the walls that once echoed to the sounds of feasting and the strains of sweet music.

The condition of affairs quoted as the results of railroad enterprise lasted, according to the statements of those who were on the ground, about five months. At the expiration of that period, the road was completed further west, and business began to drift thither. This, supplemented by the memorable panic of 1857, destroyed the hopes that had been elevated, dashed bright dreams and substituted realities as bitter as they were undeniable. Property which went up like a rocket, came down like a stick; business, which had been "rushing," fell flat; improvements, which had been contemplated or contracted for, were left to the future. As one of the present residents says: "When the railroad quit, and the panic struck us, it floored the citizens completely. There was no business, no building, no nothing, but weeping and swearing and gnashing of teeth."

In the midst of this depression, three notable persons settled in the town, whose coming at that particular time was a source of wonder only equaled by the admiration they have inspired during subsequent years. Two of these were Henry and Barney Holscher, brothers, who presented bone and sinew as recommendations, with industry, thrift and integrity as their future sponsors. After years of diligence, application and enterprise, they are to-day among the wealthiest residents of Dubuque County, universally respected and esteemed not less for their wealth and influence than for their probity and enterprise.

The third representative was the Rev. W. H. Heu de Bourgh, a French Huguenot, who came to Dyersville and enlisted in promoting the cause of religion. He secured subscriptions toward the erection of the Congregational Church, which was completed, furnished and consecrated under his administration, when he remained in charge of the society thus attracted for seven years. He also purchased a tract of 400 acres, two miles south of town, on which he built him a parsonage of large dimensions and palatial appointments, expending therefor a sum estimated at $25,000. Here, surrounded by a family consisting of a wife, one son, and five daughters of surpassing loveliness, as is said by one conversant with the situation, he led the life of an elegant follower of the meek and lowly Savior, dispensing a lavish hospitality, and receiving the admiration of the public, tinctured with the envy of brethren loss fortunate in their possessions. He returned to Canada about 1875, and the estate he cultivated so assiduously and carefully passed into the hands of a Chicago operator named Fanning.

The town did not recover from the effects of the panic as rapidly as cities more materially injured, and it was not until after the breaking-out of the war that times became at all similar to those of 1856–57. During the war, Dyersville took an active part in contributing men and money to the cause. Large meetings were held, at which the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, finding expression in volunteers and subscriptions.

The larger portion of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry was enlisted in New Wine Township, and the services rendered by those who faced the guns of Lee and Hood reflected no discredit upon those who remained at home and read the papers.

The enforcement of the draft created more than a ripple of excitement among the residents, and caused a well-defined anxiety to become visible, leading to the front many a substitute, in consideration of sums varying from $600 to $800, in hand paid, the receipt of which was afterward acknowledged by active service.

In 1863, times began to improve, and from then to 1870, money was plenty. As a result, improvements took another start; a new bridge was substituted for the one erected by Judge Dyer, nearly thirty years previous, and other alterations, additions and reconstructions were perfected. It was during this decade that the farmers amassed wealth, and it might be here parenthetically observed that the farmers of the township of which Dyersville is the chief town are among the wealthiest in the State, nearly all of them living upon the interest of money made at this period. There may be isolated cases of penury or impoverishment, but if such exist among this class, they are beyond the ken of those who should keep themselves informed as to the responsibility of their patrons. At that time, pork sold for $15 a hundred; wheat, for $2.65; oats, $1, and corn for 75 cents per bushel; and, from the proceeds of repeatedly abundant crops, the agricultural branch of the community laid by sufficient to tide them over the rainy days that came thereafter.

In 1870, times began to weaken. Prices became low, scarcely worth the cost of placing commodities upon the market. Crops failed, and all the evil influences that stay progress, prevent success and promote failure, seemed to work together for evil. They succeeded in this attempt and continued until 1873, when Dyersville experienced the "tightest times" ever known in the vicinity. It was then that the treasure laid up by farmers, merchants and traders fulfilled its mission in relieving the strain that would otherwise have been imposed, and prevented the contracting of debts either on private account or for public uses. One of the results is, that Dyersville, as a corporation, has yet to know the nature of an obligation, and the same may be said of many who have been instrumental in procuring this independence.

In 1873, the village was organized as a town, and, at an election held in March of that year, the following gentlemen were named as officials; William Trick, Mayor; J. A. Limback, Treasurer; John Morley, Recorder; A. Limback, C. C. Chesterman, D. S. Smith, A. Krapfl and A. Muehe, members of the Common Council.

Previous to this the village had been governed by statutory laws applicable to villages, and were without other than the forms of law. No tax was levied for its support, the same being contributed from revenue derived from saloon and other licenses. There was no Assessor or Tithing Master; William Trick acted as Justice of the Peace, and expounded the law when called upon, which was rarely.

Since that day improvements have been gradual but substantial. A Howe truss-bridge spans the river, erected in 1874, at a cost of $4,300, and numerous brick buildings have been added since 1870.

There are four church organizations, with substantial buildings of brick or stone, aggregating in value not less than $40,000; two good schools, and other facilities for moral culture.

Its business is in a prosperous and healthy condition, and its shipments of live stock the largest in the State, which may be inferred from the fact that from 800 to 1,000 car loads of hogs and cattle, and half that number of car loads of grain, are annually sent to the Chicago markets. During a space of five months, ending on the 1st of March, 1880, fully $500,000 was paid for these articles of traffic in the town alone. There are also well-stocked dry-goods, drug, hardware, boot and shoe stores, well supplied with goods; three hotels, and other evidences of the prosperous state of affairs therein existing.

The assessment of property for the year 1879, was, for the township, $950,000 in real estate, and $370,000 of personal property. Of this,

$225,000 in real, and $185,000 in personal, property, was assessed in the town of Dyersville, the assessments being about 3 per cent on one-third these amounts. The town and township are without debt, and independent, with all that the term implies.

With the incorporation of the town the streets were improved, sidewalks were laid and the general appearance of the place greatly improved by sanitary and police regulations. The citizens, too, caught the spirit of improvement which has resulted in fine residences, neat, tasty yards, shade trees along the level avenues, etc., until there is no town in Northeastern Iowa more advantageously situated either for homes or business.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Mayor.—William Trick, 1873 to 1880, inclusive.

Recorder.—John Morley, 1873–75; Henry J. Freiberg, 1876; William McFadden, 1877; Cilo Chesterman, 1878 to 1880, inclusive.

Treasurer.—Elected by the Common Council.—Joseph A. Limback, 1873; A. Limback, 1874; H. Holscher, 1875; A. Limback, 1876; C. C. Chesterman, 1877–80.

Marshal.—Elected by Council.—W. E. Bagley, 1873; George Canfield, 1874; Joseph Hinckley, 1875; J. Weidenbacher, 1876; James Drew, 1877–78; Peter Day, six months, succeeded by Joseph Hinckley, 1879–80.

Members of the Common Council.—C. C. Chesterman, A. Limback, D. S. Smith, A. Krapfl and A. Muehe, 1873; C. C. Chesterman, A. Krapfl, A. Limback, C. H. Kuhlman and H. Holscher, 1874; Henry Holscher, C. C. Chesterman, A. Limback, C. Kramer and N. Esch, 1875; H. Holscher, C. C. Chesterman, D. S. Smith, A. Muehe and N. Esch, 1876; S. A. Tremain, J. G. Bailey, J. Limback, H. Holscher and P. S. Malvin, 1877; H. Holscher, J. G. Bailey, A. Limback, J. P. Fischbach and F. Rohenkohl, 1878 to 1880.

THE TOWN HALL.

When the town became such by act of incorporation, the City Fathers first assembled to deliberate in the schoolhouse, at the corner of De Witt and Union streets, where possession was maintained until 1874. In that year they removed to a room over J. G. Bailey's stove store, remaining there until the schoolhouse was purchased for $500, in 1877, and fitted up for aldermanic purposes, when a final and permanent move was made into the new quarters, where they have since remained.

The building is the same first occupied by the town authorities, contains the Mayor's and other offices, and is provided with a commodious hall, in which entertainments, lectures, balls, etc., are held.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools were taught in the township wherein Dyersville is situated, as early as 1842, when Miss Hannah Martin began the system of education which has since obtained with beneficial results. She continued in her capacity of educator for several years, and was succeeded by Miss Anna Trick (afterward Mrs. Baxter), who remained in charge for one or two terms. In 1853, when the present Dyersville Hotel was partially completed, the necessity of a school became more apparent than ever before, and found expression among those whose children were deprived of the advantages to be derived therefrom, by its absence. The desires of the limited circle of inhabitants were not susceptible

of realization, it seems, and when the new brick hotel assumed a local habitation, the determination to supply the absence of a scholastic institution was one of the most prominent features of daily life. Acting upon this conclusion, Room No. 10 in the hotel was set apart and furnished for a schoolroom, when how and where to secure a competent pedagogue became one of the important duties imposed upon the inhabitants. A question of such moment and gravity was debated for some time, with a disposition to reach no definite conclusion until arrangements, both permanent and in all respects satisfactory, had been effected. This was accomplished during the fall of 1853, the committee to whom the trust was confided selecting Miss Elizabeth Foote, daughter of O. L. Foote, who had built the hotel. The young lady entered upon the discharge of her duties at once, and began with but few pupils, to which number others were added as the term advanced. Among those included on her roster were James, Annie and Henry (better known as "Doc") Dyer; Jennie, daughter of John Dyer, Susie Northey, O. L. and Leverett Foote, and others. She taught until summer, when the advent of the cholera, leaving its dreaded mark upon the "doorpost" of most every household, put a period to teaching, as also to every other other profession and occupation. Thereafter a combination of adverse circumstances prevailed to prevent even a partial realization of the hopes of parents, and, beyond an occasional interval, the prospective town was not supplied with the means of education. Children were taught at home, by the pastors who occasionally visited Dyersville, or sent to more favored neighborhoods, where instruction was afforded and the birch wielded by the proverbial "country schoolmaster." Miss Mary Plaister (now Mrs. John Morley) ventured the experiment for a season after 1854, and continued in the service until other cares and attractions called her to new fields. Mrs. Douglas opened an institute for both sexes along in 1857, in a house on Victory, between Willow and Walnut streets, and there were other institutions improvised and maintained for a brief period, of which no record remains to guide the historian in his pursuit of facts.

Soon after, the progress made elsewhere in the State, in the maintenance of township district schools, secured the attention of residents of Dyersville, and an effort was made to establish, if not improve upon, that system in the village. Of course, such measures do not always readily respond to the overtures made in that behalf, and the efforts proposed were unattended by an exception to the rule. In fact, it was not until some years later that any practical benefit was derived from an appropriation of the system.

In May, 1872, as the records indicate, a township district school was organized in Dyersville, under the tutorship of W. H. Sampson. Accommodations were procured in the Clarendon Building, and he began instruction with the major portion of the youth, gathered from miles around, as pupils. The curriculum embraced the studies ordinarily included in the common schools of the day, and were such as to afford an adequate knowledge of the principles of education to some still living, who recall their experience under his mentorship with pleasure and gratitude. In 1863, the Methodist Church property, since metamorphosed into the town hall, was purchased by the Township Trustees for about $800, and, with two teachers, Principal and assistant, the plan of delighting youthful ambition with a knowledge of primary and advanced sources of valuable information first obtained vantage ground.

When the Legislature adopted a law for the formation of Independent Township District Schools, the citizens of Dyersville changed their plan so as to conform therewith, and applied its provisions to the school taught in the

whilom Methodist Church. It was here continued for many years, sending out graduates to distribute its results and advantages broadcast, and growing in the number of its pupils and the influence it exerted.

In the spring of 1875, the comparatively measured facilities afforded as to room, accessibility and other causes, necessitated a removal, and, as there were no other quarters to be had that would sufficiently supply their needs, it was decided to erect a new school edifice of modern style, at the corner of Willow and De Witt streets, that should serve as a monument to the enterprise of the citizens, as also an ornament to the town. Township bonds to the amount of $7,000 were issued for the purpose and sold at par, and, during the ensuing summer, work on the building was commenced. Completion followed about fall, when the building was occupied and has since equaled all expectations as to comfort, capacity and convenience. It is of brick, with stone facings, three stories high, containing four school, class and recitation rooms, etc., thoroughly heated and ventilated, supplied with the latest improvements, and costing, complete, a total of $8,500.

The school is divided into primary, intermediate and high departments, requiring the services of three teachers, and capable of furnishing a substantial education to pupils. It is under the control of a Board of six Directors, one being elected every two years, at present consisting of Cilo Chesterman, J. G. Bailey, C. H. Toogood, J. H. Limback, J. S. Collings and H. Holscher, with Cilo Chesterman President, and John Morley Secretary. It is supported at an annual cost of $1,600, derived by taxation, at the rate of 10 mills on the dollar, and is a worthy evidence of the enterprise of the town.

RELIGIOUS.

In the year 1849, James Dyer, Sr., fitted up an apartment in one of his houses for church and Sabbath-school purposes. The location was one mile east of the present town of Dyersville, near the cemetery, in which the Rev. William Trick, Sr., preached regularly and held class and Sabbath school for a number of years.

In 1854, Mr. Dyer aided in the erection of a small frame church, on the corner of Dewitt and Union streets, now standing, and used by the corporation fathers as offices and council chamber, the first church edifice in the vicinity, and the foundation of what afterward became the Methodist church. Into this the Rev. Mr. Trick moved his class and began preaching.

The next societies were the Catholic, established in 1856; the Congregational and German Lutherans in 1858, and the Episcopal in 1875, which conclude the sources of spiritual pabulum to be found in Dyersville—save a small colony of Presbyterians, composed of farmers, who meet for worship at long intervals.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church, as has been stated, was organized in 1849 or 1850, as a kind of appendage to the Dubuque Circuit, which embraced Dubuque City and a large tract of the surrounding country. The Rev. W. H. Reed had pastoral charge of the circuit, and gave some attention to Dyersville, but the special work was left in charge of the Rev. William Trick, Sr., who preached the first sermon heard in Dyersville. At the conference in 1856, Dyersville appeared on the minutes as a separate charge, with A. S. Lee, Pastor. The town was then enjoying the novelty of a rapid growth, and this, in conjunction with a season of revivals inaugurated at about this time, created an awakening of the spirit, under which auspicious circumstances the present brick church, corner of Walnut and Victoria streets, was

suggested and soon after completed. It is of brick, 42x70 feet, two stories high, with center tower and steeple which can be seen for ten miles. The building is divided into Sabbath school, library and class rooms on the first floor, the second story containing the auditorium, with a capacity of four or five hundred, and cost, complete, about $8,000. The parsonage has been erected on a lot east of the church edifice, is a homelike, comfortable building, and cost $800.

The following ministers have had pastoral charge from the organization of the class: The Rev. William Trick to September, 1856; S. A. Lee to 1858; William Brush to 1860; S. N. Fellows to 1861; W. W. Bailey to 1862; F. C. Wolfe to 1864; F. W. Vinson to 1866; R. Swearingen to 1868; W. E. McCormack to 1871; Thomas Thompson to 1874; J. B. Albrook to 1877; E. Skinner to fall of 1877; S. C. Bronson to June, 1878; E. W. Jaeffres to fall of 1878; J. H. Rigby from October, 1879, still in charge.

The congregation numbers 215 communicants, and the church property is valued at $11,000.

Christ Church (*Episcopal*) was organized in 1874, through the assistance of John Dyer, William Trick, Joseph G. Bailey, Caleb C. Chesterman, Cilo Chesterman, John Alsop, Charles E. Leigh, George Price, James C. Bennett, E. Mellish, Robert Maisey, William McFaddan, Daniel Stallard, James Millard, William Lane and John Wilcox.

The first services were held in the Congregational church edifice, under the charge of Rev. H. L. Everest, a lay reader officiating at St. George's Church, Farley. During the following year the present church was erected, a handsome brick building with stone facings, elaborately finished, and having capacity for about 300 worshipers. The Rev. H. L. Everest was formally called to officiate, and, accepting, remained in charge until July, 1877, when his resignation was accepted. In September of the same year, the Rev. Edward Magee, of the Michigan Diocese, became Pastor, and continued in the work until September, 1878, when he resigned. On the 22d of February, 1879, the Rev. John Q. Archdeacon accepted a call, and is the present incumbent.

The congregation numbers twenty-nine, though the average attendance at worship is estimated at three times that number. The church property is valued at $5,000, and since the advent of the present Pastor the church debt has been reduced from $1,000 to $700.

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, located at the corner of Victoria and Vine streets, on the west side of the river, originated and was organized in 1856. At that date, the congregation worshiped in a frame house on Main street, near the bridge, under the care of the Rev. Father Longfils, who remained for five months. During the succeeding three years, the church was without a Pastor, the congregation being attached to the parish of New Wine. Meantime, a portion of the brick church now occupied was built, and, in February, 1861, the Rev. Father A. Kortenkamp was assigned as Rector, and the congregation again formed a separate parish. The church was completed in 1862, but, in 1870, enlarged at a cost of $5,000, to supply accommodations for the increased number of worshipers. In 1874, a parsonage was built on a lot west of the church, and, in 1876, a schoolhouse, on the opposite corner, both costing $10,000.

The congregation numbers 225 families, and the school, which is under the charge of Franciscan Sisters, has an average daily attendance of 100 pupils. The value of church property is stated at $25,000.

German Lutheran Church was organized, in 1858, by the Rev. M. Van Vliet, of the German Theological Seminary, Dubuque. At first, services were conducted by students of the seminary in a schoolhouse on Robert Gadsden's farm, to the south of town. A move was made, during the following year, to the Clarendon Hotel, from where, after a brief stay, a second removal was effected, this time to the Methodist Church, corner of Union and De Witt streets, now occupied as the town hall. In 1872, the stone church on Walnut street was built by the Lutherans, at an expense of $4,200, since when the pulpit has been supplied by students from the Dubuque Seminary, except during the pastorates of the Rev. C. Schwindt, which continued from 1868 to 1871; the Rev. L. Trist, who died of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1878, in New Orleans; and that of the Rev. Gotlieb Moer, now officiating.

The congregation includes about thirty worshipers, and the church property is valued at $5,000.

The Congregational Church is now without a Pastor or congregation, the Rev. Amos Jones, who preached up to two years ago, dissolving his connection about that time. The society was organized in 1858, by the Rev. W. H. Heu de Bourgh, an able and enthusiastic laborer in the vineyard, who came hither from Canada for the purpose of entering the religious field. Great difficulty was experienced in establishing the church, and the partial success that finally attended his efforts was due entirely to ceaseless labor and an abiding faith in the cause. He procured liberal subscriptions in the East, which he applied to the erection of the church at an expense of $6,000, and, when the same became in a measure self-supporting, he resigned the pastorate and returned to Canada. Since his departure the congregation has dwindled until to-day it is far from being large, and as a consequent the church is given over to vacancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office.—It was not until 1854 that this indispensable acquisition to every settlement was established in Dyersville. Previously the mails for residents of the township had been sent to Little Rockville, in Delaware County, and gathered weekly by one of the settlers. In 1854, however, an office was opened in the building now occupied by the drug store of I. J. Bigelow & Co., on Main street. C. C. Chesterman officiated as Postmaster for two years, the mail being received tri-weekly from Dubuque. Capt. Alexander Hancock succeeded Mr. Chesterman and held court in a house on Chestnut, between Victoria and Dewitt streets. In time Mr. H. yielded place to D. S. Smith, and the office was changed back to its original location. With the advent of Republican administration, John Dyer was appointed to the office, which, under his tenure, was located on Main, between Chestnut and Union streets. He served until about 1866, when D. S. Smith succeeded him, and still remains in discharge of the duties, the office being at his drug store, near the corner of Main and Union streets. The business of the office is large, and yearly increasing.

Pacific Mills.—In 1853, James J. Dyer, the founder of Dyersville, and a man of inestimable value to youthful but enterprising settlements, saw the necessity of a mill in the vicinity of the proposed town, and determined upon inaugurating measures looking to that end. Accordingly he selected the present site of the Pacific Mills, and, having completed plans for their construction, next turned his attention to the water-power, theretofore unappropriated by residents along the North Fork of the Maquoketa. After the expenditure of

no inconsiderable sums of money, the lapse of time and delays incident thereto, he completed a race, which, with occasional repairs caused by wear and tear, has continued to serve its purpose now going on thirty years.

During the summer of 1853, he began the erection of the mills proper, which were completed before winter, became associated with O. L. Foote, and began operations, an overshot wheel graduating the power applied. They were operated by the founder and his successors until 1869, when J. M. Griffith, at present residing in Dubuque, undertook the management, and remained proprietor up to 1867. About that year he sold out to Joseph Schemmel, J. Klostermann and A. Rahe, who supplied the vicinity and other points with flour for many years, adding improvements as the demands of the business required, and reaping a fair dividend upon their investment of $18,000, the purchase price of the property. In 1876, Mr. Klostermann retired from the firm, disposing of his interest to Henry Schroeder, for $5,000, who, in conjunction with Messrs. Schemmel and Rahe, are the present owners of the reversion.

In May, 1879, these gentlemen leased the establishment to P. Gandolfo & Co., who are the present occupants of the premises, and manufacture a total of 7,500 barrels of flour every year.

Holschers' Elevator, adjoining the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, was built in 1861 by J. B. Hawley. That gentlemen continued in possession until 1870, when the present owners purchased the enterprise of its founder for $6,000.

In 1870, increasing business required additions, which were made, and, in 1874, Holscher & Brother purchased the Limback Elevator contiguous, which augmented the capacity to 30,000 bushels of grain. The proprietors are largely engaged in shipping live stock and cereals to the Chicago market, and the investment represents a valuation estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

Gadsden & Carpenter's Elevator is also in close proximity to the railroad depot, and was erected in 1864, by William Dyer, at an expense of $4,000. G. & C. managed the business until 1869, when the latter sold to Mr. Carpenter for $3,000, who, in conjunction with Mr. Gadsden, at present represent the interests severally held.

The capacity of the elevator is 12,000 bushels, with a warehouse of an additional capacity of 5,000 bushels.

The investment is stated at about $10,000.

I. Summers' Wagon Factory, situated at the eastern extremity of Victoria street, was commenced in 1867. At first his business was confined to the painting and decoration of vehicles, but, in 1877, he began the manufacture of the same, and has so continued to the present time, placing on the market a superior quality of wagons, lumber and spring, buggies, plows, etc., employing seven hands, and turning out a large quantity of material annually.

The proprietor considers his investment worth $5,000.

Germania Brewery, at present conducted by Nicholas and Peter Esch, was established about the year 1860, by Kohl & Stackere, who were soon after succeeded by Stackere & Christoph, these gentlemen disposing of their interest sometime in 1865, to Gehringer & Nachtmann. The latter remained in control until 1869, when the present owners purchased for a consideration of $9,000.

Immediately upon obtaining possession, Esch & Brother effected important improvements, including the building of a stone brewery house in 1871, brick ice-house, malt-room, fermenting cellar, stone dry-kiln, etc., at a total cost of not less than $5,000, thereby insuring the ownership of one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the county. In conjunction with the

brewery, they are extensive stock-dealers, shipping large invoices of cattle to the Eastern markets. The average production of the brewery is 1,200 barrels of beer annually, employing the services of three men, which is sold in the immediate vicinity, as also at a distance.

The investment of the firm (including their stock shipments) is quoted at not less than $25,000; and the pay roll at $200 monthly. The brewery and appurtenances are located at the corner of Union and Victoria streets.

H. Schemmel's Brewery, at the corner of Main and Walnut streets, was founded in 1862, by the gentleman whose name it bears, and to whom, after passing through the hands of different purchasers, the establishment belongs to-day. The premises consist of a large frame building to which an addition for malting purposes was made in 1874, and, when running to their full capacity, turn out 1,000 barrels of beer yearly. At present they are not actively operated, Mr. Schemmel simply supplying a local trade of limited demand.

The investment he considers worth not less than $14,000.

The Dyersville Commercial.—Although the citizens of Dyersville are largely dependent upon the press of Dubuque, Chicago and the East, for their record of current events, they contribute materially to the support of a weekly paper, which was born on the 5th of September, 1875, N. Rose & Son being the originators of the infant and standing sponsors for its personal, commercial and political attitude. N. Rose attended to the financial, and Jerome Rose to the editorial and mechanical departments of the sheet. After a brief period of dual direction, this firm was dissolved, Jerome Rose assuming entire control and conducting the publication of the *Commercial* until February 4, 1880, when he decided to embark in the publication of a paper at Storm Lake, and sold out to Charles E. Alsop for $1,000.

Mr. Alsop issues a breezy folio of eight columns to the page, every Friday, independent in politics, with a leaning toward the principles of the Democratic party, and boasting a circulation of 850 copies in Dubuque and Delaware Counties. He discharges the multifarious duties of "comp," editor, "scissors," solicitor and others included in the role of a country editor, and estimates his establishment, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at $1,500.

Orient Lodge, No. 132.—One of the oldest Masonic Lodges in this portion of the county, a dispensation having been granted early in 1857, though the Lodge itself was not organized until November 28 of that year, when the following gentlemen were constituted members and elected officers: Samuel Lyons, M. W.; Luther Nichols, S. W.; R. Burgessor, J. W.; Charles Hancock, S. D.; A. A. Holmes, J. D.; Simon A. Lee, Treasurer; A. Hancock, Secretary; T. Talcott, Tiler.

Meetings were first held in the Clarendon Hotel, after which in a brick house opposite that establishment, and, finally, at the present location, corner of Main and Union streets.

The present officers are: W. E. Bagley, W. M.; H. Northey, S. W.; George Walker, J. W.; Charles Blake, S. D.; C. C. Havens, J. D.; W. B. Illingsworth, Treasurer, and A. McKee, Tiler.

The present membership is stated at thirty-three, meetings are held on the Friday before the full moon of each month, and the lodge property is valued at $500.

Holman Lodge, No. 70, A. O. U. W., was organized on the 27th day of May, 1876, by the Supreme Order, with the following charter members and officers: J. D. Alsop, J. S. Collins, J. B. Albrook, David Holbrook, J. S. Smith, Hugo Koch, William Trick, E. T. Malvin, J. G. Bailey, Joseph

Hinkley, H. L. Everest, J. C. Hopkins, Thomas Thompson, J. A. Edwards, J. Drew, S. A. Tremain, H. Northey and D. R. Fox; J. B. Albrook, P. M. W.; D. R. Fox, M. W.; Hugo Koch, Recorder; S. A. Tremain, Financier; J. S. Collins, Receiver; J. A. Edwards, Foreman, and H. Northey, Overseer.

Within the past four years, the roll of membership has been increased, until to-day it includes thirty-five names, and is officered by J. D. Alsop, P. M. W.; C. W. Pattie, M. W.; George Price, Recorder; A. A. Anderson, Financier; C. C. Chesterman, Receiver; William McFadden, Inside, and David Holbrook, Outside, Sentinel.

Meetings are held on the evening of Wednesday of each week, in Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Union streets.

Legion of Honor is a recent acquisition to the secret orders of Dyersville, having been organized on the 19th of February, 1880, with thirteen members and the following officers: J. D. Alsop, President; Israel Bigelow, Vice President; George Price, Recording, and A. A. Anderson, Financial, Secretary; Herbert Northey, Chaplain; L. J. Rumsey, Usher; W. J. Trick, Jr., Doorkeeper; G. B. Litchfield, Sentinel; Robert Board, Amos Sandercock and Charles Illingsworth, Trustees; J. D. Alsop, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

FARLEY.

Taylor, one of the western townships of Dubuque County, is among the most flourishing also, and earliest settled. Within a short period of time subsequent to the apportionment of the county into townships, Taylor became the objective point of emigrants, who have contributed to the development of its resources and consequent wealth. In May, 1837, David Hogan, a native of Virginia, came to what is now Taylor Township on a prospective tour, leaving his wife and family, consisting of three sons—James M., Philip B. and William H., with their mother, at Durango, until his return. He was so favorably impressed with the appearance of the country, which, at that season of the year, presented a scene of beauty in its foliage of green and scarlet only to be observed in the wilds of the West under the most favorable auspicies, that he selected a site, and returned to escort his wife and family to their new home in the "Beautiful Land." The land was comprehended in what now is Section 8, wherein Farley was located twenty years later, and his house, a rude log hut peculiar to the times, was situated on ground now occupied by Mrs. O'Neill's domicile, one mile east of the town of Farley. Here Mr. Hogan and his family resided in solitude for the space of two years, their nearest neighbors being Joseph Hewitt, Henry Mouncey and the Whiteside boys, who were then breaking timber in the township of New Wine, and clearing patches to put in crops. No one ever ventured as far into the wilderness as their home for settlement during that period. Their supplies were procured at Dubuque and hauled over the hills to their final destination by hand or ox teams. Letters were almost unknown, and amusements were limited to early rising, varied by hard work, and the trials and vexations of spirit, which more readily triumph in early settlements than established communities. Such was the experience of Mr. Hogan's family for many weary months, until the tide of settlement drifted in their direction to remain permanently.

Along in 1839–40, Thomas and James Hooper, who had first settled in Dubuque, where one of them married, left the Key City, and, removing further west, established themselves in the southeast portion of the township, about four miles south of Epworth. Soon after these arrivals, Joseph McGee came,

as did S. P. Drake, who made a farm near Epworth an abiding place for many years, and J. T. Graffort, who entered a section of land south of Epworth. These included nearly the entire number of those who first opened up Taylor Township to farmer and producer, and paved the way for succeeding generations to follow after. From 1840 to 1844, it is scarcely believed that additions in large numbers were made to the population. Some adventurers came, 'tis true; but, after a brief halt for rest and recuperation, they followed the course of the sun and went further west.

On February 5, 1841, occurred the first death in the township—Mr. David Hogan, the earliest pioneer. He was the first to come, and was the first to go, dying by his own hands while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, superinduced by hard work and constant anxieties. His body was found suspended in the barn on his homestead farm, but life was extinct, and though efforts were employed, the vital spark had fled beyond the hope of mortal power to recall. The remains were interred in a lot on the Hogan farm, set apart for burial purposes by Mr. Hogan in his lifetime, from which uses they have never departed, being devoted to that object still by the citizens of Farley.

Along in 1843 or 1844, William McDonald settled half a mile east of Farley, contributing his mite of a family to swell the population, and remaining many years. He now resides in Dodge Township.

Soon after this, settlers came more numerously and regularly, and some of these still remain to recite the hardships through which they were obliged to pass in establishing homes and providing for families. Among these were Mr. Seeley, a former resident of Michigan, who sold out there, and, removing to Iowa, pitched his tent near the present town of Epworth. He erected a log cabin there, and where now is the Baptist Church stood Seeley's residence. In 1846, Otis Briggs and family, Jefferson Garner, Aaron Van Anda, Zaccheus Kempton, John Welch and others were added to the census list. In about 1847, Joseph Smith, with his father, wife and family, also William Webster, made their appearance and their homes in the eastern part of the township. During this period Albert Osborn built a mill in the northeastern portion of the township, and other improvements sprang up, including the establishment of a school on the farm now owned by S. C. Hall. From 1845 to 1850, the above may be taken as a fair statement of the condition of affairs in Taylor Township. In 1849, as has been referred to elsewhere in this book, the California fever created a diversion to that quarter, and all who were able to go thither refused to remain at a distance from the Mecca of their hopes. The effects of this hegira to the Pacific Coast were the same in Taylor as at other points all over the country. Nothing was done of consequence during that year but prepare outfits for the trip and traveling across the Plains. The succeeding year was devoted to attempts to balance losses entailed the year previous, and it was hardly before 1851, that a revival of farming interests occurred in the immediate vicinity. Hogans and Alonzo Williard then lived east of Farley, as it is now called; James McGee, north; Joshua Davis, east; Jacob Smith, southeast, and these, with Lawrence McGuigan and Nathan Simpson, were the only residents at that date within the delivery of the present Farley post office.

In November, 1851, Joseph G. Wilson came to Iowa from Illinois to make a home, and pushed his investigations into Taylor Township. Here he found a plat of land which met his expectations, and, having entered it according to law, procured title from the Government to the southeast and southwest quarters of Section 7, and became possessed of the entire territory upon which Farley is now built.

P. Rienes

DUBUQUE.

After the satisfactory disposition of this preliminary he built a frame house on his claim, which is still standing across the railroad and southeast of the present post office. This finished, he returned to Illinois, where after remaining until the fall of 1852, he retraced his steps to the farm with his family, and settled down to creating out of the wilderness the beginning of what has since become the active interior town of Farley.

In 1856, the building of the Dubuque & Sioux City road was in progress, and, the Dubuque & South-Western being organized, land companies were formed to buy up such parcels of property as would be contiguous to the routes of either corporation. Farley, it was thought, would become an available point for business. It would become a station on the Sioux City road, the terminus of the South-Western, and probably the point at which the shops of the latter corporation would be located. These considerations exercised a final action in preparing for the future, and land companies were born, matured and reached decrepitude and forgetfulness the same day. Land speculators were as numerous as the lice in Egypt, and equally as rapacious. The outsider, the uninitiated observer, and the owners of property adjacent to the lines of road, were made the causes of special attention, and their demesnes purchased at almost any price.

During the year mentioned, the Iowa Land Company was organized, and, as soon as its organization was completed, an exchange of lands was made with Mr. Wilson, who transferred to the Company's representatives an eighty-acre tract off the west side of the southwest quarter of Section 7 for property in Dodge Township. The plat was immediately subdivided into tracts, parcels and lots, and the building of a town projected. A meeting of Directors was held, at which, among other important matters disposed of, was the naming of the still embryotic town, to which the name of Farley was given, in honor of Jesse P. Farley, a resident of Dubuque, but prominently connected with both roads reaching this vicinity.

The Iowa Company accomplished their objects, or nearly so, and remained in active operation until the spring of 1857.

At this date, the Sioux City had been "tracked" to Dyersville, and, in May, a train of cars passed through Farley to that point, and, in the fall, work on the South-Western road was begun.

The Iowa Land Company survived the winter of 1856–57, but, in the spring, retired from the pursuit of speculation, and was succeeded by an organization having similar objects in view, and advertised under the corporate name and style of "The Southwestern Land Company." The entire summer was devoted to arranging plans for future campaigns, and, in the fall, Mr. Wilson again enacted the role of vendor, the Company becoming purchasers of 185 acres of land adjoining that sold the Iowa Company the previous year. Upon transfer being completed, the Southwestern repeated the programme submitted by their predecessors. The entire purchase was surveyed by a Mr. Hopkins, divided, subdivided and re-subdivided into lots of all shapes and dimensions, known and unknown to mathematical rules, and, christened Farley Junction, was thrown upon the market for the admiration and purchase of men with money in their purses.

The lots were in every way desirable, the soil, being sufficiently porous to drain the surface, was invaluable for gardens. The position was high and commanding, insuring freedom from disease and affording desirable sites for building purposes—in short, little seemed to be wanting to a complete realization of the prospects contemplated by the projectors of the enterprise. The

price demanded for property was not exorbitant, and terms of sale characterized by liberality, and a desire to promote enterprise and absence of complications arising out of legal technicalities.

At that date there were no houses in the immediate vicinity, except the house of Mr. Wilson, erected in 1851. But, during the fall of 1857, the inducements held out attracted patronage, and many sales were perfected. Among the purchasers were Daniel Hill, John Lehee, E. A. Irvin, John Kimball, Dennis O'Sullivan and others, all being accompanied by their families. Improvements attended this immigration, and many houses, comfortable but not pretentious, graced the site of the town before spring.

Mr. Hill put up the first house built in the town, at the corner of Tenth and Wood streets, since removed to give place to the store of A. C. and P. F. Walker; O'Sullivan, a two-story frame on Eleventh, north of the Sioux City track; Irvin and C. S. Baldwin, in this locality, while Lehee, Kimball and the rest established themselves at various points south of the track.

The first marriage of residents was celebrated this year, though it did not occur in Farley. The contracting parties were Charles O'Connor and Miss Sabrina Wilson, who were united at Delhi, in Delaware County. The first birth occurred two years previous, a daughter to Joseph G. and Susan Wilson.

Of stores there were none. The enterprising merchant had not at this time been included among residents. The same must be said of lawyers and physicians, both of which professions were unknown quantities in the sum of happiness or prosperity within the limits of Farley Junction. When sick the patients summoned Dr. Warmoth, of Dyersville, and when litigation became imminent plaintiff and defendant ran the gantlet of Dubuque attorneys for advice and service.

With the departure of fall, work was suspended on improving the town, but its absence was supplied by the panic, which was sensibly felt in Farley, and created an excitement that exercised the inhabitants more effectually than the rush of business. In fact, no town in Dubuque County escaped the visitation of dull times and a stringent monetary condition of affairs during this memorable period, recurred to in the prosperous days that have since followed, with dread lest its repetition may be unexpectedly experienced. To this one reason more than all others, do the people of towns in its wake attribute the depressions that have manifested themselves in landed and personal affairs at intervals from 1857 to the present time. Its effects have been more damaging in delaying the growth of towns in Dubuque County than could have been the effects of plague, pestilence and famine combined, and can never be entirely forgotten.

In the spring of 1858, James Richards removed from Dubuque to Farley and opened the first store in this bailiwick. It was contained in the Drake house first and then in a frame house on Wood street, south of the railroad track, that is still standing, the sign of a millinery store greeting the visitor as he or she enters through its portals. Many new-comers were counted among the arrivals this spring, and the imperfect accommodations furnished them necessitated the building of a hotel at the corner of Clark and Tenth streets. James McMillan and John Kimball were the gentlemen who carried the enterprise to completion, Joseph G. Wilson performing the work; when he had finished, the establishment was thrown open to the public with an appropriate welcome to all who came, under the name of the "American Hotel," which name it still bears, yet being a house of rest and entertainment for the traveler.

In this year the first death in the town was announced, Cyrus Libby being the name of the victim to the grim reaper's call. He resided in a shanty near the depot, where he wasted away by consumption, leaving a wife and one child to the by-no-means tender mercies of the world. There being no undertaker in the vicinity, the duties of fashioning a coffin and preparing a grave devolved upon the citizens, who buried the deceased in Hogan's cemetery.

A carpenter-shop was opened by Mr. Wilson this year, also a blacksmith-shop by Francois King, an emigrant from Canada and an artisan. There were many new features added to the town during the same period, and farmers began to seek Farley as a shipping-point. Theschool of the district was well sustained, but there was a lack of churches and preachers. Colporteurs occasionally passed this way, and ministers from neighboring parishes not unfrequently halted to sermonize, appropriating the depot, and sometimes cars on the track, to church purposes. During one of these seasons of religious revival, a man named Roe made his advent into the car used as a meeting-house, on all fours, having been precipitated from the seat of a sulky plow which he occupied, an interested listener to the means of grace, by mischievous boys removing the weight balance sustaining his avoirdupois. His entrance was accompanied by ejaculations, emphatic and profane, which disturbed the congregation, destroyed the equilibrium of the minister, and concluded the services.

In 1859, the South-Western Railroad was nearly completed to Cedar Rapids, and the Company determined to establish their repair-shops at Farley Junction. The buildings were accordingly commenced, and prosecuted to completion, this consummation having been attained in the following spring. The works added largely to the population, and many buildings for the residence of hands and others were put up. This year was characterized by no startling episodes, experiences or events. The people plodded on their ways in pursuit of the several objects in life to which they acknowledged allegiance; the railroad was yet worked, and the shops became the hives of busy laborers.

In 1861, the war came; and the excitements incident thereto, divisions of sentiment it bred, and other features of fratricidal strife, were as present to the residents of Farley as to those residing nearer the scenes of battle and sudden death. The township was divided in its sympathies, and meetings were held by both parties, at which to give expression to their views. The speakers included D. A. Mahony, M. M. Hayden, William Mills and others, and party spirit ran high. Notwithstanding divergent opinions, no trouble occurred, and funds and recruits were contributed as liberally and spontaneously as by any other vicinage.

The next year Benjamin Bode and Olive Kellogg were married by Joseph G. Wilson, who had been elevated to the dignity of a Justice of the Peace, and this was the first marriage to take place between bona-fide residents of the town, in the town. There was no especial observance of the occasion, no wedding trip, bridal feast, dance or what not, now regarded as indispensable attributes of similar passages in life.

Industries revived with the war and increased the material resources of the town. P. F. Walker established a store at the present locality of A. C. & P. F. Walker, in 1861, and this year did a prosperous business. He was joined by his brother, A. C. Walker, in the spring of 1865. The farmers cultivated larger areas of territory and marketed abundant crops. The railroads began to drop passengers at the station; the hotel had no cause for complaint at its list of daily arrivals, and the genial "drummer" roamed abroad in the land. So it

continued; 1863 was a "repeater" on the previous year, and the inhabitants regarded the outlook as clear of clouds and disasters. The absence of churches was felt by the population, and measures were taken to provide a place of worship. A meeting was held in the summer, at which J. G. Wilson, John Fowlston, E. A. Irvin, W. L. Holcomb and others submitted plans, and concluded arrangements for a hall. A stock company was formed, and a stone building erected at the corner of Wood and Thirteenth streets the same year. It was proposed to name the building the "Union Meeting House," but this was met by objections which were compromised, and the name of "Farley Hall" substituted. The building answered the objects for which it came into existence until a number of years ago, when it was purchased by the Methodists and torn down, and the handsome church of that sect now occupies the corner.

In the fall of 1864, an eating-house was constructed at the depot, costing $2,000, which was hailed as another evidence of progress by the inhabitants and comfort by travelers. For several years the cheerful voice of the restaurateur was heard upon the arrival of trains, expatiating in stentorian tones upon the superior excellence of his *cuisine* over that of others in the town, but, in 1870, the eating-house was burned to the ground, entailing serious loss and creating a vacancy among the buildings subject to the devouring element.

Quite a number of those who have since become residents visited Farley this year. Some remained, and others sought elsewhere the smiles of fortune. Among the former was Simeon Clark, who came to Dubuque County in 1834, residing west of Dubuque City for thirty years and then removing to his present residence. He brought the first pigs that were transported across the Mississippi, when he reached Dubuque, and is now the Postmaster at Farley.

In 1870, the South-Western road was completed to Cedar Rapids, and new improvements were put on the ways. In 1871, the old eating-house at the depot, burned in 1864, was rebuilt by Lewis Miller at a cost of $6,000, and thereafter kept as a hotel under the name of the "Sherman House." The past ten years has witnessed both successes and reverses. Up to 1874, business flourished as it has not since that time. It is steady, healthy and remunerative, but no large fortunes are now made by a rapid rise in the price of real estate or products. The township is dotted with productive farms, and the homes of the inhabitants are homes of comfort. In 1878, the car-shops were removed to Cedar Rapids, and the revenue derived by the inhabitants from men therein employed being diverted, has affected business remotely, but is rapidly being balanced by trade coming from other points.

The town contains not less than from seven to eight hundred inhabitants, is a shipping-point for the surrounding country, and will improve with years.

It contains four churches, a good district school, with a large attendance, and is now incorporated as a town, with a Mayor and town officers. Commercially it is prosperous, morally and educationally beyond criticism, and in every respect entitled to the claim of a steady, thriving town, with an industrious population, and deserving of a greater proportion of commendation than is awarded points with less claims to consideration.

TOWN OFFICERS.—On the 23d of June, 1879, Farley was duly incorporated as a town, and the following officers elected: A. C. Walker, Mayor; Charles A. Joseph, Recorder; A. T. Garner, J. J. Wilson, S. Goodale, L. N. Arcouit, D. Moynihan and Solomon Carpenter, members of the Common Council; R. L. Vibber, Treasurer; John Small, Marshal, and J. F. Wilmott, Street Commissioner.

THE SCHOOLS.—The first school taught in the township was, as near as can be ascertained, commenced about 1848, in a log cabin on land now owned by S. C. Hall, within two miles of Farley. Miss Elizabeth Dickson, of Jones County, directed the studies, exercised discipline and rewarded merit to the pupils, who then did not exceed fifteen in number. It was a district school supported by the county, and continued in the log house for about five years, furnishing the means of education to the children of the surrounding country, —through the agency of Miss Dickson, Lucy Harmon, Mr. Bennett, Frank Jewett, and others interested in promoting their welfare and improvement.

In 1854, a schoolhouse was built half a mile nearer Farley, by J. G. Wilson, at which Orrin Paine, Minerva Benson, Mr. Freal and Miss Jane Miller taught. This lasted five years, but, in 1859, the location was again changed to a frame hut on Wood, opposite Tenth street, where it remained until the stone hall was built, when it was moved there. In August, 1868, the present schoolhouse, at the corner of Tenth and Langworthy streets, was partially completed, and possession taken the same year. It was subsequently finished entire, costing a total of $2,600, and is now devoted to the objects for which it was put up, the lower floor being used for the primary and intermediate departments, while the upper story is devoted to the high school.

Three teachers are employed, and the average daily attendance of pupils is in the vicinity of 140, who are thus afforded an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of education, as also familiarity with the more advanced branches.

The school is supported by taxation together with the semi-annual apportionments of the State, and costs about $1,500 per annum to run it. The tax for school purposes is about 10 mills on the dollar, assessments amounting to $90,000 being set apart for that purpose, its uses being directed by a School Board at present composed of the following gentlemen: P. F. Walker, President; S. Goodale, J. G. Wilson, C. C. Doherty, W. W. Haller and A. K. Heald, with C. A. Joseph as Secretary. There being no town hall, the Board meetings, as also those of the Common Council, convene at the call of the President and Mayor, in the second story of the building, corner of Wood and Eleventh streets.

FARLEY LIBRARY.—In the latter part of May, 1875, a representative of the American Publishing Company, which makes a specialty of establishing libraries throughout the country, visited Farley with a view to enlisting the sympathies of citizens in an enterprise of that character. He remained a week, and secured fifteen subscribers. Thereupon, a meeting was convened, at which it was decided to build up a library in the town, and, after the disposal of some preliminary business, an association was organized, with the following officers: P. F. Walker, President; A. K. Heald, Vice President; the Rev. T. S. Bailey, Treasurer, and E. A. Brown, Secretary and Librarian.

A selection of books from the catalogue submitted was made, and a reading-room opened, which has since proved not only a success but a source of infinite pleasure and profit to the citizens and strangers.

The library now contains 322 volumes, with a generous list of members and a healthy exchequer.

The present officers are: A. C. Walker, President; M. Smith, Vice President; R. L. Vibber, Treasurer, and Charles A. Joseph, Secretary and Librarian; S. Goodale, J. W. McGee and S. Fox, Board of Directors.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was incorporated in 1866, by E. Culver, A. Garner, A. Schoonover, Thomas Hillman, J. Griggs, George Raw, J. H. Phillips, Harvey Benton and Clark Simpson.

Prior to this date, the congregation belonged to the Epworth charge, and occasional services were had in cars, private residences, etc., the Rev. R. W. Keeler and others officiating. As the society increased in numbers and influence, however, the need of regular worship was experienced, and thus the church originated.

On the 22d of May, 1867, the Farley Hall, corner of Wood and Thirteenth streets, was purchased, a parsonage erected on an adjoining lot, and the Rev. H. W. Houghton was called as Pastor, remaining about four years. The hall was occupied until the spring of 1875, when it was torn down, and the present structure—a handsome frame—built upon the ruins.

On the 11th of April, 1870, the congregation purchased four acres of ground, half a mile southwest of town, for a cemetery, paying therefor $160, and, in 1878, the society was re-incorporated, and is now the largest religious organization in town.

The congregation numbers 150 communicants, and owns property valued at about $5,000. The following ministers have served since its incorporation: the Revs. H. W. Houghton, 1866 to 1870; C. W. Burgess, to 1872; W. F. Dove, to 1875; T. Thompson, to 1876; M. T. Smedley, to 1877; J. E. Cowgill, to 1879, and G. W. Rogers, the present incumbent.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH was established about 1856, when services were held and mass said in an old frame building, standing northeast of the town limits, which was torn down to give place to the present massive stone structure, completed in 1869, under the pastorate of Father C. J. McGauran, at a cost of $10,000.

Father J. J. Elward was the pioneer Pastor in Farley, coming hither when it was a mission, and dividing his time with Worthington, Bankston and Pleasant Grove. He remained from 1856 to 1860, when Father Andrew Bennett took charge, and was in turn succeeded by Father McGauran above mentioned. During his administration, St. Joseph's became a separate parish. He discharged the trust until December, 1878, when Father J. F. Brady accepted a call, and remains at present.

The congregation numbers forty families, and the property, which consists of a church, parsonage and cemetery, is valued at $10,000.

ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at the corner of Tenth and Langworthy streets, was organized on the 16th of June, 1870, by B. B. Lockwood, J. M. Williamson, J. W. Shumway, W. B. Dubois, James Dubois and J. C. Hygum, the congregation at that time, and until its church was built, worshiping at Worthington.

On September 19, of the same year, it was decided to secure a lot and proceed to the erection of a church. In April, 1871, two lots were secured, one being donated by W. L. Holcomb, at the above corner, and, on the 21st of the following May, the corner-stone of the church was laid by the Rev. W. F. Lloyd, in presence of the Vestry and an immense audience. The church was completed this year at a cost of $3,000, and weekly services held during the winter, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd officiating. He remained until November 19, 1872, when he resigned, and the Rev. B. R. Phelps took charge. Services were had weekly, under his administration and that of Rev. H. L. Everest, until 1877, when the property was transferred to Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, Bishop of Northern Iowa. In 1878, the Rev. Edward Magee accepted a call, and remained a year, preaching alternate Sundays, and, in 1879, the Rev. J. Q. Archdeacon (also of Dyersville), took charge, holding services once or twice a month, and is the present incumbent.

The congregation numbers forty members, and the property of the church is valued at $2,000.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—It was not until the year 1865 that followers of Calvin in Farley came together and organized for worship. Previous to that time the present society attended worship at Epworth, or mingled with the congregations of other denominations which had obtained a foothold in Farley. The society obtained possession of the stone hall, corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets, immediately upon organizing, and held services there at intervals, at which the Rev. William Carson, of Epworth, and transient ministers officiated.

This was continued until 1868, when it was concluded to erect a church, and the present edifice, corner of Wood and Fourteenth streets, was contracted for, the Rev. Mr. Jewett having been secured as Pastor. He accepted, and remained until 1871; during his continuance in office the church was completed, costing a total of $3,300.

From the winter of 1871 to the spring of 1872 the congregation remained without a Pastor, but in March of the latter year the Rev. T. S. Bailey was called, and, accepting, discharged pastoral duties until March, 1876, when he resigned, and Rev. Mr. Agnew came, remaining three months, and, at the expiration of his ministry, Rev. John Fisher accepted charge, and still remains.

The congregation numbers forty members, owning a handsome frame church, genteelly furnished and fitted up for worship, and other property valued altogether at about $3,500.

FARLEY CREAMERY, an original enterprise, for the manufacture of butter on a large scale, was established at Farley by A. C. Walker & Co., on the 24th day of June, 1878. The process is something as follows: The milk is deposited in one of Clark's reversible milk-pans, of which there are thirteen in the establishment, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds each, where it is left forty-eight hours in winter and thirty-six hours during the summer. The cream is then skimmed and thrown into a revolving churn and churned by machinery, the box containing the cream being revolved at the rate of fifty revolutions a minute. After an hour's shaking up the butter is gathered, washed, salted and allowed to season one day, when it is packed in firkins and sent to market.

Supplies are procured of dairymen in the township, and the greatest care is taken by the management to avoid imposition. The price paid is $1 per hundred weight (the milk being bought by weight), and, when running to its full capacity, the creamery consumes 10,000 pounds per day, diminishing as cold weather approaches, manufacturing from this quantity of raw material from 100 to 500 pounds of butter each twenty-four hours.

The product is pure and sweet, and has commanded prizes at most of the State fairs in the West, at the Dairymen's Fair in New York and London; by the organization convening in the latter city in 1879, a silver medal was awarded.

Shipments are made to all parts of the United States and to England, and the demand for butter bearing the Farley trade-mark is increasing and constant.

The works are under the charge of L. R. Burnham, and with the ice-house attached represent an investment of several thousand dollars.

CASSIA LODGE, No. 224, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation under which this Lodge was chartered was granted October 8, 1867, and the organization perfected June 3, 1868, with the following officers and members: W. H. Hogan, W. M.; E. Lake, S. W.; D. Franklin, J. W.; G. R. Banton, A. Rae,

George Moore, J. G. Wilson, J. S. Rundell, A. G. Smith, S. Fox, B. Elliott, N. O. Munger and W. Swayze.

The present officers are H. Gilmore, W. M.; A. T. Garner, S. W.; T. V. Smith, J. W.; W. W. Haller, Treas.; C. A. Joseph, Sec., and Charles Marden, Tiler.

The present membership is stated at thirty-two, and meetings are held semi-monthly at the hall of the order, on Wood street, north of the railroad track.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 286, I. O. O. F., was organized August 19, 1874, and has since increased in membership, influence and importance. The charter members were J. W. Harvey, James Rollo, Philip Keagy, J. H. Rouch, H. W. Smith and Charles Harvey, who was Secretary, and officered by J. W. Harvey, V. G.; H. W. Smith, N. G.; James Rollo, Treas.

For a year the lodge meetings were held over Vibber & Heald's store, on Wood street, north of the railroad track, when it was moved to more convenient quarters above Joseph's bookstore, on Eleventh street.

The present officers are: Charles Harvey, N. G.; George Babcock, V. G.; W. V. Oldridge, Recording, and C. S. Baldwin, Permanent, Secretary; A. K. Heald, Treas.

The property of the Lodge is valued at $250.

FARLEY QUARRIES.—One Sunday in the spring of 1854, J. G. Wilson, while strolling through fields that lie about one mile to the north of the present town, and then belonged to William Comber, discovered the existence of these quarries, which have since proved of great value. Without publishing his good fortune, Mr. Wilson purchased the field, which contained twenty-six acres, for $100, securing a deed bearing date April, 1854, and began immediately to develop his purchase. He worked the bonanza successfully until 1866, when the quarries were sold to Robert Manson, John Douglas and Morris Brown for a valuable consideration, by whom a company was formed and the work of quarrying on a large scale carried on up to seven or eight years ago, when it was abandoned.

In the mean while, Joseph and Ben Arcouit, who owned in solido about forty-five acres adjoining, opened quarries, and still continue their work, requiring a force of twelve hands during the summer, and shipping annually not less than one hundred car loads of stone to Dubuque and elsewhere, producing a revenue of about $5,000.

The stone is of a yellowish-gray color, easily mined and molded, and adding beauty to the finish of buildings wherein it is used; among these are the Blind Asylum at Independence; custom house, Episcopal church, steeple of St. Raphael's Church and the bridge across the Mississippi, at Dubuque; bank buildings at Waterloo; railroad bridge at Cedar Falls, and other prominent buildings and works. The enterprise is conducted systematically and the source of supply promises to continue for an indefinite period.

THE POST OFFICE was first established in this portion of Taylor Township in the year 1854, when the mail was carried once a week between Delhi and Dubuque. J. G. Wilson was Postmaster, and kept office at his house, remaining officially recognized until 1858, when he resigned, and, after three years' interim, during which the position was held by Daniel Hill, Edward Stephens and James McMillan, Mr. Wilson was re-appointed and served until 1864. In that year, P. F. Walker was appointed, and the office was at Walker's store, corner of Wood and Tenth streets. Luke Salmons, George Wilson and Dr. Rundell followed Mr. Walker in the order named, until Grant was inaugurated, when

Simeon Clark was selected to distribute the mail, and has since been retained. The office is on Eleventh street.

The mails, after the summer of 1854, were carried tri-weekly and so continued until the railroad was completed, when daily communication was commenced and has never been abandoned.

EPWORTH.

Although settlements were made in the immediate vicinity of this delightful town in the early days of Dubuque County, the idea of creating a village seems never to have impressed the inhabitants until late in the year 1854.

The town is pleasantly situated on swells of dry, gravelly soil, covered where the town is laid out by a young oak grove, and surrounded by fine rolling prairies. Many clusters and scattering trees of the original growth are still standing around the town, and contribute, with the early and general planting of maple, white elm and other ornamented trees, to the attractions of the place. It contains more brick and stone buildings, common in Western villages, and a general air of thrift and taste prevails as well among the smaller as the larger residences and surrounding lots, many of which are conspicuous for the profusion of shade and ornamental trees and shrubberies which deck their inclosures.

The town and vicinity has been from its start distinguished for the intelligence of its inhabitants, as also for their moral and religious character and sociability. The Protestants of all denominations, as well as Catholics who wish, unite freely in social gatherings and public celebrations. Its most distinguished institution is Epworth Seminary, favorably known far and wide, and it has given no less attention to its public school.

It is the third station from Dubuque, on the Dubuque & Sioux City road, about 450 feet by railroad survey above Dubuque, and upon the general farm level of the State. It is sixteen miles from the city, on the main highway, known as the Delhi road, which constitutes its main street, crossed at the center of the town by Center street, extending in a southerly direction from the railroad station, and is in Sections 10 and 11, of Taylor Township, the center of the town being near the center of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 11.

Early in 1855, Otis Briggs, Zephaniah Kidder and Hezekiah Young concluded to ex-appropriate certain lands to which each held title, and lay out a town. The disposition thus made included the east portion of Young's farm, the southwest portion of Kidder's, and the northwest fraction of that of Briggs, the donations being certified to on the 19th day of January, 1855, and on the 1st of March following the plat subscribed by the donors was filed for record in the Recorder's office of Dubuque County, wherein it is duly entered in Book V of records, on pages 562 and 563. Additions were made to the original plat in 1856, partly by the original grantors, and partly by Hiram Young, but a considerable portion of these additions was re-platted in 1872. The original town contained forty acres of ground or thereabouts, as surveyed by Dr. William Johnson, to whom also is awarded the honor of its naming, that gentleman christening the prospective resort of trade and fashion "Epworth," after the birthplace of John Wesley.

The inhabitants at that time, it is said, could have been numbered without exhausting the capacity of a novice in the knowledge of mathematics, and appearances failed to indicate with any degree of certainty, the possibilities that

promise encouraged the founders to anticipate. Houses were few and far between, to adopt an expressive comparison; but three residences stood on the present town site, Kidder's, Briggs' and Young's—three sappers and miners, so to speak, heading the column of pioneers advancing into the wilderness. To these was added a Methodist church of frame, small and unpretentious in comparison with the commodious brick edifice which rose out of its ruins, raised into position in 1853. This was the first church raising in the vicinity. Otis Briggs, Thomas G. Briggs, Aaron Story, Z. Kidder, Alfred Garner, and Willis Hogan were present and assisted at the raising. Alfred Garner did the carpenter work and finished the "job" in the same year, when its dedication followed, the Rev. Joel B. Taylor, of the Dubuque Conference, officiating, and preaching one among the first sermons delivered in this section of the township.

In 1854, Otis and Thomas G. Briggs began the manufacture of brick, establishing their yard at a point to the southeast of town. The succeeding fall Mr. Kidder began the erection of a store of brick, molded by the Briggses, which was completed before winter and is still standing, the first domicile of the kind put up in the future town. E. G. French came in about this time, and was offered the title to a lot where Moore's hotel stands. in consideration of his remaining and identifying himself with the venture. He consented, and, having erected a small wooden building, now used as the hotel kitchen, he returned East for his family.

When the brick store was completed, or immediately subsequent thereto, after an outlay of $500 for labor and materials, Benjamin H. Wilmott took possession and stocked its interior with goods. This was early in 1855. The lessee had originally started a store at Drake's, one mile east of Epworth, a few months previous, and, removing, established the first business in the latter place. He retained charge until the spring of 1857, when he was succeeded by Robert Wilmott, a brother, who continued "store-keeping" one year and sold to E. G. French. The latter served five years, part of the time having the only store in the place, closing out in May, 1863. Mr. Wilmott, during the years he "kept store" in the "little brick," corner of Main and Center streets, resided with his family in a building to the rear of the premises.

About this time David and John Edwards settled in the village with their families. They came from Pennsylvania, and the latter opened a hotel late in the winter, near the present site of the Baptist Church. The tavern was afterward known as the Graffort House, but was destroyed by fire about the year 1862. During the building of the hotel, a young man named Fisher, employed thereon, was taken with typhoid fever and died, his death being the first to occur after the town was laid out. On December 10, 1855, a son was born to Silas Moore and wife, the first in the settlement. He was christened Jacob Berdine Moore, and still lives. George Van Cleve and Sarah McCune were married about this time, reputed the first in the town. Some others settled at Epworth the same year, and, by Christmas, the population had increased to about twenty-five persons.

Soon after the town was laid out, emigration began to tend in this direction. The Alexanders were among the first; J. V. McCune was included among the additions made in 1855, also, Silas Moore, who built the hotel now presided over by himself, standing on Main street, near the Methodist Church; William Magill built a residence beyond Moore's present residence, likewise Philip Keagy, who established a home opposite the residence of the late Otis Briggs. Thomas G. Briggs, Hezekiah and Hiram Young erected brick houses, and other improvements were perfected this year. The railroad from Dubuque had

been surveyed and staked out, and its construction was progressing rapidly. In short, the most incredulous began to realize that Epworth was on the highway to municipal dignities, and no doubt was felt but that the town would, in a brief period, rival, in population, wealth and importance, adjoining towns which the railroad had been instrumental in developing.

These anticipations were fully confirmed during the succeeding year. Indeed, 1856 was a season of unexampled prosperity, which had the effect of encouraging the hopes of residents in Iowa beyond comparison or precedent. The tide of emigration poured its volume of settlers into the State in large numbers, and with ceaseless regularity. Once across the Mississippi, they distributed themselves in all portions of Dubuque County, and the population of every township was increased almost daily. The natural effect of this and other causes intimately connected, was to elevate the spirits of residents, without regard to age, sex or condition, and inspire them with confidence in the future. A series of improvements were inaugurated, the merchant rejoiced at the measure of his business, and the husbandman felicitated himself on the abundant harvest awaiting the sickle. All interests combined to accord a promise of success, and failure was scarcely considered, much less apprehended.

How these high hopes were dashed by unfulfilled promises and failing ventures that came with the panic one year later, are matters of record with which the most obtuse are familiar.

In Epworth, business crowded the ordinary duties of daily life; from 1854 to 1857, the township was overrun with new arrivals, and "prairie schooners," in countless numbers, thronged the highways. In the latter year, gloom and discouragement succeeded hope and prosperity.

Among those who came in 1856, was E. G. French, who afterward taught the first school in the town (he gardened for the Dubuque market), Jacob Waynant, the Rev. S. T. Wells, Frank Richardson, who opened a harness shop; A. S. Atkinson, who became the village blacksmith; W. W. Wilkinson, Dr. W. B. Fox, etc., etc. J. H. and Edward Dodson opened a store in Rickett's building, near the corner of Main and Center streets; Alexander & Co., a store just west of the brick store, and adjoining them was the hardware store of Stephen Young; the Dodsons built residences on Main street; Clark Alexander put up a blacksmith shop, and Edward Tuttle, residing in a house to the south of the brick store, was the village painter; west of him lived J. T. Williams and family; O. J. Metcalf lived near the seminary; David Edwards on upper Main street, west of H. Young's place of residence, and the Rev. Wells on the lot now occupied by Timothy French.

The year closed with a balance to the credit of the inhabitants, and its boom was prorogued into 1857, but dire calamities followed in its wake. The railroad was completed early in the spring, and the depot erected soon after, when trains began to course the iron track. This improvement was made under the direction of Hiram Young, and still survives, a sample of the mechanical excellence employed in those days. The Epworth Seminary was completed at a cost of $6,100, subscribed by the citizens of the vicinity. J. V. McCune built a house, now constituting a part of the private residence of Dr. Jackson; Dr. B. Bowman and others did likewise, the latter's house is now occupied by Dr. Keeler. During the summer, lands sold higher than ever before, lots bringing $200 each, and property in the vicinity of the seminary $125 per acre. It is a notable fact, which must not be omitted, that in all deeds to purchasers a stipulation was contained providing that no house should be erected for the sale of liquors, nor would the sale of the "ardent" be permitted upon any consideration,

either nominal or valuable. To this careful and providential provision is due in a great measure the morality of the town and its exemption from disorder and crime. And there is no town in the West where so substantial blessings exist. The foresight of the pioneers has returned to bless the inventors, and, while other towns have suffered from the effects of dram-shops in their midst materially and morally, Epworth has rejoiced in its deliverance therefrom.

Along in the fall of this year, the panic, with all its attendant concomitants of poverty and suffering, was experienced. Farm lands lay idle, and in some cases unoccupied. Business languished and gradually yielded to the inevitable. There was no money, the only medium of exchange being the scrip issued by the Harbor Associations in Dubuque, and that put forth by the South-Western Railroad Company, which, in view of the uncertain condition of affairs was all but worthless.

But there was still a silver lining to the dark cloud which hovered above the people. E. G. French began the first public school opened in the town. It occupied the upper floor of the building on Main street now used by that gentleman for mercantile purposes, and he, with the assistance of Miss M. Webster, aided in the training of 100 pupils of both sexes. The spiritual welfare of the people was cared for by sermons and Sabbath schools, and though times were hard and the inhabitants pecuniarily short as pie crust, disease and death and the horrors of starvation did not add to the surrounding gloom.

Among the prominent men who settled in the town this year was Dr. E. Jackson, the pioneer homœopathic physician. Benjamin Goodrich opened a shoeshop, and other interests were cultivated, nurtured and sustained.

Between 1857 and 1863, save the year of the breaking-out of the war, were the most discouraging years ever experienced by the inhabitants. Business was prostrated, and, though some building was done, including the Presbyterian Church and Kidder's mill, the prospect was extremely disheartening. There was no money in the country. Farmers who harvested crops were unable to market them because of the absence of a circulating medium. Merchants, for the same reason, were unable to buy or sell their commodities. The most terrible distress was, apparently, impended. In 1859 or 1860, Robert Wilmott opened the only store ventured from 1859 to 1861. In the latter year, Metcalf & Vibber started in the house now occupied by E. G. French. Such was the dullness prevailing, that no one was safe in undertaking any venture calling for the assistance of capital.

In 1861, the breaking-out of the war revived trade for a season, and gave a temporary impetus to business, in the fitting-out and provisioning of volunteers. And no section, of the resources of Epworth, provided more abundantly for the cause, both in men and money. Taylor Township furnished 135 men, and $2,116 in cash, from 1861 until the dawn of peace brought with it the glad tidings of great joy.

After the first excitement was over, business settled back into its channel of sluggishness. As the contest continued, the demand for supplies held by farmers and cultivators increased. At first, these were at odd times, gradually growing in frequency, until, in 1863, it seemed as if the denials and privations to which the inhabitants had been committed for years, were about to give way to a holiday of plenty. The crops were constantly on the move, and merchants found it almost impossible to keep pace with the wants of their customers. Lands increased in value, and a portion of the farmers who had abandoned their cultivation because of the excessive supply of productions, returned to the harvest-field re-invigorated by their absence. The town began

to revive under these benign influences, and that better days had come, indeed, was a conclusion both gratifying and universal.

At the close of the war, business receded from its advance, in a measure, and so continued until Black Friday was recorded among the calamities that have taken flight. In 1863, it should be mentioned, P. Keagy succeeded E. G. French as a "storekeeper," opening in the house vacated by Metcalf & Vibber.

In 1867, the Union Store Company, on the co-operative plan, was organized. French's building was repaired and refitted for its occupation, and a prosperous commencement was made in October of the year mentioned, the business being in charge of John Randall as agent. He acted in that capacity till early in 1869, when the Company shares were bought up by John Randall and William Johnson, who continued the business, under the name of Randall & Co., until the summer of 1874, when the same was sold out and its affairs closed up. The next store to offer inducements for public patronage was opened by Hezekiah Young, in Metcalf's building. He removed to the brick store, in 1875, and is still in possession.

The past decade has not been fruitful of events in the history of this quiet country hamlet that will immortalize its founders or electrify the world. But as a retreat from the city for the overworked and exhausted sentinel in professional or mechanical ranks, it offers the inducements of quiet, social, educational and refined influences; to him whose ambition is measured by resources rather than inclinations—a home where contentment, happiness and a comfortable competence may become the trinity of rewards the future will unfold; to all a home into which the sunshine of days unborn may be reflected, redeeming promises recorded, beautifying the present and lighting up the future with their rays of purity.

On March 1, 1880, Epworth was incorporated as a town, and to-day enjoys the dignities of municipal exaltation, with the following officers elected on that day: J. M. Kirkpatrick, Mayor; Joseph Fogg, Recorder; J. B. Albrook, John W. Foster, Timothy French, T. J. Briggs, William McKinlay and Daniel Durham, Trustees.

No town hall has yet been erected, but, no doubt, the time when its spire will pierce the clouds is not far hence.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The oldest religious body in the town was organized as early as 1851, with Thomas G. Briggs and wife, Otis Briggs and wife, Alfred Garner and wife, A. H. Van Anda and wife, Joseph Smith and wife and others as the moving spirits in the cause. The first services were held in February of that year, in a small schoolhouse on the farm of Otis Briggs, where the Rev. Joel B. Taylor officiated as Pastor, who preached the first sermon in the vicinity of Epworth.

Early in 1853, a small frame church was erected by the congregation, at that date having been increased to twenty-five members, on the corner of Center and Main streets, at a cost of about $1,000, and was dedicated in December following by the Pastor, Mr. Taylor, above mentioned. Here services were held until 1870, when the present brick structure was put up, at an expense of $6,300, and dedicated on the 25th of November, 1871, by Elder H. W. Reed.

The church is supplied with an organ; the congregation numbers about two hundred communicants, and the church property is valued at $10,000.

The following Pastors have served from the organization of the church to date: The Revs. Joel B. Taylor, John Kelly, H. W. Reed, David Haven,

Joseph Cameron, Thomas Thompson, Lewis Ashbaugh, W. H. Miller, C. Isham, S. M. Bronson, R. W. Keeler, John Laverty, W. G. Moore, H. W. Houghton, L. H. Hartsough, J. N. Platt, J. M. Ferris, J. B. Albrook and R. Swearingen, the present incumbent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On the 6th of June, 1856, this organization was perfected through the labors of John V. McCune and family, Jacob B. Waynant and wife, Joseph Scott and wife, R. S. Alexander, D. K. Alexander, John Alexander and others, numbering in all about twenty-five. Services had been theretofore held in the Methodist church building, and so continued until the church of the society was built. Service was held in the basement of the new edifice on the first Sunday in June, 1859, by the Rev. S. T. Wells, who occupied the pulpit for a number of years, and dedicated the church proper on February 19, 1860. The number of worshipers from this date began to increase, though of late years there has been a falling-off in point of membership, until to-day there are twenty-three names on the roster, with church property valued at $500.

The following is the list of ministers: The Rev. S. T. Wells, the Rev. Mr. Carsons, Rev. Mr. Potter, Rev. Mr. Bailey and the Rev. John Fisher, now in service.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in March, 1866, with Luther Mason, T. H. Davis and wife, Benjamin Goodrich and wife, Leonard Wright and wife, Mrs. Chapman, Widow Goodrich, Mrs. Pratt, Daniel Durham and wife, and several other charter members.

For six years, worship was enjoyed in the houses of members and elsewhere, but, in 1872, the present church was erected and the society obtained a local habitation as well as name. The first minister was the Rev. James Hill, of Cascade, who has been succeeded by brethren engaged in the cause in the following order: Revs. J. C. Johnson, C. W. Skemp, L. M. Whiting, H. D. Weaver and D. H. Hall, now the Pastor.

The present members number thirty-four, and the property of the sect is estimated as worth $500.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH was first organized about 1861, by John Trowbridge, Francis Rogers and wife, Aaron Wood, wife and daughter, Ephraim Story and wife, and twenty others. The church on Center street was built and preaching had for six years, when the society was abolished. In 1873, its re-organization was effected, and E. T. C. Bennett called to the pulpit.

The church is at present without a Pastor, though the congregation still maintains its organization, having about twenty members.

The Rev. Charles Rowe officiated as minister, under the dispensation of 1861, after whom came the following: Revs. E. T. C. Bennett, Mr. Martin, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Muller and N. L. Applegate. The church property is valued at $300. There has been no settled pastor since the departure of Mr. Applegate, in 1878.

EPWORTH SEMINARY.—Located in the southwest part of the village are the academic groves of the township. This seminary was the outgrowth of a social entertainment at the residence of Otis Briggs, in the year 1856. Among the guests were: Prof. G. W. Briggs, A. M., Principal of the seminary at Auburndale, Mass.; Thomas G. and Otis, his brothers; the Rev. H. W. Reed, James Johnson, Dr. W. Johnson, Z. Kidder and H. Young. Prof. Briggs suggested the establishment of an institution of learning at Epworth, which was readily seconded, and a project set on foot, headed by the gentlemen present. A beautiful elevation southwest of town, containing eleven acres, was selected, and the

erection of a substantial three-story brick building begun. The contract for this was taken by D. Edwards, an old citizen of Epworth, who delayed not until he had erected the same and transferred the building to the proper authorities. This was greatly facilitated through the liberality of Mr. H. Young, who advanced funds for the necessary materials. When completed, the building was furnished and made ready for the reception of students.

The third story was arranged for a dormitory, and appropriated to the occupation of young ladies, about thirty-five of whom it accommodated, the gentlemen boarding in town. The balance of the building was divided into recitation and professors' rooms.

In the fall of 1857, the Rev. John Pollock opened the institution and presided over its varying fortunes for nearly two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. W. Keeler, A. M., who had recently resigned the presidency of Cornell University. His administration, covering a period of five years, was a decided success. At the end of this time, the institution, which had been carrying a burden of debt, was sold under foreclosure proceedings; soon after, the Rev. Mr. Jewett, a Presbyterian minister, secured possession for a consideration of about $3,000, and opened a private school. During the war, the attendance of students was comparatively small. All thoughts were directed to the front, and educational matters were lost sight of. After a precarious existence of about five years, Mr. Jewett sold the building and grounds to R. A. Babbage, of the Merchants' National Bank, Dubuque, in whose possession it continued for about two years, when, under the leadership of the Rev. H. W. Houghton, it was purchased by the citizens of Epworth and deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be used forever, for school purposes. The formal presentation to the conference occurred in 1870, and the Rev. J. H. Rigby, A. M., B. D., was appointed Principal. The building was thoroughly refitted, and, under his care, the institution enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Failing health, however, compelled him to resign in 1873, the Rev. Adam Holm, A. M., being appointed his successor.

Mr. Holm improved the condition of the school, which prospered until the hard times of 1877–78, when he resigned and went West. In the fall of the latter year, the Rev. J. B. Albrook was appointed Principal. He at once entered upon the discharge of the duties with enthusiasm, and gathered about him a select corps of assistants, Mrs. Albrook assuming the duties of Preceptress, and soon all was bustle and activity.

The building was thoroughly repaired, new appliances were substituted, and everything placed in the best possible shape. The results have equaled the most sanguine expectations. Within two years, the attendance has increased 120 per cent; the grade of the school has been raised, and its prospects for future usefulness greatly enhanced.

The following are its objects as set forth in the last prospectus:

It is established for the purpose of furnishing *at as little expense as possible:*

1. A substantial English education to a class of students whose age and general development enable them to do work more rapidly than is possible in our graded schools.
2. A thorough preparation for teaching in the public schools of the State.
3. A general education and culture to those who with less than a college course must meet the stern requirements of our advancing social and business life.
4. A good understanding of the elements of science.
5. Ample qualification to take creditable standing in either classical or scientific course of the best colleges.

Three courses of study are provided—a Scientific, an English and a College Preparatory. For the accommodation of those who are not far enough advanced to enter the regular classes of either course, or who require a more thorough knowledge of the fundamental branches of an

English education, classes will be formed in which the most thorough instruction will be given in the common English branches.

The scientific course is intended for those who desire a knowledge of the elements of science without devoting much time to languages, other than their mother tongue. It will be found equal to the corresponding conrse of many colleges.

The English course is designed for those who desire a thorough, systematic English education; a preparation for the practical affairs of life. This is a three years' course, and, by the introduction of the "elective" studies as marked, embraces a course of Normal drill which will produce thoroughly equipped teachers for common and graded schools.

The completion of either of the above courses will entitle the student to the diploma of the institution.

The college preparatory course is designed to give adequate preparation for the full classical and scientific courses of the best colleges. It will require two years of diligent, persevering mental application.

Book-keeping, penmanship, telegraphy, vocal and instrumental music, voice culture and harmony are taught by competent teachers.

The following are some of the inducements offered by this institution. See especially items 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12:

1. We have a full corps of good teachers.
2. We give more time to each recitation than can be given in a high school.
3. We have more teachers for the number of scholars. This insures better class drill.
4. We give special attention to those preparing to teach.
5. Our town is moral: No liquor sold within four miles.
6. The *free* reading-room is supplied with library; also daily, weekly and monthly periodicals.
7. Course of lectures by able speakers *free to students.*
8. Telegraphy taught at moderate figures.
9. Instruction in instrumental music *free*, by one of the best teachers in the West. (See Catalogue.)
10. Tuition lower than elsewhere.
11. Ladies can board with the teachers in the seminary building.
12. Boarding, including bedding, wood and lights, reduced to $2 and $2.25 per week.
13. Clubs board themselves, pay room rent, wood and lights for 90 cents to $1 per week, each.
14. *Nowhere else can you get so much for the money.*

The value of the property is placed at $12,000; and its expenses for the current year are estimated at $1,500.

It is governed by a Board of Trustees, of which Thomas J. Briggs is President, and P. Keagy, Secretary. The scholastic year is divided into three terms, fall, winter and spring, with examinations at the close of each. The present average attendance is about two hundred.

SCHOOLS.—In 1848, a schoolhouse was built on land owned by Joseph Kidder, one mile southeast of the present town site, where a Mr. Lambert officiated as teacher, his pupils consisting of the youth residing in that district. No change was made in the location until several years afterward, when Mr. McCune purchased the building, and, removing same to the premises south of Thomas Briggs' farm, transformed it into a residence.

In December, 1857, the first public school taught in the village of Epworth was opened in the hall over Dodson's store. E. G. French taught, assisted by Miss M. Webster, and ninety-seven pupils received instruction. The School Director that year appears to have been B. H. Wilmott.

The new school law of the State took effect during the following year, and, in organizing the township, Epworth and vicinity was included in Subdistrict No. 4, embracing Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, and the north half of Section 15.

O. Briggs was the first School Director under the law, followed by R. S. Alexander, who served several years. The school remained over Dodson's store one year, moving then into the building corner of Center and Main streets, where it was kept until the Presbyterian Church was erected, when the basement of that edifice was secured and retained until an Independent district was created, and the new schoolhouse put up. This was commenced in 1867, and so far

completed during that year as to accommodate pupils during the winter term. It was finished in the following spring at a total cost of $5,000, and is one of the best-arranged edifices in the county.

The average annual rate of taxation in Subdistrict 4 for eight years was: For teachers' fund, 3 mills; contingent fund, 1½ mills, besides the county school tax of 1 mill; but a portion of the funds raised in this subdistrict was expended on other schools in the township. The average rate of taxation in Independent District of Epworth, for fourteen years, has been 3½ mills, teachers', and 3 mills, contingent, fund, in addition to the regular county tax of 1 mill.

The school is under the direction of a Board of Trustees, the first being composed of eight members, of which S. F. Squires was President, and J. E. Sanborn, Secretary.

The present Board is made up of F. M. Kirkpatrick, President; F. Reyner, M. D., Secretary; T. J. Briggs and Joseph Fogg, Trustees.

The school embraces primary and grammar departments, requiring the services of two teachers, at an annual expense of $500, with an average daily attendance of sixty pupils.

POST OFFICE.—The first mail alleged to have been received at Epworth was about 1848. It came from Dubuque; the messenger bearing the same being mounted on a steed, reliable, not fiery and untamed, as may be supposed. Otis Briggs was the Postmaster, and carried the mail, it is said, in his hat, from which receptacle letters were delivered to claimants on application therefor.

This continued until the tide of emigration began to assert an influence, when a two-horse hack, driven by one Miller, was substituted, passing through Epworth tri-weekly.

In 1852, Hezekiah Young was appointed to succeed Mr. Briggs, and located the office in his private residence, on the present site of the Baptist Church. A year later, the mail became a daily occurrence, reaching the post office from Dubuque and Delhi by a four-horse coach.

Mr. Young was followed in the office by B. H. Wilmott, who served from the spring of 1855 to April, 1858, when J. V. Beery took charge, and remained about one year. C. Thompson served the same period, then Silas Moore, who held the office about eighteen months when his successor, E. G. French, qualified, who acted until April 1, 1866. At that date Edward Dodson was the recipient of Presidential dispensation, serving until the summer of 1871, when Hezekiah Young became the incumbent and is now serving.

The office has quarters in the old brick store, and considerable business is daily transacted.

EPWORTH LODGE, No. 84, A., F. & A. M., was organized on January 25, 1856, on a dispensation granted therefor, with S. B. Carpender, Jr., W. M.; W. H. Hogan, S. W.; Z. Kidder, J. W.; J. W. Warmoth, S. D.; Allen Jackson, J. D.; D. W. Kempton, Secretary, and William Bemis, Treasurer.

The present membership includes thirty names, officered as follows: F. Reyner, W. M.; J. M. Kirkpatrick, S. W.; William King, J. W.; T. H. Peavey, Secretary, and Hezekiah Young, Treasurer.

Meetings are held monthly, on the last Friday, and lodge property is valued at $500.

IOWA LODGE, No. 324, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 21st of October, 1875, W. J. Hirons, Philip Keagy, William F. Crane, Charles A. Phinicie, G. W. Kidder, J. H. Peavey, R. N. Van Allen and George Garnet being charter members; officered by Philip Keagy, N. G.; George Garnet, V. G.; W. J. Hirons, Treasurer, and Charles A. Phinicie, Secretary.

The lodge-room was located in a room over Keagy's store, corner of Main and Center streets, where meetings have since been held.

The present roll of members includes forty-three names, with the following officers: G. W. Kidder, N. G.; S. A. Hoke, V. G.; P. Keagy, Treasurer, and J. H. Peavey, Secretary.

Meetings are held weekly, on Saturday evening, and the lodge property is valued at $600.

EPWORTH LODGE, No. 135, A. O. U. W.—This Chapter of the workingmen was organized on the 9th day of November, 1877, with the following officers and members: James A. Edwards, P. M. W.; William McKinley, M. W.; Adam Holm, G. F.; Adam Lasher, Overseer; Elias A. Parker, Recorder; David A. Milliken, Financier; Alonzo C. Goodrich, Receiver; William H. Kidder, Guide; William McKinley, W. E. Bagley and W. H. Kidder, Trustees; William McKinley, A. C. Goodrich, E. A. Parker, D. A. Milliken, Adam Lasher, W. H. Kidder, C. S. Butler, W. E. Bagley, Charles Bradfield, O. Byerly, R. Tattersall, William Baldwin, P. M. Byerly, A. Sandercock and Adam Holm.

The present officers are Howard Johnson, P. M. W.; E. A. Parker, M. W.; Dixon Cottingham, G. F.; Charles Bradfield, Overseer; W. H. Kidder, Recorder; D. A. Milliken, Financier; W. McKinley, Receiver; E. Fawcett, Guide; W. H. Kidder, E. H. Bush and F. E. Rogers, Trustees.

Meetings are held weekly, on Saturday evenings, at the hall of the Association on Main street. There are nineteen members of the Lodge, and the property thereof is valued at $75.

PEOSTA, located fifteen miles from Dubuque, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, in Vernon Township, is a pleasant town, properly a suburb named for the wife of him who is celebrated in history as the first white man who established a home on the west bank of the Mississippi.

The town was laid out in 1855 by Simeon Clark and Elisha Brady, in anticipation that the junction of the Dubuque & Sioux City and South-Western roads would be located here. Belief in this problematical idea induced Messrs. Clark and Brady to donate thirty acres each in Section 9 of Vernon Township and survey a town site. In this conclusion these gentlemen were joined by Judge W. Y. Lovell and E. M. Bartholow, who became identified with them in the venture. When Farley was selected as the objective point of meeting by the roads in question, the scheme "fell through," and Mr. Clark, who in the mean time had purchased the interest of his partners, suffered severe loss in the depreciation of property. This, with the panic of 1857, permanently checked the town's growth, and from that day improvements have not kept pace with the ambition of the inhabitants.

At first the settlers consisted chiefly of railroad hands, who lived in shanties that disappeared when the work upon which they were engaged was concluded. D. M. Buie, one of the oldest settlers in the county (who claims Mrs. Buie to have been the first white woman to settle in Dubuque), resided a mile north of the town site; the country toward Epworth was varied with houses here and there, the magnificent farming land to the south and west being occupied by farmers and settlers.

In 1856, Simeon Clark erected a house across the railroad track, which was, upon being completed, taken possession of by S. Hildebrand, a local Methodist preacher, who divided his time between storekeeping and sermonizing. The house still stands, being used as a store, kept by James Kelley. It is also stated that Milo Burbridge, from Dubuque, W. W. Miller, from Centralia,

and A. W. Beadell, became residents of the town this year, the latter opening a store and a fond thought was indulged by the new-comers that a day was not far distant when "the creation" would be legally united to Dubuque and compete with that city for supremacy.

In 1857, a hotel was put up near the station, in expectation that its hospitality would be sought by travelers and tourists without number. But this expectation was far from realized, principally for the reasons mentioned, and the house was moved to Farley, where it became a prey to the flames. During this year the Methodist church was built; also the Campbellite church. The former still stands, but the latter was destroyed in a tornado which swept over the vicinity in 1875. In 1858, Mr. Bartholow put up a brick residence south of the railroad, and, while watching for the coming "boom," the flames preceded that agency and placed it beyond the influences of this transitory life. During this year occurred what is reputed to be the first birth in the town, a boy to A. W. Beadle and wife. The event was announced in October, and the subject of rejoicing grew to man's estate in the village of his birth; becoming a printer, he began to wander, and is now a "comp" on the paper published at Lemars after the pattern of the Okolona *States*.

The first marriage was published the following year, when Brasher Dunn and Adelaide Miller were united in the holy bonds by the Rev. Mr. Poe, of Epworth. On May 13, 1859, Harry Oldridge, son of William Oldridge, was the first death within the town limits. He was buried at Johnson's school, about one mile and a half from the town, N. Perry, a prosperous farmer to-day, residing within sight of the depot, preparing the grave.

The year 1860 was passed without any event of importance occurring to mark a chapter in the history of Peosta. Very few were the settlers, if any at all came, and those few subsided into the retired walks of life, leaving no trace of their personnel or importance to guide the seeker after events of significance or that would paralyze the people.

The war came, and brought with it the same features noted in other places of equal prominence, wealth and activity. The lives of the inhabitants were cast in the same patriotic grooves as those of their neighbors; they were equally as pronounced in their support of the Union cause, and as ready to aid in securing the enlistment of troops. No sentiment of disloyalty was tolerated, and those who felt constrained to reason in a way, regarding the ultimate effects of the war, that was called peculiar, obtained no sympathy from those who dwelt in Peosta.

The town furnished a complement of troops—stated to have been ten—a Union League Club was established, a Ladies' Aid Society organized, and all that loyal impulse prompted or could accomplish was done to remind the boys at the front that those whom they left behind were waiting and watching on their comfort, support and encouragement.

A company of home guards was raised in the town, and materially contributed to the promotion of good order and the absence of treason in the immediate vicinity. Indeed, treason was made odious, it was not tolerated at all, and the summary measures taken to crush out its existence attained that end.

After the war, the town relapsed into its quiet, unpretentious manner of life. The days came and went with unvarying regularity, and unattended by events of grave import. Peosta is to-day a lovely village, nestled among the hills, and as attractive to the searcher after quiet and the happiness of a retired life as was the "loveliest village of the plain."

Its religious interests are represented by two churches, the Methodist and Presbyterian.

The former was established in 1856, and was identified with the Dubuque Circuit. Previous to that date, the residents worshiped at Centralia. In 1857, the Rev. Mr. Ashbaugh visited the community and united with Brother Hildebrandt in agitating the building of a church. So effective were the arguments of these gentlemen in that connection that a great awakening of the spirit was produced and money raised to build the present edifice. It was begun at once and completed in the fall of that year, being dedicated in November, the Rev. Mr. Stout, of Dubuque, officiating. The church is of brick, one story high, 32x45, finished in a neat but not tinseled style, and cost $2,200.

The congregation at present numbers about thirty-five communicants, and the following ministers have officiated: Revs. W. H. Miller, J. B. Taylor, E. W. Jeffries, H. W. Reed, Mr. Sessions (of Epworth), H. S. Bargelt, J. W. Crosby (of Epworth), S. V. Sill, C. P. Mather, J. H. Platt, Mr. Ferris and R. Swearingen. The present value of the property is quoted at $2,000.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1858, and the congregation held services in the Methodist church at Centralia, where the Rev. Mr. Wells preached for two years, when he went to California. Soon after the Methodist church in Peosta was completed the Presbyterians were permitted to assemble there, and so continued until about 1865, when money was obtained to complete the present edifice of that congregation. The church had been commenced some years previous, but, owing to the limited membership, the difficulty in procuring means, the panic and other insurmountable embargoes, its occupation was delayed until about the time specified. At first, services were held weekly, but now they are conducted fortnightly, by the Rev. John Fisher, who also officiates at Epworth and Farley.

The following divines have occupied the pulpit, however, at stated times: The Rev. J. Carson, who died in the service; Rev. William Potter, who resigned on account of failing health; Rev. Mr. Bailey, who was a Colonel in the army during the war, after peace becoming a pastor and preaching semi-occasionally, and the present incumbent.

The number of members is said to be thirty, and the value of church property, $1,000.

The education of the youth is now, and always has been, uppermost in the minds of residents in and about Peosta. In early days school was held in a house on Russel's farm. About 1864, the district was divided and those residing in town bought the share of the country folk in this frame edifice and caused its removal into town, where it answered all requirements until 1878, when the new frame school near the Presbyterian church was completed, taken possession of, and has since been occupied.

The system is the township district, and ninety-two pupils are enrolled, though the daily average attendance will not exceed half that number. The school property is valued at $1,200; one teacher is employed, and the annual expense for its maintenance, including incidentals, is not greater than $300.

With the exception of the dwelling-house of Daniel Desmond and the Methodist church, the houses are generally frame.

Peosta will always afford attractive inducements to those who may delight in any phase of rural life. With unsurpassed railroad, postal, educational and moral adjuncts, it will not be many years before the number of population (now

cited at 200) will be materially increased by additions in search of the privileges and pleasures to be found there.

CENTRALIA.

Centralia is a small post office village located in the southern portion of Center Township, adjoining the line dividing that township from the township of Vernon, containing a Catholic church and school, two hotels, three stores, and divides with Platnerville and Peosta the patronage of the vicinity.

Many of the earlier settlers of this portion of the country congregated adjacent to future Centralia and opened farms. Among these were William Morrison, Mr. Rittenhouse, Antoine Loire, A. D. Anderson, Louis Blow, Felix Flaggherty, a man named Philbrick and others.

About 1837, Charles Brady, Sr., Simeon Clark, and William Snodgrass removed from Vernon Township and temporarily resided in Center; Brady on the present Kirby farm, Clark on Section 22, and Snodgrass on Section 28. Previous to that, however, William Stratton, a man named Blackwell, and others, made their appearance, the former establishing himself near the present village of Centralia, and Blackwell on Section 29, where he remained for a number of years, finally settling in Jackson County, whither he went after disposing of his property.

Later, Thomas W. and John M. Moore came in and settled on Section 20, the former some time after building the house now occupied by William I. Anderson. About the same time a large number of what assumed to be settlers prospected about the township for home sites and clustered about the Maquoketa, but remaining pioneers assert they were generally worthless, and, without accomplishing much to develop the country or promote its welfare, gradually disappeared.

Along in 1838, Wesley Kile settled in the neighborhood and, marrying the Widow Rittenhouse, cultivated the soil for years with profit. In 1839, an old West India planter named Droulard visited Center with a view to purchasing land, but extended his inquiries to Iowa Township, and there remained until early in the fifties, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he died. During this year James Crawford opened a farm near Centralia, but changed his place of residence to Dubuque, where surviving members of his family still live.

In 1840, this portion of the township began to show evidences of life and activity, and many inhabitants were added to the population, including Hardin Nowlin, John Paul, Elder H. W. Reed, and others, who came in 1843. They were farmers, as a rule, and received their supplies from Dubuque, except flour, which was obtained at Sage's mill, on the Maquoketa, or at the Catfish Mills, in Rockdale, which were the only sources of supplies for that commodity until after 1850.

In this year Centralia was laid out, William Stratton donating the land, and Hardin Nowlin, it is believed, surveying its boundaries. The town was first named Dacotah, but, upon the settlers experiencing trouble in the procuration of their mail by reason of the existence of a town similarly blessed, the name was changed to Centralia. There were no houses then in the town, save the hotel of the founder and the old schoolhouse, which has long since gone the way of perishable matter.

The town failed to improve as was anticipated. Purchasers of lots were exceptions, and storehouses failed to materialize with gratifying rapidity. The

people worshiped at points where houses of worship had been erected, and a house on Sharp's farm, also used for religious convocations, served the purpose of a school.

About 1853, a lot was donated to the Methodist sect for religious purposes, and the schoolhouse was removed from Sharp's farm. It occupied the site adjoining that upon which the Catholic Church was subsequently erected, and here Elder Reed, with other ministers of the faith, explained the way to salvation recommended by John Wesley. The building was also used as a schoolhouse, in which a Mr. Avel and the Rev. N. S. Bastian taught, but in 1872 a fire swamped its availability, since when the congregation has sought that peace of mind which cometh from a perfect understanding of the law, at Peosta, Epworth and elsewhere. The lot was sold by the Trustees, and its proceeds apportioned to other circuits.

In 1855, George W. Burkhart built what is now used as Myers' Hotel and post office, and, at an early date, a brick schoolhouse was erected, Franklin Anson laying the brick, which were procured at Epworth, James Snodgrass delivering them on the ground.

In 1875, the Catholics, who had worshiped generally at Melleray, became numerous, and the parish was divided. Thereupon a church was put up, which is now largely attended. It is built of brick, one story high, and, with the Pastor's house adjoining, is valued at about $8,000. Postal facilities were incomplete, until 1855, up to that date the inhabitants receiving their mail at Peosta. A post office was then opened and has sinced been maintained.

At present the population will not exceed 100, though a large section of the country contiguous is tributary thereto. It has two stores, two hotels, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and is generally provided with establishments indigenous to a country town of limited enterprise and resources.

WORTHINGTON AND DODGE TOWNSHIPS.

The first settlers in Dodge Township were Jonas Gallahan and Peter Mellinger, in 1839. Soon after came Lucius Kibby, Henry Mounsey, Thomas Riggs, Harrison Post, Pat Flinn, Oliver Funsen, etc., etc. The first birth was Jane Gallahan, in 1839. The first marriage was Joseph Morrill to Miss Temple Gallahan, in 1840. First death was Cyrus Keeler, May 18, 1846. Hannah Martin taught the first school in 1845, in a house built to live in by Charles Benoist. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 19, in 1846. Simeon Clark preached the first sermon at the house of Lucius Kibby.

WORTHINGTON.—In 1857, a surveying party made necessary surveys for a railroad from Farley, on Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, to Cedar Rapids on Chicago & North-Western Railway. It was to be called Dubuque & South-Western Railroad, and would open up to Dubuque trade a most magnificent section of country. Work was soon commenced and carried gradually on until completion. A town was laid out on the farm of David Lovelace, on Section 31. A large store building was erected in 1858, by Amos Worthington, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and stocked with a general assortment of goods. A Mr. Piersall, of Dyersville, also erected a large store building and filled it with goods. A blacksmith-shop, saloon, etc., constituted the town of Worthington, until the hard times previous to the war passed over. Rockville, two miles west on Maquoketa River, on line of the old stage route and having a good water-power, was a thriving and promising place. But the railroad killed

it, until its half-dozen stores and corresponding business auxiliaries were deserted or moved away, leaving only a saw and grist mill and a blacksmith-shop. In the spring of 1860, Worthington sold his store and stock to William Moore, and returned to Cincinnati. About this time, the town commenced to improve, until now it is a lively place and having a good trade. Mr. E. H. Bush came with the surveying party, in 1857, and has been its most conspicuous business man ever since; he is now the railroad agent. L. Tisdale deals in dry goods and farming implements; John Toussaint, dry goods and groceries; J. P. Cousin, dry goods and drugs, and is Postmaster; W. Lattner, dry goods and furniture, and also a creamery; William Lehman, wagon-shop; George Welter and John Permamtier are the blacksmiths; B. Ross, tailor; C. Nicels and W. W. Cox, tin-shops; C. R. Anderson, cigars; M. Kraus, boots and shoes; Joseph Dunkle and Peter Baum keep hotel; Dr. G. A. Dando, physician. The Baptist church, a stone building, was built in 1867. Rev. James Hill, of Cascade, was then and is now the Pastor. The Catholic church and school were built in 1876, by Rev. John Baumann, Priest.

CASCADE TOWNSHIP.

This is the southwestern township in Dubuque County, and was settled at an early date. Probably one-third of its area is woodland, and it is traversed, in a southeasterly direction, by the North Branch of the Maquoketa. The water-power, or the cascade, was the attraction for the early settler or speculator. The surface is uneven, the soil a sandy loam, and, as a township, it is fairly adapted to agriculture.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The Delongs were the first settlers at Cascade. The father came in 1834, and broke ground and planted corn, and, in 1835, came again and sowed wheat on his claim near the falls. In 1836, he, with his wife and five sons, William, John, Parley, Jacob and Perry, and a daughter named Susan, located in Cascade. One of his cabins was built nearly on the site of G. G. Banghart's store. He soon sold the water-power and a narrow strip of land adjoining, to John Sherman, who, in partnership with Arthur Thomas, in 1837, built the first flouring-mill. In same year they built the first hotel and first store. In 1838, the first saw-mill was built two miles above Cascade, by the Delong brothers. This mill was afterward known as Dillon's, and, later, was a paper-mill, and, still later, was converted into a flouring-mill, and known as Myer's. The original Delong was a miner, and is still living in Dubuque. Caleb Bucknam, father-in-law to G. G. Banghart, bought out the Delongs, in 1841, and the next year platted the village of Cascade. The United States survey of land, in this vicinity, was made in 1836–37; Alvin Burt, a civil engineer, located the meridian lines for Iowa, was attracted by this place and brought his family soon afterward, and was prominent in local improvements. He died in 1846. Peter Summers has been a continuous resident since 1839. Egbert Macomber, Elan Rafferty, C. O. Freeman, J. S. Hamilton, are veteran pioneers and worthy citizens. So also were John Rafferty, Mahlon Lupton, Asa Leek and Lyman Dillon, all deceased, who settled near the falls as early as 1840. The first birth within city limits was that of Chauncey Thomas, in 1838, and the first marriage was in 1839; the parties were Jeremiah Reed and Susan Delong, the bride being a blushing maiden of thirteen summers. The first school was taught by L. A. Styles, in a dwelling-house, about 1840. In January, 1842, the first post office was established in Cascade, and L. A. Styles

was the first Postmaster. J. B. Heniors, in 1840, was the first dispenser of pills and potions. The first lawyer was the talented and cultured Scotchman, W. W. Hamilton, who located here in 1842. He was, for some time, editor of the Dubuque *Times*; was member of the State Senate several years, and served as general adjuster for the Illinois Central Railroad. The first temperance meeting was held at the house of Arthur Thomas, on the 19th of February, 1842, at which twenty persons were present. Upon organizing, William Collins was chosen President, Asa Leek, Vice President, and William Hutton, Secretary. The first merchant was G. G. Banghart, who still retains a leading prominence. Judge Taylor, who resides just over the line, in Richland, Jones County, has been honorably identified with Cascade since 1844, and no citizen holds a larger place in the public confidence and affection. Many of the early settlers still live in the vicinity. In 1849, there was a large exodus of Americans to California, since which date the foreign elementhas largely controlled the destiny of Cascade.

CHURCHES.—Catholics and Protestants are liberally supplied with houses of worship.

The Methodist Episcopal was the pioneer church. It was completed in the summer of 1844, but services were held in it before it was sided up or the floor laid. The society have had a continuous itinerant pastorate from 1841 to the present time.

The Congregational Church was built in 1845. Rev. E. B. Turner was the first Pastor. The Baptist Church was built in 1854; the present efficient Pastor is Rev. John Bodenham. The Presbyterians have a neat church edifice, a prosperous society and an acceptable Pastor, Rev. W. Donaldson. In 1871, an Episcopal church was erected, but has no resident Pastor.

The St. Mary's German Catholic Church was built in 1859; it is of stone, and will seat 200; the congregation numbers 100 families. They have a parochial school in the basement of the church. The Pastor is the Rev. John Beauman, who resides at Worthington. The St. Martin's Catholic Church (Irish) was dedicated November 9, 1867. It is a substantial stone edifice and will seat fully 600. Congregation consists of 200 families. The building Committee were Daniel Seely, John Seely, Nicholas Shaffer, Hugh Devlin, Gregg Seely, P. Mullally, James Kinsella and Thomas Drysdell.

St. Martin's Parochial School was established in June, 1869. The building is of brick, two-story and 40x60 feet. School is taught by six Sisters of the B. V. M. Present popular Pastor is Rev. J. P. Hennesey.

SOCIETIES.—The Cascade Lodge, No. 127, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized April 17, 1858, under a dispensation granted April 10, 1858. The charter members were W. H. Hogan, W. M.; W. J. Bemis, S. W.; C. Mulloy, J. W.; S. Hopkins, S. D.; A. Jackson, J. D.; H. D. Crane, Treasurer, and George Welch, Secretary. The date of the charter is June 2, 1858.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen organized a lodge in Cascade, on the 20th of October, 1879. The officers are; E. Rafferty, Past M. W.; I. W. Baldwin, M. W.; J. F. Anson, F.; J. Meinhart, G.; W. H. Huntington, R.; C. H. Huntington, Fin.; T. Kingsley, Rec.; G. Wise, G.

RAILROAD HISTORY.—Cascade for fully thirty years has been reaching for railroad communication with the outer world. The first efforts were in 1848, in connection with the proposed Ram's Horn route from Dubuque to Keokuk, via Cascade, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City; then was planned an air line across the State of Iowa, making Cascade a point on the line; then the South-West-

ern, from Dubuque, with station at Cascade; then the Davenport & St. Paul, then Bellevue & Cascade, then the "Plug," from Cascade to Wyoming; then the attempt to build the South-Western, from Monticello via Cascade to Dubuque. Most of these projects received the support of the leading citizens of Cascade, and it is possible that one of these railroads would have been built had not mistaken zeal and real-estate speculation prevented.

The Bellevue & Cascade Railroad project was initiated in autumn of 1876, by Dr. W. H. Francis, of Cascade, and Capt. M. R. Brown, Bellevue. This finally blossomed into the Chicago, Bellevue, Cascade & Western Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, which was organized at Bellevue August 4, 1877. On the 30th of August, 1877, at Cascade, a full corps of officers and Directors were elected—Joseph Kelso, President; G. G. Banghart, Vice President; M. R. Brown, Treasurer; S. S. Simpson, Secretary. In June, 1878, John W. Tripp was made President and W. H. Francis, Secretary. At the annual meeting, September 4, 1878, John W. Tripp was re-elected President; James Hill, Vice President; Joseph Kelso, Treasurer, and G. G. Banghart, Asssistant Treasurer; W. H. Francis, Secretary, and A. J. Dorchester, Assistant Secretary; and a Board of Directors consisting of the above officers, and several prominent citizens along the proposed line. Under this administration the first ground was broken on the 19th of September, 1878. This was a memorable gala day for Cascade. The general interest was evinced by the presence of 5,000 spectators.

President Tripp resigned January 7, 1879, and James Hill was President from that date to May 17, 1879, when the Company's franchise was transferred to J. F. Joy, George Runkel, F. O. Wyatt and others. On reorganizing, F. O. Wyatt was elected President, and George Runkel, Vice President and General Superintendent. These officers were practical railroad men, and backed with abundant capital. The road was pushed to completion, and, on the 30th of December, 1879, the last rail was laid and the first train of cars entered Cascade, on the line of Chicago, Bellevue, Cascade & Western Narrow Gauge Railroad. Cascaders expect a new era of prosperity.

THE PRESS.—The Cascade *Pioneer*, founded by C. H. Monger, now of the Anamosa *Journal*, is the only newspaper published in Cascade. It is an eight-page quarto, and is nominally neutral or independent. I. W. Baldwin has been editor and proprietor since June, 1877. He is genial and capable. His experience as a Democratic manager in Northern Illinois causes his neutrality to be tinged with a liberal Democracy. The editor is public spirited and popular, and an excellent moral tone pervades the *Pioneer*, which is devoted to Cascade first and the world afterward.

MANUFACTURES.—The brewery of Frank May involves more capital than any other single enterprise in Cascade. It was established in 1856, in a little log building, which was the *first* house built in Cascade, in 1836, by William De Long. It is now a four-story stone structure, 116x24 feet, with a wing, same height, 22x30. The malt cellar is 20x50 feet, and the fermenting-room also 20x50. The ice cellar is 18x30 feet, and stores 200 tons of ice. Beneath this is the cooling cellar, and still deeper, hewn out of the solid rock, is the lager-beer vault, 88x18x12½ feet, and twenty feet below surface of ground. A seven-horse power engine is employed. About two thousand five hundred barrels of beer are manufactured annually. It is one of the most extensive inland breweries in the United States, and is first-class in all its appointments.

The flour-mill is owned by T. J. Chew, Jr., and is leased to William Moore. It has four runs of stone, and four twenty-one-horse power turbine wheels. Its

capacity is sixty barrels of patent flour per day. The flour has an established reputation. W. L. Baldwin is the miller in charge.

The wagon factory of Charles H. Huntington is a two-story wooden building, 65x38 feet, with two wings, one 18x30 and the other 18x28 feet. He employs from seven to twenty men, according to the "times."

Heitchew & Murphy also have a wagon and blacksmith shop across the river, and do a good business.

Crawford & Beatty have a furniture factory and saw-mill, which is doing an extensive business in the line of picture-frames and upholstered furniture.

John Loes has, since 1850, been in the wagon and blacksmithing business in Cascade. He has a large establishment and a good reputation.

Seven general stores, three drug stores, three milliner stores, two furniture stores, two boot and shoe stores, four dressmaking establishments, four carriage and blacksmithing establishments, one hardware store, four carpenter-shops, two clothing stores, two harness-shops, two livery stables, two merchant tailors, two jewelers, two stove and tinware stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two butcher-shops, three restaurants, two hotels, one cigar manufactory, four toy stores, three carpet weavers, one printing office, one malter and brewer, six boarding-houses, one cooper-shop, two barber-shops, one cabinet manufactory, two photograph galleries, one marble works, three insurance offices, two butter and egg merchants, twelve saloons, two grain merchants, one sewing machine agent and one organ salesman, one Notary Public, five boot and shoe makers, four schools, twelve teachers, one money-order post office, seven churches, six ministers, four doctors, one lawyer and one railroad depot, are now located in Cascade.

WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.

Whitewater Township lies next east of Cascade and on the southern line of Dubuque County. It is well watered by the two main branches of John's Creek and their "feeders," which flow southerly. It is well wooded, but has more tillable land than the township of Cascade. The city of Cascade includes the south half of Section 31, of Whitewater Township. Hempstead is a small village in the southeast part, and was settled at an early date; its post office is named Filmore. Jacob Hamilton was a Justice of the Peace in this township more than forty years ago. The first marriage of any parties from Richland Township, Jones County, was performed by him under circumstances peculiar, but creditable to the worthy applicants. The pioneer history of Whitewater Township was closely identified with that of Cascade, and much that has been said of Cascade might with justice be credited to Whitewater.

NEW VIENNA.

New Vienna was first settled in August, 1844, by Fred Rohenkohl, H. Tauke, John Fangmann and H. Wiechmann. The first births were Frank Rohenkohl, and Catharine Tauke, now wife of H. Willenborg. The first marriage was H. Hellmann to Agnes Fangmann. The first death was Susanna, daughter of Joseph Klostermann. The first school was taught in a log church in New Vienna, about 1847, by John Klostermann. The first schoolhouse was built in New Vienna in 1861. Bishop Loras preached the first sermon at the residence of H. Weichmann, in 1846. The first church was built by the Catholics, about 1846. Henry Schemmel was first Postmaster. Fr. Fangmann built a saw-mill on the Maquoketa in 1847, and a grist-mill in 1865. Frederic Rohenkohl opened the first store about 1848. Henry Schemmel & Bros. erected a woolen-mill in 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MELLERAY CORPORATION.

Centuries ago, before the followers of St. Benedict had conceived of the existence of a land of promise across the sea, containing the germs of a mighty future, Melleray Convent had been established in the country of which St. Patrick is the patron saint.

It is said that early in the twelfth century, two brothers belonging to the Benedictines, an order with which the most rigid self-abnegation peculiar to monastic life is the rule, were sent forth from an abbey in Brittany, France, to found a new monastery in honor of him whose name is so intimately and illustriously associated with the early history of Western monasticism. Night coming on, the two pilgrims sought refuge in the hollow of a tree, which they found to be the hive of a swarm of bees and filled with honey. They decided to fulfill their mission and erect a new home on this spot, to be thereafter called "Melleray."

At this age, the practice which had obtained in the earlier days with monastic communities of living singly, independent of one another, yielding to time and the logic of events, had established the reform, which is now recognized, of living together. In the earliest times these ascetics were accustomed to live alone, supporting themselves by the labor of their own hands, and distributing the surplus, after their own scanty wants had been supplied, among the poor. Increasing religious fervor, aided by persecution, drove them further and further away from the abodes of men, into mountain solitudes or lonely deserts, which swarmed with the huts of these anchorites. Antony, who had retired before the persecutions of Maximin, was the most celebrated among these exiles for his austerities, his sanctity and powers as an exorcist. The deeper he withdrew into the wilderness the more numerous his followers became. They refused to be separated from him, and built their cells around that of their spiritual father. Thus, Antony, without any conscious design of his own, became the founder of a new mode of living in common.

As years came and went, the number of orders and members increased, and among the most prominent was that to which Melleray owes its origin, founded by St. Benedict about the fourth or fifth century. He belonged to an old Italian family, and was early sent to Rome to be educated. At that time the Roman Empire was crumbling to pieces, shaken by the successive inroads of barbarians, and a prey to every species of violence and corruption. The presence of this disorder and vice drove him from the capital, preferring to remain ignorant and in solitude than to be associated with the wickedness which surrounded him. He took refuge in a solitary gorge, formed by the Anio in its picturesque course, about forty miles from the city, and in a dark, inaccessible grotto near Subiaco, he found seclusion and shelter. A neighboring monk supplied him with food let down by a rope. Once the devil broke the rope, but his malice failed by the pious ingenuity of the monk. Upon another occasion his Satanic Majesty took the shape of a beautiful woman, with whose image the youthful recluse had been familiar in Rome, and so worked

upon his senses that he was on the point of abandoning his solitude in search of the beauty that haunted him. But, summoning all his fortitude, he stripped himself of the vestment of skins, which was his only covering, rushed naked amid the thorns and briars which grew around his retreat, and rolled himself among them until he had extinguished the impure flame which devoured him.

After a time, the fame of Benedict became universal, and it was impossible for him to remain inactive. Multitudes gathered around him, and no less than twelve select cloisters were planted in his vicinity. Young patricians from Rome and elsewhere were attracted to these fraternities, among whom was one by the name of Maurus, who ultimately became the successor of Benedict. But with increasing fame came also jealousy of his position and duties. A renewed attempt was made by an envious priest to administer poison to the saint, and, miraculous interpositions having come to his rescue, the same priest had recourse to the diabolical device of sending seven lewd girls into the precincts of the monastery to seduce the monks by their gestures and sports. Benedict determined to depart from a neighborhood so full of danger, and, settling at Monte Casino, an isolated hill near the source of the Liris, began anew, and labored to spread abroad the blessings of ascetic Christianity. He erected two oratories, one to St. John the Baptist, and the other to St. Martin, and around these sacred spots gradually rose the famous monastery which was destined to carry the name of its founder through the Christian world and give its laws to Western monasticism. Benedict survived fourteen years after he had begun this work, his sanctity and influence growing with years; he died standing, after partaking of the holy communion, and was buried by the side of his sister.

The Order which he created survives to-day, and has been regarded as one of the strongest and most effective agents in the spread of Christianity, civilization and learning throughout the world. At one time the Order is said to have had 37,000 monasteries, and included among its branches the Orders of Clugy and Cistercians, numbering among its monks such scholars as Carpentier, Durand, Mabillon, Montfaucon, Rivet, Sainte-Marthe and Tassin, everywhere gaining distinction as literati, jurists, physicians, etc.

Their rules were less severe than those governing Eastern ascetics, imposing implicit obedience to their superiors, to avoid laughter, to live sparely, hold no private property, exercise hospitality and be industrious. To these rules have each succeeding generation subscribed; to these are their modern prototypes, members of the New Melleray Corporation, firmly wedded, and deserving of a high tribute of respect, not only for their artistic diligence and literary undertaking, but also for the material advantages that have accrued to the county by reason of their faithful observance.

Imbued with these principles, and constantly apprehending interference from the opposing forces which carried on the revolution of 1848, a determination to establish a branch of their Order in America took shape at this time and found practical expression. On July 4, 1849, a party of monks, including Father Clement (afterward Bishop Smyth, of Dubuque), Father James (late Bishop of Omaha), Father Bernard, Brothers Ambrose, Timothy and Joseph, with others, landed at New Orleans and made their way up the river to the then sparsely settled State of Iowa, establishing their headquarters, temporarily, at Dubuque.

On the 27th of November, following, sixteen more of the Order made their advent into New Orleans, proceeded on the way of those who had come before, and, on April 23, 1850, the settlement about New Melleray was further

increased by the addition of others. Of those who came in November, six died of cholera while en route from New Orleans to Dubuque.

Immediately the first arrivals reached Dubuque, they were generously received by the people, taken charge of by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loras, and arrangements made to contribute to the success of their undertaking. They did not tarry long in the city, being anxious to begin upon the work to which their lives had been consecrated, and carry out, amid new scenes, the objects which had attained so pre-eminent distinction at home.

The Bishop of the diocese donated for their uses about five hundred acres of land in Vernon Township, within a stone's throw of their present abode. A small frame house, about fifteen feet square, occupied a portion of the ground, and was used as a home by the Order until more commodious quarters could be established. Upon taking possession, five hundred acres more were purchased and added to the estate, and, while a portion of the Order engaged in breaking up the prairie for agricultural purposes, the remainder devoted their moments, when not occupied in religious devotions, in erecting a house, which is still intact, standing directly north of the new abbey. Work on this was prosecuted with diligence, and its completion accomplished in December of the same year. In the mean time, the residence of the Brothers was also used as a church, in which the Word of God was preached to a congregation composed of but four communicants, exclusive of the members of the Order. From this small beginning, the society has built up a large following, gathered from the neighborhood, who convene weekly in the new church for sacred purposes.

The frame abbey was completed, consecrated and taken possession of on Christmas Day, 1849, and, as already stated, in the succeeding spring twenty-three monks came from Ireland and were furnished accommodations.

From this date, for fifteen years thereafter, the brotherhood devoted their hours, when not appropriated to religious observances, in tilling the soil. The prairies were thoroughly "broken up" and rendered mellow for the reception of seeds that have since yielded bountiful returns. The acreage of the domain was fenced and made secure against the approach of trespassers, the fields were adapted to production by cultivation and drainage, stock was purchased, all the equipments of the corporation were procured of the choicest qualities, and labor and skill combined to realize to the founders the greatest complement of perfection attainable.

In the fall of 1850, the Order received another accession to their membership from Ireland, and the small, unpretentious abbey of frame was filled to repletion. From this time until 1855, except those who were accepted as postulants from the neighborhood, there was no increase in the number of members, and, beyond additions made to the abbey, no improvements in the way of buildings were undertaken. The Order was obliged to make haste slowly; there was no revenue, save that derived from the sale of products, and this was comparatively small. The expenses incident to preparing the farm for future operations were heavy; these, coupled with those incurred in the purchase of land, farm implements, stock, etc., exhausted their annual income, and, beyond the additions mentioned, improvements were included among the blessings reserved for the future to develop. In 1861, however, the land was all "broken up," fenced and under cultivation. They had upward of a hundred head of stock, of the more select breeds, and a surplus in the treasury. Thus favored, the Brothers began to consider their necessities, which involved the erection of buildings, the improvement of their estate, and other means of comfort and adornment. After a brief delay, they began, during the same year, the building

of a stable, which was completed in the summer, and stands, to-day, a monument to the skill and material employed in its construction. It is built of frame, on enduring foundations, 300 feet in length by 50 feet wide, and two stories high, with a capacity for 300 head of stock and 1,000 tons of hay.

During the previous year the possibility of erecting a church had been considered, and Brother Mark, a natural mechanic, employed his time in preparing material for the superstructure. But the plan suggested failed of adoption, and this, with other difficulties, decided a postponement of the improvement to a more auspicious time. Thereupon the stone prepared for the church was used in the building of a granary and mill, which stands east of the barn, and, when completed, afforded storage room for 20,000 bushels of grain. These were the first substantial improvements effected.

The congregation which worshiped in the church first occupied as an abbey, materially increased in the interval elapsing from 1850, and, in 1862, had become so numerous as to require more commodious quarters. With a view to accommodate worshipers, a church was erected during the summer of the latter year, and still fulfills its object. It was constructed under the supervision of the Brothers, the labor being performed by men hired for that purpose. The edifice fronts on the road connecting the Cascade pikes, is 60x35, a small belfry surmounting the front portion, and was completed and furnished at a cost of about $1,200.

During the latter years of the war, the brotherhood made large sums by the sale of cattle, and at its close the profits therefrom amounted to not less than $150,000.

The money thus acquired was husbanded for the purpose of building an abbey, and, in 1867, preparations with that object in view were set on foot. Some delay was experienced pending the consideration of plans furnished by John Mullany, an architect, who had a brother in the Order, and it was not until March 8, 1868, that ground was broken and work actually commenced. The general plan decided upon was for the erection of four large stone buildings, inclosed in a hollow square; the buildings east and west to be 212 feet long by 28 feet wide and 30 feet high, those north and south 100 feet in length, exclusive of contemplated extensions. The work on the former structure was continued unceasingly during the year, and, in 1869, completed and roofed. It is built of stone, procured from quarries on the ground, with ornamental caps, corners and sills. The style of architecture is Gothic of the thirteenth century, massive even in its ornaments, and by far the most expensive religious structure in America.

This building contains a refectory, dormitory, storerooms, guest chambers, etc., the east end being appropriated to a library and wardrobe. The dormitory is supplied with inclosed couches for the brethren, furnished with a straw mattress and pillow, and kept warm with blankets, there being no sheets used. The guest chambers, however, are handsomely furnished and fitted with every convenience.

The east wing contains the chapter-room and chapel. This latter is 80x28 and 32 feet high, handsomely but plainly furnished, and will be used as a church until the completion of that now in contemplation. The chapel contains the altar, flanking which are two rows of stalls for postulants and choristers, to the right and left of whom sit the abbots and priors. In the same building is located the sacristy, containing the vestments and wardrobe used upon holy days, and an arcaded ambulatory, or cloister, runs around the inner court of the buildings, for study and meditation. The entire premises are heated by

steam and supplied with water, a reservoir being located in a tower on the north wing, from which it is distributed over the house and grounds.

The gardens contain several acres east of the abbey, and are tastefully laid out, containing every variety of flowers, trees, plants, etc., the walks being entirely roofed over with evergreens, through the dense foliage of which a ray of light can scarcely penetrate. The Order has communities also at Youngstown Penn, and in Nelson County, Ky., each of which is governed by a mitered Abbot.

The lives of the inmates are devoted to religion, to the suppression of possession, to virtue and to labor. They practice self-denial in eating and drinking, and whenever the signal is given by the ringing of a bell, no matter where they are or upon what they may be employed, they fall upon their knees and engage in prayer. Their diet is vegetables save when sick, drinking neither milk, spirits nor wine, and tea or coffee but once a day. They rise at 2 o'clock in the morning on ferial days, 1 o'clock on Sundays, and at midnight on festival days. From these hours until 6 o'clock the lay brothers remain in the chapel, the choristers until 8 o'clock, when they receive a collation of the simplest character and proceed to the discharge of their several duties. A schedule of names hangs upon the walls of the monastery, assigning the duty of each for one week. To say more would be an unnecessary and ungenerous intrusion upon the lives of these pious men, who, centuries after the death of the founders of their Order, are faithful to the offices and principles by them inculcated.

To become a Brother does not necessitate prior communion with the Catholic Church. Any one of respectable character is received. The probationary term of postulants is not defined by any special period of time, though one is obliged to remain within the jurisdiction of the corporation two years before making simple vows. At the expiration of five years, solemn vows of the Order are administered, from which no one but the Pope can dispense the novitiate from his self-imposed obligation. At the close of six months' probation the applicant is furnished with the religious robe, consisting of a scapula and cowl of light-colored material for choristers, the lay members being attired in robe, scapula and cowl of black woolen cloth of the coarser quality. An average of about seven applicants are received annually, the major portion of whom remain.

Melleray Corporation is a comparatively new feature of religious life to America, and must be seen to be appreciated at its true value. The lives of the Brothers are characterized by a simplicity and freedom from worldly thoughts, that is indescribable. The influence exerted is wide-spread, pronounced and beneficial, entailing inestimable good, not only upon those directly interested, but upon the country at large. To exemplify a perfect life is the end sought; religious faith and example, industry and discipline, the means employed. That these means have been exerted successfully, is clearly apparent in the high degree of perfection reached, not only in spiritual, but temporal affairs. Here are representatives of various nationalities united for one purpose, working to one ultimatum, harmoniously, perseveringly, and leaving behind them, when the sandal and cowl are put off for the shroud and coffin, pleasant memories of the good they have accomplished among the more worldly children of men.

The abbey is far from complete, though $150,000 has been expended in its construction to date. But the day is coming when the finishing touches will be perfected, and its consecration celebrated in masses of power and melody.

In addition to the improvements mentioned, the Order hold title to a total of 2,695 acres of arable ground, in the highest state of cultivation. Of these 1,800 acres are in the immediate vicinity of the abbey, 400 acres of which are in timber, the balance cleared. The remaining tracts are located in Table Mound, Iowa and Liberty Townships.

The corporation is governed by a mitred Abbot, assisted by subordinates, and now contains eighty-six members of the Order. The first to direct the destinies of the brotherhood was Father Francis Welch, who was followed by Father Clement Smyth, dying while Bishop of the diocese of Dubuque; Father James O'Gorman, afterward Bishop of Kansas and Nebraska, also deceased, and Father Ephriam McDonnall, the present incumbent, up to the date of whose appointment the house was subject to the Mother House in Ireland. The present Prior is Father Bernard, with Father David Sub-Prior; Father Alberic, Procurator and Treasurer; Father John Baptist, Librarian, and Father Columbian, Sacristan. In addition to these, the following priests are included among the members: Fathers David, Stanislaus, Andrew, Garrard, Malachy, Ripal, Augustin, Fidelis, Joseph and Michael.

Since coming to this country, about twenty-five of the brethren have died, the last being Brother John B. Murphy, whose death occurred in Chicago, on the 18th of February, 1880. The dead are interred in a cemetery adjoining the frame church above mentioned.

The value of the property of the corporation is estimated at upward of $500,000.

ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

Zion Reformed Church is located on Sec. 16, Cascade Township, four miles southeast of Worthington, and five miles northwest of Cascade. The first service by this denomination was held here May 25, 1853, by Rev. F. C. Bauman, in the Spring Valley Schoolhouse. No stated meetings for worship were held after this until August, 1863, from which time onward regular services were held in the above-named schoolhouse, by Rev. Bauman, who, on May 27, 1865, effected the organization of a church society with a membership numbering twenty-three, viz.: R. S. Long, Elizabeth R. Long, Mary E. McGee, Washington Zarr, Jared Ritter, Margaret Ritter, Christopher Boyer, Henry Boyer, Sarah Boyer, Margaret Macomber, Elizabeth Kissinger, Edward F. Kearney, Annie J. Kearney, A. J. Kearney, Thomas M. Randolph, Lucy Randolph, Rebecca Freese, John Kissinger, Elizabeth Kissinger, Joseph Cook, Elizabeth Boyer and Abram Kissinger.

W. Zarr was elected Elder; F. M. Randolph, Deacon. A building committee was appointed, consisting of A. Kissinger, A. Ritter and W. Zarr.

The corner-stone of the church was laid with appropriate services September 29, 1867. The building was pushed forward to completion, and dedicated October 4, 1868, Rev. J. Riale preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The cost of the church was about $2,000. It is a fine brick structure, 30x40 feet in size. The interior furnishing is plain, yet in neat taste, and well adapted for the comfort and convenience of the attending congregation. The church has a seating capacity of about 200, the seats being two rows of pews in the center and one row on each side, access to all the seats being furnished by the two side aisles. The pulpit is supplied with an elegant velvet-covered desk, with a lamp-stand on either side for use in evening services. The choir seats are found on a raised platform in the rear of the central pews.

(DECEASED.)
DUBUQUE.

The present membership is about thirty, many additions having been made since the church organization, and the society has sustained several losses by death or removal.

Having been in existence long enough to become happily united as a harmonious working body, the society is now in a prosperous condition, and may with reason anticipate a continuance of that desirable state of affairs for the future.

The Pastors have been Rev. F. C. Bauman, Rev. George Rettig and Rev. J. A. Smith, the Pastor since 1877. While these are the only ones who have exercised the pastorate for any great length of time, great benefits were derived by the church from the earnest and self-sacrificing efforts of Rev. J. H. Bouser, who, by a series of meetings held in March, 1877, infused new life into the organization, and gave to the church membership more numerous accessions than at any other one period of its history.

The present church officers are: Pastor, Rev. J. A. Smith; Elders, A. J. Kearney and Jared Ritter; Deacons, D. S. Long and Benjamin Boyer; Trustees, A. J. Kearney and B. Boyer.

JOHN'S CREEK M. E. CHURCH.

John's Creek M. E. Church is a neat frame building, size 30x40 feet, in Section 2, near the north line of Cascade Township. It was raised and inclosed in 1860, and finished during the following spring, being dedicated in June, 1861. The framework was done by Newell Austin, of Cascade; the inside and finishing work by Henry Taggart, assisted by Chauncey Bryan and others. Estimated cost of church, $400. The leading members at the time of the church erection were William Preston and wife, William Redmond and wife, Joseph Pate and wife, Richard Baker and wife, William Morgan and wife, Thomas Baker, William Ganfield and wife, and Mrs. H. Rogers. The church belongs to Farley Circuit, of which the present Pastor is Rev. George W. Rogers.

PLEASANT GROVE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Pleasant Grove Catholic Church, four miles south of Epworth, and about seven miles southeast of Farley, is beautifully located on a height overlooking Whitewater Creek. It is in the heart of a fertile tract of country, and surrounded by thickly studded groves, which shade it from the scorching summer's sun and shelter it from the winter's piercing blast.

The Catholics in this district, who had previously formed part of the surrounding congregations of Mellary, Farley, Garry Owen and Cascade, having increased very much in numbers, and having made for themselves comfortable homes, united about the year 1874, and began to build the Pleasant Grove Church; and from that time they became an independent congregation. While their church edifice was being erected, under the supervision of Father Hawe, the congregation, composed of about thirty families, assembled on Sundays at the old residence of E. H. Horsefield, to assist at the sacrifice of the altar. The church building which this small congregation commenced in the latter part of the summer of 1874, was speedily finished, and, by Christmas of the same year, was opened for divine service. It is a frame building, 30x60 feet, and cost $3,500. For neatness and for taste displayed in its interior, though simple, it is not surpassed by any in the county. At first sight it elicits the admiration of all who view it. Father Hawe was here for about one and a half

years; succeeded by Father Maher, who was here about the same length of time. He was succeeded by Father O'Donnell, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, studied at Carlow College, was ordained June, 1877, and died April 2, 1879, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He was buried in Cascade. He was succeeded by Father Comerford, April 13, 1879. Connected with this mission is Epworth, where a church has been commenced; foundation laid November 9, 1879, and to be completed as early as practicable. Estimated cost, $5,000. The erection of this church is under the sole direction and care of Father Comerford, who gathers, by donation from favorably disposed parties, the needed funds to prosecute the enterprise. The earnest work of the talented leader of this mission is inspired by faith in the future of his church in this locality, there being, at the time of the building of this valuable addition to the church edifices of Epworth only three Catholic families in the place.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

St. Joseph's Convent, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity, located on Section 33, Table Mound Township, was founded in 1843, by Very Rev. Father Donohue, from Philadelphia. The colony, numbering five, had come to Philadelphia from Ireland, in 1833, and remained there ten years, the colony numbering nineteen when they came here in 1843.

The first building erected here soon after their coming, was subsequently destroyed by fire. The first structure erected afterward was the large rock building, devoted to educational purposes. The size of this building is about 80x50 feet, three stories high. Besides that, the priest's residence, and numerous other buildings have been added at different times as needed. The three hundred acres of ground on which the buildings are erected is most nicely located, and, in its beautifully rolling surface, relieved by numerous native trees, nature has done much to make a lovely situation as a home for the Order.

The membership, from the original number of nineteen, has increased to about four hundred at the present time. In the earlier years of the Order here the education of youth was attended to directly within the institution. Of late years, this is done in branch houses of the Order located in Dubuque, Lyons, Clinton, Davenport, Burlington, Fort Des Moines, Iowa City, McGregor, Chicago, Elgin, etc., etc., the teachers for all these branch institutions being supplied from this Mother House, which, it will thus be seen, exerts a wide-spread educational influence over the West and Northwest. The thorough work done here insures an excellent quality of instruction throughout all the branch houses. At the head of this institution is Mother Superior Clark, who has occupied that place from the founding of the convent.

On the death of Father Donahue, which occurred in 1869, he was succeeded by Rev. Father Hattenberger, who has most ably filled the position of Spiritual Director from that time to the present.

PRAIRIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prairie Presbyterian Church, Section 11, Washington Township, is a frame structure 30x40 feet in size; erected in 1863, at a cost of about $900. The original members were: John Frew, Aliza A. Frew, Jessie Peirsen, May Peirson, Alexander Foster, Margaret Foster, Joseph McGregor, Margaret McGregor, Robert Kennedy, Catharine Kennedy, Thomas McCurdy, Martha

McCurdy, Lucinda VanKirk, Jane A. Mathers, C. Denlinger and Anna Denlinger. The organization of the church society was effected May 19, 1855, by Rev. A. H. Kerr and Rev. J. B. Hadden. The Pastors have been Rev. Jerome Allen, Rev. John B. Vawter, Rev. Merritt Harmon, Rev. George F. Le Clere, Jr., Rev. Gay and Rev. Lyons, whose pastoral connection with the church ended with the close of the year 1879. The present membership is thirty-six. The church is in a prosperous condition, and expects soon to have with them another settled Pastor, so that regular services will be held regularly as heretofore.

SPRING VALLEY MILLS.

"Spring Valley Mills"—Section 26, Cascade Township, F.G. Meyer, proprietor; John D. Shaffer, miller—is a first-class mill, 36x48 feet in size, three stories high above the basement story, built in 1870; started into operation in 1871, and has been running constantly since. Has two run of buhrs, with a capacity of 250 bushels a day. Is moved by a Grow turbine waterwheel. Does both custom work and merchants' work. Has the "new process" works, and, owing to the superior quality of flour manufactured, the mill has a wide range of trade, extending to Monticello, Worthington, Farley, Cascade, etc. The mill has all the late labor-saving methods of handling grain by improved weigh-scales, elevators, etc. The mill occupies one of the finest natural sites to be found anywhere, and no pains have been spared to improve the natural advantages. It has long been occupied by similar structures. A fine paper-mill occupied the location from 1861 to 1869, then destroyed by fire. Before that, a saw-mill had for many years been located at the same place.

SQUIRES' MILLS.

Squires' Mills—Section 35, Iowa Township, two miles north of Epworth, S. F. Squires, proprietor; J. D. Burrell, miller—was built about 1855, by John Bruner, and operated by himself and sons until 1869, then purchased by Metcalf and Squires. The present proprietor bought out the interest of his partner in March, 1873, and has conducted the business ever since. The mill does both merchant and custom work, making a specialty of the latter. The size of the mill is 36x56 feet, two-and-a-half stories high above the basement. Is moved by water power, using the Grow & Tyler latest-improved convex turbine wheel. Has two run of buhrs, and, by using only one of these, has a capacity for grinding about one hundred bushels of wheat a day, or twice that amount of feed. Owing to a superior quality of work, the mill has a range of trade covering an extensive scope of country, reaching, in many cases, past the territory of other mills. The amount of custom work is limited only by the capacity of the mill, which has an unqualifiedly first-class reputation for doing a very superior grade of work.

BOTSFORD MILLS.

Botsford Mills, Section 35, Iowa Township, two miles north of Epworth, was originally known as the Bruner Mill. Was erected by John Bruner in 1864, and operated by him until 1870. It was then bought by Abel Botsford, father of the present proprietor, A. M. Botsford, who has owned and operated the mill since the death of his father, in September, 1872. The mill is

two stories high above the basement; is 40x50 feet in size; has two run of buhrs. Capacity, 200 bushels a day. Is a water mill; machinery moved by a Grow & Tyler wheel. The construction of the mill is first-class in every particular, the original ideas of the owner, a number-one practical miller, being embodied in the construction and management of his mill. The mill has a very fair range of trade, doing both custom and merchant work—principally the former.

SOUTH DUBUQUE MILLS.

South Dubuque Mills located in Rockdale, and formerly known as the Rockdale Mills. The first mill on this site was a log structure, built by Thomas Lowis, some time previous to 1834. The mill was operated by him till 1838, then purchased by Pratt, Manson, Waters & Bell, each buying a one-fourth interest. This mill was soon after replaced by a frame building, 30x60 feet in size, four stories high, and operated by the above firm for a few years, Mr. Bell then disposing of his interest to Pratt & Manson, who carried on the business up to 1868, when Adam Twaites bought Manson's interest. In the same year Twaites sold his three-eighths interest to Meyer & Deggendorf for $13,500. Shortly after, Twait bought Pratt's interest (after Pratt's decease) at auction, for $11,000. About this time, Thomas Watters bought half the interest of his father's estate, i. e., one-eighth the mill, for $4,200. It was then operated under the firm name of Twaites & Co., until 1875, when A. W. Hosford purchased Adam Twaites' interest for the sum of $9,000, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Hosford & Waters until 1879. Soon after Hosford's entering the firm the centennial flood (4th of July, 1876) swept away the town with the exception of the mill, the only building left on the flat, damaging the mill to the extent of about $3,000, and causing the loss of thirty-nine lives. The last of December, 1878, the mill, together with the stock that it contained, was destroyed by fire. After this the interest owned by Meyer and Deggendorf and by Thomas Watters' estate, was purchased by Thomas Watters, Jr., making him a five-eighth interest. It was then rebuilt, the name changed to South Dubuque Mills, and has since been in continuously active operation. It is a substantial stone structure, three stories high, with mansard roof, leaving a good attic. The motive power is furnished by four Grow & Tyler turbine wheels. Each of the three run of buhrs is furnished with a wheel by itself; the fourth wheel runs the machinery, so that each part of the mill is independent of the others. The mill is, in all its appointments, probably much the finest establishment of the kind in the county; is connected with Dubuque by telephone, so that it has every facility for receiving as well as for executing orders; and the energetic firm of Watters & Hosford will certainly add to their machinery whatever science may discover or skill may produce, that will in any way enhance the very high reputation of the South Dubuque Mills, now under their charge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....company or county	I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry
dlr.....dealer	P. O.....Post Office
I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....Section
I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....street

DUBUQUE.

HON. S. P. ADAMS, attorney and counselor at law, corner Main and Sixth streets, Dubuque. Is a native of Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass.; Feb. 5, 1817, when only 2 years of age, his parents removed to Maine, where he remained ten years; in 1835, when 18 years of age, he went to Waltham, Mass., to learn the machinist's trade, at which he worked, with the exception of about two years spent at school and in the study of medicine, until 1842, when he went to Lowell, Mass.; there he worked at his trade and studied medicine, and later, attended medical lectures in Boston, Brunswick, Me., and Pittsfield, Mass., graduating at the last-named place in 1845; having turned his attention from the medical profession, he began the study of law in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex Co. in 1849. Mr. Adams represented Lowell in the State Legislature in 1845, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and of the Legislature in 1857; in the early part of that year, he resigned the office of Representative and came west to Iowa, and located in Dubuque, and continued the practice of law until he was appointed Provost Marshal for the Third Congressional District of the State with rank of captain of cavalry; he held his position until the close of the war; in 1866, he was appointed on a commission to lay out a reservation for a band of Chippewa Indians, 215 miles north of St. Paul, Minn.; since that time, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Dubuque; during the last six years as attorney of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroads. Mr. Adams has been twice married; in 1844, to Miss L. E. Stetson, of Scituate, Mass., and in 1853, to Miss D. R. Taylor, of Lowell, Mass.

HON. AUSTIN ADAMS, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Dubuque; is a native of Vermont, and was born at Andover, Windsor Co., May 24, 1826; his parents were both natives of New England; he commenced life as a farmer boy, being trained to habits of economy and industry, qualities which have been invaluable to him in all his subsequent life. After closing his studies in the common schools, he, in his 14th year, entered Black River Academy to complete his preparatory studies, and, in his 19th year, entered the Sophomore Class of Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., from which he graduated. Being of a studious disposition, his taste inclined to the legal profession, and his desire for it was increased by frequently attending the courts and listening to the arguments of the advocates. After leaving college, he accepted the situation of Principal of the Academy at West Randolph, Vt., employing his leisure time in studying law. He afterward attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to practice at Windsor, Vt., in January, 1854, being examined by the Hon. Jacob Collamer, since United States Senator, and, before that time, Postmaster General in Taylor's Cabinet. After his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with ex-

Gov. Coolidge for a short time. The State of Iowa being fast settled up, in the fall of 1854, he joined the western tide of emigration, and located in Dubuque, and determined to make it his future home. He engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon became one of the leading members of the bar in this State. In October, 1875, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa for a term of six years. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party, but has taken no active interest more than to perform his duties as a citizen. He has been for some years Regent of the State University of Iowa, and in his own city was, for a time, President of the Board of Education. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Newberry, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Newberry, a Presbyterian clergyman.

GEORGE HENRY ADE, of the firm of Ruegamer & Ade, butchers and dealers in fresh and salted meats, No. 1216 Iowa street, Dubuque; was born in the city of London, England, Feb. 14, 1830; he grew up and served apprentice at butchering business, for which his father paid £70 for him to learn the trade; he used to serve the Queen's residence, Buckingham Palace, with meat, and he also served the Duke of Wellington, he remembers distinctly of doing so when a meeting of the Emperors was held there; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque Co., and, after a brief experience in farming for six weeks, he began working at his trade in Dubuque, and the following year, 1856, he went into partnership with his present partner, John Ruegamer, and they have carried on the business for twenty-four years, and are one of the oldest firms in the city without change. Mr. Ade has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Annie Court, a native of Somersetshire, England; she died in 1867, leaving one son—Charlie; his present wife was Miss Emma Court, also a native of Somersetshire, England; they have one son—Harry.

E. W. ALBEE, proprietor of the Fairbanks Bakery, No. 139 to 145 Second street, Dubuque; is a native of the State of Massachusetts, and came west to Iowa in 1857, and located in Dubuque; he bought an interest in the Fairbanks Bakery in 1870, the firm being J. E. Fairbanks & Co., which continued for eight years, and since then Mr. Albee has continued the business and has built up the largest bakery trade that is done in the city, employing eighteen hands, men and boys; he manufactures all kinds of crackers and sweet machine goods; he ships his goods as far west as Yankton, and up and down the river from Clinton to Stillwater, Minn., and his trade is constantly increasing; during the war, he enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., Co. A. Mr. Albee was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary P. Provoost, a native of Connecticut, and daughter of B. B. Provoost, of this city. They have two children—one son, Frank Stewart, and one daughter, Grace.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, dealer in fresh and salted meats, No 111 Julien avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Saukville, Ozaukee Co., Nov. 21, 1857; he grew up and attended school there, and came to Dubuque in 1879, and engaged in his present business, and is building up a nice trade.

N. L. ALDEN, proprietor of the Key City Spice Mills, No. 254 to 258 Fourth street, Dubuque; is a native of East Stoughton, Norfolk Co., Mass.; was born June 13, 1828; he came west to Iowa and located in Dubuque in July, 1856; he engaged in the boot and shoe business and continued for a number of years; in 1872, he bought the Key City Spice Mills, which were established some years previous; he has built up a good trade; he manufactures for both the jobbing and retail trade, and the goods manufactured by him have a standard reputation. Mr. Alden has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Mercy J. Andrews, from Massachusetts, she died April 13, 1873, leaving five children; he married his present wife, Mrs. Abbie M. Orcutt, in August, 1874.

W. P. ALLEN, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, paints and oils, 256 Main street; is a native of Mason Co., Ky., and was born Sept. 18, 1824; in 1837, his father went to St. Louis when he was 12 years of age; he grew up to manhood there and learned the printing business; in 1844, he came to Dubuque and engaged in mining; in the winter of 1845–46 he went

to St. Louis, on the 9th of December he crossed the river here in the stage on the ice, and when he got to St. Louis, the river was frozen there, and he crossed on the ice; in the fall of 1847 he returned to Dubuque and located permanently; in the spring of 1848 he entered the store of Dr. Mason as clerk, and was with him until the spring of 1851, when he engaged in the drug business for himself, and has continued that business since then in the same block in which he is now located; he has carried on the business over twenty-eight years, a longer time than any druggist in Dubuque. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Baird, a native of Kentucky; they have one daughter—Mary Louise, now Mrs. Morris A. Hayward, living in Springfield, Ohio.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, Dubuque. William Boyd Allison, a native of Ohio, was born in Perry, Wayne Co., on the 2d of March, 1829, his parents being John and Margaret (Williams) Allison. His youth was spent in aiding his father to cultivate a farm, and in attending a common school a few months each year; his early manhood was devoted to studies in Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. He commenced studying law in Wooster, in the latter State, in 1850, and was admitted at the Wayne county bar two years later; he practiced awhile in Ashland, Ohio, and, in 1857, moved to Dubuque, Iowa, which has since been his home. Mr. Allison applied himself closely to his profession, and built up a large practice in a very short time. He immediately identified himself with every local enterprise tending to further the interest of Dubuque and the State, and became, almost from the start, a leader in more than one important movement. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, Mr. Allison was appointed on the staff of Gov. Kirkwood as one of his aids, and acted with great efficiency until 1862, when he was elected to Congress; thrice he was re-elected, serving, in all, eight years in the Lower House. He entered Congress in the darkest hours of our political history since independence was gained; rigorously supported every measure for suppressing the rebellion, and took advaneed ground on the methods for accomplishing that end; he was one of the hopeful members of that body, and believed the rebellion would be crushed out. During the first two years he was a member of Congress, he introduced a bill for improving the navigation of the Mississippi, and had the happiness of seeing the measure succeed, he being one of its ablest and most earnest supporters. It was through his influence that the land grant was secured for the railroad leading westward from McGregor, Iowa. While in Congress, he voted for all the Constitutional Amendments, and earnestly supported every Republican measure, such as the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedman's Bureau Bill. During the last six years that he was in the Lower House, he was on the Committee of Ways and Means, and showed, by his efficiency, the wisdom of the selection. He did himself much credit, and rose higher and higher at the close of each session; his speeches were prepared with much care, have great logical strength, and some of them have been much sought for and widely circulated. On leaving Washington, in March, 1871, Mr. Allison returned to his home in Iowa, and aided in pushing on several enterprises of great local importance. But the people of Iowa were not done with his services. In January, 1872, he was elected to the United States Senate, succeeding Hon. James Harlan. In 1878, he was again elected to the United States Senate. In the Upper House, he has proved himself an indefatigable worker on the Committees on Appropriations, Pensions, Indian Affairs and Library. In the summer of 1875, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the sale of the Black Hills, but the attempts at negotiation were a failure. Mr. Allison has always acted with the Republican party, and in Iowa has been one of its leaders; he attends the Presbyterian Church. On the 5th of June, 1873, he married Miss Mary Nealley, of Burlington, Iowa.

JACOB ALTHAUSER, cooper, 2316 Couler avenue, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 29, 1833; he came to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque the same year; he learned his trade here; he engaged in business in 1860, and has carried on the business since then; he is a member of the order of I. O. O. F.

In 1860, he married Miss Margaret Jones, from Schleswig, Germany; they have six children—Mary, Charlie, Jacob, Emerine, Maggie, Helen.

J. C. ALTHAUSER, dealer in confectionery, toys and fancy goods, No. 844 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque in 1855; he grew up and attended school here, and, after reaching manhood, he engaged in his present business, and is building up a nice trade. Mr. Althauser is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

THEODORE ALTMAN, proprietor of Harmony Hall Hotel, corner of Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and was born Aug. 13, 1832; he emigrated to America, in 1857, and came to Dubuque the same year; in 1866, he bought his present hotel, Harmony Hall, which for a long time was one of the prominent buildings in that part of the city. Mr. Altman was the first man to start the *Luxemburg Gazette* and the Iowa newspapers; he holds the office of city Alderman. In 1859, he was married to Miss Mary Stock, a native of Luxemburg, Germany; they have four children, two sons and two daughters—Frank, clerk in the office of P. Kiene & Son; Peter, Lucy, Mary.

H. M. ANDRES, manufacturer of fine cigars, and dealer in all kinds of tobacco pipes, etc., No. 724 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Schleswig-Holstein March 23, 1833; he grew up and learned his business there and came to America in 1851; he came west to Iowa, and located in Dubuque Dec. 1, 1857, and began working at his trade; he engaged in business for himself in 1862, and has carried on the business since then in the same location, and has established a good trade. During the war, he was in the service, and was a member of the St. Charles (Mo.) battalion. In May, 1860, he married Miss Sophia Beck, a native of Wurtemburg Germany; they have seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mr. Andres is a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and also a member of the Order of Foresters.

WILLIAM ANDREW, of the firm of Andrew, Treadway & Sons, wholesale dealers in heavy and shelf hardware, Nos. 484 and 488 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Scotland, and was born Nov. 20, 1820; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1842, and came to Dubuque in 1846; in 1849, he went to California and returned in 1852, and bought the lot and built the store they now occupy; the following year, in the fall of 1853, he associated with him his present partner, Mr. Treadway, and the house of Andrew & Treadway was then established, and has continued for over a quarter of a century; in addition to their large double store, which is crowded with goods, they have a large warehouse, fronting on Iowa street, which is packed full of iron and heavy hardware, and carriage timber, in packages for their jobbing trade; they probably carry the heaviest stock in the city, and are required to do so in order to meet the demands of their extensive trade. Mr. Andrew has been connected with the Commercial National Bank, as stockholder and Director, since its organization. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia W. Hamilton, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Rev. Hiram Hamilton; they have four sons and four daughters.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, manufacturer of carriages, buggies and sleighs, corner of Jones and Locust streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1853; he finished learning his trade in New York, and came to Dubuque November, 1854; he held the position of foreman for Mr. A. A. Cooper, the extensive wagon manufacturer, for a number of years; in May, 1865, he engaged in business for himself on Third street, and carried on the business there for ten years; then he built his present large factory. When he began he had very little, but he has built up a good business; he manufactures spring wagons, carriage and buggy work, and owes his success to his own efforts.

S. A. ATHERTON, manager of the Key City Barrel Co., Iowa street, between Second and Third streets, Dubuque; is a native of Orleans Co., Vt., and was born Sept. 4, 1839; he grew up to manhood there; when the war broke out, he enlisted

Co. A, 2d N. H. V. I.; he was in the first battle of Bull Run and Williamsburg. He remained in the service about two years, then returned, and, in 1865, was united in marriage, in Vermont, to Miss Helen L. Everest; the following year, he came West to Dubuque, and reached here June 19, 1866; in 1868, he engaged in coopering business. The present company was organized in March, 1878; they do a very large business, employing from fifty to one hundred men, with a capacity for manufacturing 2,000 barrels per week; they have two stave factories, one here and one in Wisconsin, where they make their own barrel staves. Mr. Atherton is conneeted with the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and the Order of Workmen.

M. BAAL, cigar-maker, 1355 Iowa street, Dubuque; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1843; his parents came West to Iowa in 1852, and settled in Dubuque Co.; he grew up in this county; during the war he enlisted in Co. E, 21st I. V. I.; he was in five battles, and was severely wounded at Vicksburg; he learned his trade in Dubuque, and began business for himself in 1876. He married Miss Mary Hoerner, daughter of Andrew Hoerner, of Dubuque, in October, 1873; they have two sons—Alvin Fred and John Andrew.

JOHN BAEHLER, of the firm of Stahlman, Reed & Co., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, 640 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland and was born Dec. 16, 1845; his parents came to America in 1854, they came to Dubuque the same year and located in Swiss Valley, Table Mound Township; he grew up here; when 15 years of age, he entered the store of John Klein, and was with him nine years; in 1874, he entered their present store as clerk, and in 1879, he became one of the firm of Stahlman, Reed & Co.; they transact the largest retail grocery business in Dubuque. Mr. Baehler was united in marriage in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1874, to Miss Rebecca Long, a native of Indiana; they have two children—Nettie and Fannie. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and to the United Workmen.

J. BALE, gas and steam fitter, corner Eighth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born at Barnstable, Devonshire, Aug. 26, 1813; he came to the United States in 1851; his eldest son was an architect and came to Dubuque to draw the plans for the St. Cloud Hotel, and, through his influence, his father came here in 1856; he has been engaged in bell hanging, gas and steam fitting. In 1837, Mr. Bale was united in marriage to Miss Mary Galliford, a native of Barnstable, Devonshire, England, and was born Feb. 18, 1813; they have seven children—Albert G., now Pastor of Congregational Church at Melrose, near Boston, Mass.; John J.; Edward E., during the war enlisted when only 16 years of age, and came home Captain of his company; Lionel, express messenger; Eliza A., Mary E.; Emily R., now Mrs. H. D. Smalley, of Des Moines; she is a graduate of Iowa College, and was engaged in teaching, and was Principal of the High School at Waverly, Iowa.

JOHN M. BALLOU, attorney at law.

GEORGE BARNARD, proprietor of the Key City House, corner Main and Third street, Dubuque; is a native of Rochester, N. Y.; he grew up to manhood there and at Niagara, where he lived for twenty years; he was connected with the New York Central Railroad for a number of years, and was connected with the Customs Department of the Government for five years, at Suspension Bridge; he came to Dubuque in 1874, and became associated with his brother in the hotel business, the Lorimer House, and continued there until October, 1879, when he opened the Key City House. In 1870, Mr. Barnard was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sage, from Lockport, N. Y.; they have three children.

WILLIAM BARNARD, proprietor of the Lorimer House, cor. Julian avenue and Bluff street; is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born Oct. 28, 1818; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1856; he has been connected with the Lorimer House since 1861; it is one of the largest and best hotels in the State, and is deservedly popular with the traveling community. Mr. Barnard was united in marriage to Miss Lydia P. Houghton, from Avon Springs, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1848.

HENRY J. BAULE, dealer in groceries and provisions, 822 Main street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, May 25, 1840; his parents emigrated to America and came to Dubuque in 1842; they both died the same year. He grew up to manhood here. After the war broke out he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., Co. C, and was in the service three years; he was in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River and the charge on Vicksburg, and in other battles and skirmishes. After the war he returned, and, in 1868, he engaged in his present business, and has built up a good trade; Mr. Baule had nothing when he began and owes his success to his own efforts. He married Miss Mary Michael, a native of France, Jan. 1, 1867; they have six children—Annie, Henry, Florence, Frank, Andrew and Edward.

C. BAYLIES, President of Baylies' Commercial College, corner of Seventh and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and was born Aug. 18, 1839. His father, Gen. John Baylies, was one of the most influential men in that section, and noted for his interest in educational matters. In 1854, Gen. Baylies, with others, came West with the intention of founding a settlement, and he became one of the founders of the beautiful and enterprising town of Highland, twenty-five miles northeast of St. Joseph, Mo., and his family moved there three years later. Highland University, now a flourishing institution, owes its existence to Gen. Baylies more than to any other man. The school-days of C. Baylies were ended there. He served in the early months of the late war as an officer of the Kansas militia. After leaving the service he decided to engage in business, and, as a preparatory step, he came to Dubuque in 1862, and entered Baylies Commercial College, then conducted by his cousin, A. Baylies, the founder. A few months later he became an assistant in that school, and, in 1863, became partner. His cousin died in Boston a few months later, on the 2d of August, 1863, since which time Prof. Baylies has been the sole manager of the institution known as Baylies Commercial School, founded in 1858, and incorporated in 1859; it is the oldest school of the kind in Iowa; since 1863, under its present management the institution has gained rapidly in character, influence and patronage.

JAMES BEACH, of the firm of Pleins & Beach, soap and candle manufacturers, corner of Dodge and Bluff streets, Dubuque; is a native of Dover, New Hampshire, and was born July 26, 1835; when 12 years of age he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he grew up to manhood; in 1856, he came to Chicago, and the following year came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque; he engaged in his present business with Mr. Pleins, and the firm of Pleins & Beach have carried on the business for twenty-three years, and have built up a large trade; they are the oldest firm without change, except one in the city. Mr. Beach has held the office of City Alderman. Mr. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Barr, from Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1873; they have three children—George, Edward and Charles.

M. H. BEACH, attorney at law, cor. Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born May 22, 1828; he grew up and received his preparatory education there, and entered Hamilton College and graduated in 1853; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in the spring of 1856, and was admitted to the bar the same year; he engaged in the practice of law, and is one of the oldest attorneys in the profession here; during the war, he enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. A; he has served as a member of the Board of Education for several years. In December, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss H. M. Hoskins, from Seneca Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Lansing H., who is a cadet at West Point; Harry L. and Woolsey E.

W. J. BEATTY, dealer in confectionery and ice-cream, No. 155 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Philadelphia, and was born Aug. 21, 1852; his parents came to Iowa in 1856, and settled near Cascade; he grew up to manhood there; he came to Dubuque in 1873, and entered a store as clerk; in 1879, he engaged in his present business.

NICK BECK, of the firm of Beck Bros., dealers in wines and liquors, corner of Tenth and Jackson streets; is a native of Germany, and was born in Luxemburg Oct. 5, 1883; grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1857, and arrived in

Dubuque June 6 of the same year; he has been engaged in business here since 1864. In 1874, he went to Germany on a visit and returned in 1875. William Beck, of the firm of Beek Bros., was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Dec. 8, 1835; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1857, and to Dubuque the same year; he has been engaged in business here since 1859.

HENRY BECKER, dealer in groceries and provisions; No. 123 Locust street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 12, 1842; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1870; he lived in Cincinnati and in the State of Ohio about seven years. While living there he married Miss Amelia Runck, a native of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1872. In 1877 they came to Dubuque, and he engaged in his present business, and is building up a good trade.

C. W. BELDEN, physician and surgeon, Main street; is a native of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born April 2, 1802; he grew up and received his education in that State; he studied medicine in Onondaga Co., and graduated at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., in 1835; after graduating he began the practice of medicine in Genesee Co.; in 1855, he came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has continued since then, a period of over twenty-four years. He was one of the Board of Examining Surgeons for the army during the war; he has held the office of President of the School Board, and was connected with the Board for many years; he is one of the Board of Examiners for Pensions. In 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Cummings, from Warsaw, N. Y.; they have five children—two sons and three daughters.

JOHN BELL, contractor and builder, Ninth and Locust streets, Dubuque; is a native of Scotland, and was born Dec. 15, 1827; he came to Montreal, Canada, in 1844, and came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque in November, 1853, and began working at the carpenter and joiner's trade; when the war broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the 1st I. V. I., Co. I; he was severely wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek; he came home, and, after six months, the ball was extracted by Dr. Horr; he again went in the field, and served in the Quartermaster's Department until the close of the war; after his return he engaged in building, and since then has contracted and built many of the best buildings in the city. In 1863, while in the army, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Sutherland, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; they have one son —John A.

CHARLES P. BELZ, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Seventh and White streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in 1838; his parents came to America when he was 9 years of age, and lived in St. Louis, and came to Dubuque in 1852; he grew up to manhood here, and has lived here since, except that in 1857 he went to Missouri and spent several years; during the war he enlisted in Co. D, 5th I. V. I., under Captain Charles Mehl, of St. Louis; he was in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek; he returned here and entered a store, and, in 1876, engaged in his present business. He is connected with the Masons, the Order of I. O. O. F. and the Order of Workmen. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mehl, daughter of George Mehl, Esq., of this city.

F. I. BENSON, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Dubuque; is a native of Erie Co., Penn., and was born Jan. 26, 1835; he grew up to manhood in that State; when only 12 years of age he learned telegraphing; in 1848 he took President Taylor's message, it being one of the first annual Presidential messages ever telegraphed over the country; in January, 1861, he came to Dubuque, and was connected with the telegraph office until 1866, when he became manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and held that position for five years, until the consolidation of the two lines; he again became connected with the Western Union, and Jan. 1, 1879, was appointed manager of the office of the Company here. In 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret L. Webster, a native of St. Louis, Mo.; they have two children—Annie W. and Margaret M.

C. S. BENTLEY, of the firm of C. S. Bentley & Co., grain merchants; is a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y.; removed to Wisconsin in 1856. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the 2d Wis. V. C., Co. D; was promoted

Sergeant, then First Lieutenant, and afterward to the captaincy of the company; he participated in several battles; when en route from the battle of Prairie Grove to Wisconsin on recruiting service as ordered, his party arrived at Springfield, Mo., the morning previous to this battle; he served on Gen. E. B. Brown's staff, and, during this engagement, the General was severely wounded and removed from the field by Lieut. Bentley, aided by a soldier; that soldier proved to be Looby, late Adjutant General of Iowa; this pleasing incident was discovered in a conversation at a re-union near seventeen years afterward. Capt. Bentley served nearly four years; the last year, being disabled from doing field duty, served on Gen. Osborn's staff as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Cavalry Brigade. Capt. Bentley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Duncan, a native of Galena, Ill., in October, 1864, at Planters' House, St. Louis; starting with the battalion for Vicksburg, and while en route with his wife and command, on board the steamer John J. Roe, when near New Madrid, in the night, the steamer struck a wreck heap and sank in sixty feet of water, drowning nearly four hundred horses; the soldiers were saved by a gunboat lying near by. Mrs. Bentley and Maj. Dale's wife were the only ladies on board. Mrs. B. can rightfully lay claim to the vicissitudes of war; while at New Madrid, awaiting another transport, were awakened one night with a slight shock of an earthquake; one morning, while enjoying a horseback ride, Mrs. B. was violently thrown from her horse and seriously injured; she was driven back to camp in a veritable ambulance; later, while at Vicksburg with the Captain and a party of friends, driving outside the lines, through some misunderstanding, by order of Gen. Dana, the ladies of the party were prohibited from returning, and Mrs. B. remained over night in the confederacy; after remaining a few months with her husband, braved the danger of navigation on the Mississippi in war times; leaving her husband and the army, returned home via St. Louis, on board of the steamer Mary Forsyth. The Captain was mustered out of service at Memphis. Located in Vicksburg, planting cotton on the historic ground, taking in the Pemberton monument, marking the spot where Gens. Grant and Pemberton stood under the tree arranging for the surrender of Vicksburg; thence he removed to St. Louis, remaining eighteen months; came to Galena, Ill., in 1869; thence to Dubuque in 1874. Was elected and commissioned Colonel of the 4th I. N. G., also served as Captain General of Siloam Commandery No. 3. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have three children—Marcia D., born in Vicksburg, Miss; Jessie M., Galena, Ill.; Virgia E., Galena, Ill.

C. H. BERG, of the firm of Palmer, Winall & Co., blank-book manufacturers, printers and book-binders, corner Sixth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born March 15, 1841; his parents removed to Cincinnati when he was 9 years of age, and, four years later, they came to Galena, Ill., where he grew up and entered the office of the Galena *Gazette* and learned the printing business, and was foreman in that office when he enlisted, in 1862, in the 96th Ill. V. I., and was Orderly Sergeant of Co. A.; he was in every battle of the regiment—some fifteen in all; he was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and also at battle of Resaca; he was in the service three years; after the war he was foreman of the Dubuque *Times* office for two years, and then became a member of the present firm of Palmer, Winall & Co.; he is Receiver of Dubuque Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., and is Treasurer of Harmony Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Iowa Legion of Honor; is a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Mr. Berg was united in marriage to Miss Ella C. Helm, a native of Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., Feb. 12, 1869; they have two children—Charles E. and Harry H., and have lost one daughter—Estelle.

LEONARD BERG, 731 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1825; when he was 11 years of age, he came to this country, and lived in Pittsburgh; he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, in spring of 1842, and began working in a bakery; in 1850, he went to California and remained about eighteen months; after his return, he engaged in the bakery business for himself and continued for some years. In 1853, he married Miss Margaret Reinfred, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn; they have had seven children; only four survive—Mary, Frank, George and Herman; Mr. Berg built the building they now occupy over twenty-five years ago, and they have lived in it ever since then.

MATTHIAS BEWER, dealer in dry goods and notions, corner Iowa and Twelfth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia June 18, 1823; he emigrated to America in 1848, and came the same year to Dubuque; arrived here June 18; he began working at the trade of stone-mason, and continued until 1857; he entered the dry-goods house of John Bell & Co. in 1859, and was with that firm fourteen years; then engaged in his present business, which he has carried on since then; he had nothing when he came, and owes his success to his own efforts; he belongs to the Pius Society and was one of its founders; he also belongs to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has been Treasurer of it since it started—for fourteen years. He married Margaretta Eeffes, from Luxemburg, Germany; they have five children—Mary, Paul, John, Katie and Peter.

J. E. BILBROUGH, artistic photographer, corner Main and Eighth streets, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born only a few miles from the city of London Feb. 18, 1839; he grew up and received his education there, giving much attention to the study of fine arts; in 1862, he came to America, and two years later, in 1864, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and established his present business, which he has successfully conducted since then; he has established an enviable reputation as an artist, as the superior character of his work testifies; he has recently purchased for his gallery, for taking cabinet and life-size portraits, two instruments made by J. H. Dalmeyer, of London—the finest and best made in the world—which will give him superior facilities in maintaining the leading position he has taken in the profession.

CHARLES W. BITTMAN, of the firm of Bittman & Schroeder, dealers in groceries and provisions; is a native of Germany, and was born in Rhine Folz, on the Rhine, Bavaria, Jan. 8, 1822; he came to the United States when 15 years of age, and lived in Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and California; he came to Dubuque in 1854 and established his present business, and has carried it on successfully for a quarter of a century, and is one of the oldest merchants in the city; he is Vice President of the Board of Directors of Linwood Cemetery Association, and is actively identified with the interests of the city.

JOHN BLAKE (deceased); was a native of County Cork, Ireland; he emigrated to America in 1834, and in 1836 came to Dubuque, and was one of the early settlers here; he engaged in manufacturing brick. He married Miss Ellen Murphy, a native of Ireland. Mr. Blake carried on business in Dubuque for many years; he died in August, 1870, leaving two daughters; their eldest brother died in 1868, and one brother died while attending college in St. Louis. Mrs. Blake and her daughters reside in the old home place on Mineral street; their residence when it was built was one of the finest houses in Dubuque.

MICHAEL BLAKE, quarry-man; residence 361 Alta Vista street, Dubuque; was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to Dubuque when he was only 5 years of age; he grew up to manhood here; he has been engaged in quarrying for the past ten years, and works the Fourteenth street quarries and the Hili quarries, and carries on a good business. He married Miss Mary Smith, from Staten Island, N. Y., in 1862; they have five children—Edward, Louise, Hugh, Julia and John.

M. BLUMENAUER, brewers' headquarters, 531 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 12, 1836; he came to America in 1842, and grew up in Frederick City, Md..; he came to Dubuque in 1856; he was connected with the brewery of Titus Schmid & Co. as Superintendent, and, after their death, he ran the brewery himself; he has held the office of City Alderman from the Fifth Ward, and served as Mayor, pro tem.; he belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Encampment and Lodge of I. O. O. F.; also a member of the Sharpshooters and Turners' Society. In 1862, he married Miss Josephine Schmid, a native of Germany; they have four children—Adolph H., Emma, Ella, Hilda.

GEORGE BOCK, wagon-maker, Couler and Eagle Point avenues. Dubuque; was born in Germany Aug. 7, 1851; he came to America in 1867, and came to Dubuque the same year; he learned his trade here, and in 1878 he engaged in wagon-making, and is building up a good trade; he belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F.

He married Miss Augusta Burt, of Dubuque, in 1875, she is a native of Germany; they have two children—Christina and George.

LOUIS BOISOT, cashier of the Second National Bank, corner Main and Sixth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Aug. 5, 1823; he grew up to manhood, and came to the United States in 1848, and came to Dubuque in 1853; he was connected with the bank of F. S. Jessup & Co., until 1857, after that he was connected with railroad and elevator interests; in 1867, he became connected with the German Bank, and continued with that institution as cashier until December, 1878; in February, 1880, he was elected to his present position as cashier of the Second National Bank of Dubuque. In April, 1854, Mr. Boisot was united in marriage to Albertina Bush, a native of New York; they have four children—Louis, now attorney at law in Chicago; Emile, in the First National Bank, Chicago; Edward, insurance business at St. Paul; Alice, at home.

GEN. CALEB H. BOOTH, of Dubuque, is a native of Delaware Co., Penn., and was born Dec. 24, 1814; until the age of 12, at which time his father died, he lived on a farm in his native county; he was then sent to school at a classical institution at Burlington, N. J., where, under the celebrated Quaker mathematician, John Gummere, he studied mathematics, Latin and French, and prepared himself for an engineer; at the age of 17, he was offered a position as engineer, on the Camden & Amboy R. R., but it was his father's wish that he should study a profession; he studied law under Samuel Edwards, of Chester, Penn., and after three years' study was admitted to the bar, May 3, 1836; soon after being admitted he came to Dubuque, then in Michigan Territory, and arrived here July 3, 1836, just one day before the act of Congress establishing the new Territory of Wisconsin took effect; Gen. Booth brought the first steam engine to Dubuque, and erected a steam saw-mill and went into the lumber business; he also engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Booth, Townsend & Co., and, in 1838, engaged in mining with William Carter, and they have continued the business since then; in 1839, Gen. Booth was elected to the Legislature, and served during the first session in Iowa City; in 1841, he was elected the first Mayor of Dubuque, and has served in the Council several times since; in February, 1849, he was appointed by President Polk, Surveyor General of the land district embraced in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and served in that position during the administration of Presidents Polk and Taylor; in 1856, he, with others, invested largely in the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad stocks, and in 1857 he was elected Treasurer of the Company and one of the Directors, and since then he has been connected with railroads in various ways; in 1856, he was one of the State Commissioners to establish the State Bank of Iowa; he was one of the originators of the method of shotmaking by the substitution of a mining shaft for the ordinary shot tower; in the fall of 1872 he was elected a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly on the Republican ticket, he having voted that ticket since the war. Gen. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Eyre, a native of Pennsylvania; they have raised two children. Both Gen. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Episcopal Church, of which church, St. John's, in this city, he is Senior Warden.

E. L. BOSTWICK, Roadmaster of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of Ulster Co., N. Y., and grew up to manhood in that State; he has been connected with railroading since boyhood; he began on the New York Central, and was on the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads; he engaged in contracting and building railroads in Kansas and Nebraska, and has had a large experience in building railroads through the West; he had charge of the mechanical department in the construction of the Kansas City Bridge; he was appointed to his present position in 1877; he also has charge of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad; he is connected with the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Bostwick married Miss Frances Beebe, from Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Henry and Helen.

N. W. BOYES, Superintendent of Schools of Dubuque Co.; is a native of Geneva, Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born April 1, 1834; his parents came West to Wisconsin when he was 12 years of age; he attended the common schools there, and

completed his education in Illinois; he was engaged in teaching in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was Superintendent in the latter State; in July, 1867, he came to Dubuque Co., and located at Dyersville and held the position of Principal of the school there for six years; in January, 1873, he was appointed Superintendent of Schools, and in October, same year, he was elected to the same position; he was re-elected in 1875, and again in 1877, and again in 1879; he has also held other town and school offices; he is one of the State Board of Directors of the Iowa Normal School. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine E. Cummings, a native of Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1857; they have five children.

BEN BRADFORD, residence 201 Alpine street, Dubuque; is a native of Southern Illinois; he grew up to manhood and was engaged in steamboating, and was Captain on the Mississippi River for many years; he came to Dubuque in April, 1865, and since then he has been largely interested in mining. He married Miss M. Spease, a native of Kentucky.

NICK BRAND, dealer in fresh and salted meats, 1,575 Clay street; was born in Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 29, 1830; he came to the United States in 1852, and came to Dubuque in the spring of 1854 and began the butcher business; he has carried on the business twenty-six years, and is one of the oldest in the city. In the fall of 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth Bishop, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; they have seven children—Nick, John, Louise, Katie, Samuel, Alois, Ann Elizabeth. When Mr. Brand came to Dubuque, he had nothing, and had to borrow money to cross the ferry; he belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the German association for seventeen years.

CARL BREZINSKY, practical furrier; manufacturer and dealer in furs, 590 Main street, Dubuque; was born in Eastern Prussia, Dec. 26, 1825; he grew up to manhood and served apprenticeship and learned the trade of furrier; he emigrated to the United States in 1855, and worked at his trade in New York and Boston; in 1860, he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, and began working at his trade; he engaged in business for himself in 1864, and since then has manufactured furs, and has built up a good trade; he is the only practical furrier in the city; Mrs. Brezinsky has charge of the store and attends to selling goods. After coming to Dubuque, Mr. Brezinsky married Miss Johanna Spiedler, in St. Paul, Oct. 17, 1860; she is a native of Prussia; they have two sons—Charles, born Nov. 26, 1861; Freddie, born Dec. 13, 1871, they have lost one daughter, Mary, born March 7, 1863; she died July 12, 1863.

JOHN G. BROADHURST, contractor and builder, No. 478 Fifteenth street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born Aug. 29, 1827; he grew up to manhood there and came to America in 1848; he came to Dubuque in 1852 and commenced working at his trade; he is one of the oldest contractors now in the business here; the firm of Biles & Broadhurst built the addition to the Julien House, the Lorimer House and the old Argyle House, and many other prominent buildings in Dubuque. Mr. Broadhurst was united in marriage to Miss Jarrilda Smart, from Illinois, Nov. 30, 1852; they have six children—Douglas, Isaac and John, and three daughters, Jarrilda, Arminda and Maria, all born in Dubuque, in the house where they now live.

AUGUST BRULOT, engaged in mining, West Dubuque; is a native of France, and was born April 12, 1844; he came to America in 1852; lived in Ohio two years, and came to Dubuque in 1854; grew up to manhood here; he, in company with three other citizens, is associated in mining. He married Miss Mary Josephine Miller, a native of Dubuque Co., May 31, 1868; they have three children—Mary E., Addie V. and Josephine.

L. BRUNSING, dealer in groceries, corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, Dubuque; was born in Germany in December, 1832; he grew up and was in mercantile business there; in 1873, he came to the United States, and lived in Kenosha, Wis., and in Freeport, Ill., until 1876, when he came to Dubuque and engaged in manufacturing mustard; he afterward sold out the business to John Glab; he engaged in his present business in 1879, and is building up a good trade. In 1866, he married

Lizzie Kuelemann, a native of Germany; they have one son—Peter. He has two sons by a former wife—Henry and Anton.

GABRIEL BUBLETER, wines and liquors, Julien avenue, Dubuque; born in Tyrone, Austria, July 13, 1827; he emigrated to the United States in May, 1853, and came to Dubuque in June of the same year; engaged in tailoring; afterward engaged in his present business. In January, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Zollicoffer, daughter of George Zollicoffer, one of the early settlers of Dubuque Co.; they have six children—Kate, George, John, Amelia, Dena, Ada.

NICK BUER, wood dealer, No. 567 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and was born in 1836; he came to America in 1855, and came direct to Dubuque; engaged in cutting wood with Nick Hanson up the river; he brought wood here on a flat-boat; since 1865, he has been engaged in the wood business, and is one of the oldest dealers here. He married Miss Eva Beck, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, Jan. 14, 1869; they have three children—Lizzie, John and Peter.

GEORGE BURDEN, real estate and lands, residence 25 High street, Dubuque; is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born Sept. 27, 1814; he came to the United States in 1833, and located in Western New York, and lived in that State over twenty years, and was engaged in mercantile business; he came West to Iowa in 1855, and located at Dubuque, and engaged in the land business, and afterward engaged in banking in connection with land business; in 1856, also established a bank at Winona; during the financial crisis of 1857, they were among the few who did not close their doors, but continued here until 1860; in 1862, they retired from banking at Winona, and since then have been engaged in the land business. Mr. Burden was united in marriage, Nov. 5, 1861, to Mrs. Eliza A. Holmes (formerly Miss Eliza A. Richards), a native of Genesee Co., N. Y.; she is a graduate of Carey Collegiate Seminary, N. Y. In 1848, she came West to Rockford, Ill., and engaged in teaching a private school; she was requested by leading citizens of the town to secure a suitable person to establish a female seminary; she was successful in securing Miss Anna P. Sill, Principal of Carey Collegiate Seminary, a lady of rare literary attainments and qualifications for the position, and, in the spring of 1849, they established the seminary there, and it has become one of the most successful literary institutions in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Burden have one son—George Albert, born Feb. 3, 1866.

JOHN BUTT, of the firm of John Butt & Bros., manufacturers of wagons and sleighs, No. 645 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Mecklenburg April 30, 1849; his parents came to America, and located in Dubuque in 1852; his father established the present business in 1853, and carried on the business until his death, which occurred in 1873. John, the oldest member of the present firm, grew up to manhood, and learned his trade here, and engaged in business with his father, and, at his death, he and his brothers—Ernest, William and Helmuth—succeeded him in the business. He married Miss Therisia L. Hauser, a native of Dubuque, Oct. 18, 1877. Mr. Butt belongs to the Order of Workmen, and is a member of the Dubuque Shooting Club.

CÆSAR BROTHERS, wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, 233 Main street, Dubuque; the firm was established in 1869, and was composed of August and Charles Cæsar; they are both natives of Germany; August came to this country in 1858, and the same year came to Dubuque, and has been connected with the grocery trade in this city over twenty years, and has had a large experience in the business; Charles came to this country four years later, and in 1869 the present firm of Cæsar Brothers was organized; by strict attention to the interests of their business, they have built up a good trade.

MONROE M. CADY, attorney at law, of the firm of Graham & Cady, corner of Main and Seventh streets; is a native of Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born Jan. 25, 1842, he grew up there until 17 years of age; attended school at Easthampton, Mass., and in 1862 entered Union College, New York, and graduated in

J. K. Graves

DUBUQUE.

1866; he studied law in Troy, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at the Supreme Court at Albany in 1868; he practiced law in Tioga Co., N. Y. a short time, and then went to New York City, and was engaged in teaching there in the French Academy; he was offered a good position there with Hon. Charles Nettleton, but he had a great desire to come West, and in 1869 he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of law; he has given much attention to patent law, and has made that branch of the profession a specialty; he has been associated with his present partner, Mr. Graham, since October, 1871.

CHARLES J. CAFFALL, auctioneer, of the firm of Caffall & West, 737 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Rickmansworth, Herfordshire, England, and was born March 31, 1825; he grew up to manhood at Hammersmith, Middlesex, about twenty miles from London, and served apprenticeship with auctioneer and timber surveyor; he came to America in 1852, and the same year came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, and engaged in the auctioneer and real-estate business; the firm of Cox, Caffall & Co., was one of the most prominent in their business in this section of the State, and they sold the lands of the Dubuque & Sioux Railroad Company along the line of the road; Mr. Caffall makes a specialty of selling stock and farm property, and gives his personal attention to this department of the business; he is, without doubt, the oldest and most experienced auctioneer in the State. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Gomme, from Hammersmith, Middlesex, England, she died in 1853, leaving one son, Charles G.; his present wife was Miss Christina McKinley, a native of Dunfermline, Scotland; they have eight children—five sons, Richard, James, Frank, George and David, and three daughters, Emma, Louise and Effie E.

ABSALOM CAIN, 354 Seventh street; is a native of Virginia, and was born Aug. 28, 1813; he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned the trade of shoemaker; he came to Ohio and lived there until coming to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque Dec. 13, 1840; he engaged some in mining and worked at his trade of shoemaker for one year, then engaged in mercantile business with Henry Simplot until the death of the latter in 1846, then Mr. Cain carried on the business with John Simplot until 1852; in 1852 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court, and then was clerk for the County Judge until 1866, since then, he has been engaged in attending to his own interests; when he came here, he only had $300, but, by industry and good management, he has acquired a competency, his success in life is owing to his own efforts. He was united in marriage to Caroline Faulhaber, a native of this city, Nov. 17, 1862; they have four children—Fannie, Harry Lee, Frank R., and Addison.

A. B. CARLIN, of the firm of Farley, Loetscher & Co., proprietors of the Key City Planing Mill, corner of Eighth and Jackson streets; is a native of Guernsey Co., Ohio, and was born Aug. 20, 1838; he came West to Burlington, Iowa, in 1848, when only 10 years of age, and came to Dubuque in 1850; in 1855, he went in planing-mill, and has been connected with that business in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds for twenty-five years; he was with J. L. Dickinson twelve years; in March, 1877, the present firm was organized, and they have built up a large business. In November, 1878, Mr. Carlin was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Keeley, of this city; she is a native of Michigan.

C. M. CARTER, Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota R. R.; is a native of Cambridge, Mass.; he grew up and received his education in that State; after reaching manhood, he came West in 1876, and held the position of Cashier of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, at Omaha; he came to Dubuque on the 1st of March, 1877, and was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota R. R., and since then has occupied that position; he also performs the duties of Paymaster of the road. Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Ada P. Hunter, of this city, daughter of John Hunter, May 15, 1879.

WILLIAM CARTER, Superintendent of the Dubuque Shot Manufactory; is a native of Jessamine Co., Ky., and was born April 5, 1806; he grew up to manhood in that State, and in the spring of 1832 came to Galena, and in September, 1832, came over to Dubuque and built his cabin; in the spring of 1833, came over and

located permanently, and engaged in mining, and has been interested in mining since then; in 1862, he, with two others, built their works for manufacturing shot, and since then Mr. Carter has had the active management of the business as Superintendent; Mr. Carter is one of the oldest settlers of Dubuque Co. He has been married three times; in October, 1830, he married Catharine Parker, from Kentucky, she died in 1844; they had five children, four of whom are living—Melinda, Mary Jane, Joseph and Laura M. In 1845, he married Harriet Crockwell, from Ohio, she died in 1852, leaving one son, William H. In 1856, he married Elizabeth D. White, from Vermont; they have seven children—Caleb H., Joshua D., Martha W., Julia A., Christiana, Horace G., and Elizabeth.

D. D. W. CARVER, of the firm of Ham & Carver, publishers of the Dubuque daily and weekly *Herald;* is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born May 12, 1834; he grew up and attended school in that State; after reaching manhood, he removed to Massachusetts, and there first entered the printing business; in the spring of 1856, he came West to Iowa and established the Charles City *Intelligencer*, the first paper published in the Cedar Valley, north of Cedar Rapids; while publishing that paper, he was appointed Postmaster under President Buchanan; in 1862, he came to Dubuque, and, in 1864, bought a half-interest in the Dubuque *Herald*, and associated with M. M. Ham, and, since then, they have successfully conducted that paper. Mr. Carver acts with the Democratic party; he has no taste for political life, although mingling constantly with politicians; he has been repeatedly solicited to accept the nomination or become candidate for office, but has declined, preferring to devote his whole time to the interests of the business. In 1858, Mr. Carver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kelly, a native of Wisconsin; they have one daughter—Josephine.

EGBERT CHAMBERLAIN, of the firm of Chamberlain, Dewstoe & Co., wholesale dealers in cigars and tobaccos, No. 419 Main street; is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was born Oct. 30, 1846; when only 9 years of age, he began to earn his own living; he was office boy in the office of Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer; in 1857, he came West, and, when 17 years of age, he began railroading with the Illinois Central Railway, and remained with that Company sixteen years; he held the position of trainmaster for some time; he ran the first passenger train into Iowa Falls, and was one of the oldest conductors on this division of the road; he engaged in his present business January 1, 1880. Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Laura Clark, from the city of Dubuque, March 24, 1869; they have three children—John, Lena, Egbert.

WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Norwegian Plow Co. Main St., Dubuque; is a native of Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y; and was born Feb. 18, 1834; when 15 years of age he entered a store in Utica and remained for five years and worked himself up to the position of chief clerk in one of the leading stores in that city; during the last two years of his stay there he was connected with a prominent scientific and literary club and became its secretary; when about 20 years of age, Mr. Chamberlain decided to come West, and arrived in Chicago in March, 1854; he secured a situation immediately in one of the largest commercial houses in the city; the following year he came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque in November, 1855. In connection with F. A. Doolittle he started the first store for the sale of agricultural implements exclusively, west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis; when this business was commenced, few, if any, of the improved implements and machines of this class now in general use, and which have revolutionized the methods of labor on the farm had come into use, excepting the reapers of McCormick and Manny; Mr. Chamberlain has by his energy and fair dealing built up a large business and has trade in almost every town in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and portions of Wisconsin. He established the Norwegian Plow Co. in this city, and is President of the Company, which has erected extensive works and which is one of the largest and leading industries in Dubuque; he has quite a taste for inventing, and has taken out patents on several articles of practical value. Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Palmer, a native of Utica, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1857. Her father was one of the early

citizens and leading business men of that city. Mr. Chamberlain is actively identified with the public interests of the city and is one of the most enterprising men in Dubuque.

R. O. CHANEY, of the Dubuque Shot Manufacturing Co.; Sec. 22; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Pike Co., Mo.; he came to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque April 5, 1845; he began mining in 1854 and has been engaged in that business over twenty-six years and has had a large practical experience in mining during that time; he built the shot factory and put in the machinery; and with Gen. Booth and Mr. Carter has carried on the business since then; they constructed, for mining purposes, the tunnel that supplies the city of Dubuque with water; Mr. Chaney is a practical surveyor and has done a great deal of surveying since 1849; he has held the offices of Town Trustee and School Director. In 1849 Mr. Chaney was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Crockwell, from Illinois. They have six children—Emma, Harriet, Helen, George, John and Hyrell.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, general freight and ticket agent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, residence 796 Iowa street; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born June 14, 1831; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he came West in 1856, and located in Dubuque, and until 186– was connected with the Julien House; he then began railroading with the Illinois Central Railway, and was connected with that road until Nov. 15, 1876, when he was appointed general freight and ticket agent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and since then he has held that position. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been prominently connected with the Order in this State; he has served as Master of Lodge, High Priest, Eminent Commander and Past Grand Master of the State. In 1859, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Cassidy; she is a native of Baltimore, but was raised in Pittsburgh; they have six children, four sons and two daughters—Charles W., Maria, Joseph, Edward, Oliver and Edith.

AUGUSTUS CHRISTMAN, of the firm of J. and A. Christman & Co., dealers in dry goods and notions, Main street; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Sept. 8, 1836; his parents came to Iowa the following year, and located in Dubuque; he grew up and attended school here; when the war broke out, he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., but was not accepted; he afterward enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., Co. A, and served until the close of the war; in 1865, he engaged in the dry-goods trade, and established the business now conducted by the present firm; in 1869, his brother became associated with him in the business. Mr. Christman was united in marriage, January 18, 1872, to Miss Bertha Smith, a native of Ohio; they have three children—Carrie, Lillian and Alice. Mr. Christman is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB CHRISTMAN, of the firm of J. and A. Christman & Co., 672 Main street; is a native of France; his parents came to this country when he was very young, and they came to Dubuque in September, 1837, and he grew up to manhood here; he entered the store of J. P. Farley as clerk, and remained with him several years; in 1847, he entered into partnership with Mr. Farley in the hardware trade, and they continued together about fourteen years; he afterward associated in business with Richard Waller, the firm being Christman, Waller & Co., and continued about ten years; his brother established their present business in 1867, and, the following year, he became interested with his brother, and since then they have conducted the business, and have established a large and leading trade. There are few men in the city who have been actively engaged in business for so long a time as Mr. Christman. He was elected Vice President of the German Bank, and served as Acting President for two years; has held the office of City Alderman. In 1850, he married Miss Catharine Gouris, from Pennsylvania; they have six children, one daughter and five sons—Mary, Francis, Charles, Edwin, Fred, Ben B. and Willie. Mr. Christman is connected with the Order of I. O. O. F., and is the oldest initiatory member of Julien Lodge No. 12, of this city.

CHARLES CHRISTMAN is a native of Pennsylvania, born Oct. 11,1835; his parents came to Dubuque in 1837, being among the early settlers; he grew up and attended school here; when 15 years of age he entered a store, and, in 1860, he engaged in business for himself, and since then has continued in the hardware trade. He, and his mother and two sisters, reside at 1409 Main street.

PETER CHRISTMAN (deceased), was a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born in the year 1800; he grew up and learned the trade of machinist. He married Miss Catharine Deetz, a native of Germany; they came to the United States in 1831, and lived in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1837; he worked at his trade and was afterward engaged in farming for over twenty years; his death occurred in 1864; Mr. and Mrs. Christman had eleven children, eight of whom survive, five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Christman is now in her 80th year, and, with her son and two daughters, resides in this city at 1409 Main street.

WILLIAM CLAIR, blacksmith, 550 Locust street, Dubuque. Is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 17, 1837; he grew up and learned his trade in New York State, and came West to Dubuque in December, 1856, and began working at his trade; in 1860, he began business for himself, and has carried it on since then; there is only one in the business here now that was here when he came. He married Miss Bridget Dignan, from Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1861; they have seven children—John, Mabel, Charles, William, George, Alice and Bernard F.

A. L. CLARK, manufacturer of ornamental gold, ebony and walnut picture frames, and dealer in moldings of every description, corner of Eighth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born Aug. 2, 1845; after he was 7 years of age, he was brought up in Wisconsin. After the war broke out he enlisted, when only 17 years of age, in Co. B, 47th W. V. I.; he was in several engagements. He came to Dubuque in ——; he engaged in his present business in 1874; Mr. Clark has an inventive turn of mind, and has taken out several patents; he patented Clark's fire escape, which is said to be the best fire escape now in use. Mr. Clark married Miss Emma Melhop, daughter of John Melhop, Esq., Oct. 6, 1875; they have two children—May Belle and Grace.

C. N. CLARK, of the firm of C. N. Clark & Co., manufacturers of wooden ware and lumber, office and mill, Seventh street and the river, Dubuque; is a native of Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; was born Oct. 2, 1836; he grew up to manhood there, and came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, in 1857; he engaged in banking, and continued in that business for ten years; in 1867, he engaged in the milling business; they have a capacity for manufacturing 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually; they also are extensively engaged in manufacturing wooden-ware—pails, tubs, washboards, clothes-pins, etc., employing seventy-five hands; it is the only pail-factory in the State, and they ship their goods as far west as Salt Lake. Upon the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, Mr. Clark enlisted in Co. I, 1st I. V. I.; he was wounded in the battle of Wilson Creek. In January, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss F. B. Burdick, from Syracuse, N. Y.; they have two children—Hamilton B. and Gertrude E.

E. L. CLARKE, dental surgeon, corner Main and Eighth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Franklin Co., Mass.; he grew up to manhood and studied his profession in that State, and began the practice of dentistry in 1842, and continued for eighteen years, and during that time he put in over three thousand plates—mostly gold-plate—he came West to Iowa in 1860, and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of dentistry and has continued for nineteen years, and has taken a leading position in the profession; there are very few persons in the profession that have practiced as long a time as he—a period of thirty-eight years; he was elected and served as President of the Northern Iowa Dental Association. Dr. Clark has been twice married; he was united in marriage to his present wife, Sarah R. Walker, in 1864; she is a native of Vermont; he has seven children; his son, Frank B., is associated with him in business.

R. CLARKE, dental surgeon, corner of Main and Ninth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Conway, Franklin Co., Mass.; he grew up to manhood and studied his

profession there, and afterward engaged in practice there, and continued for twenty-five years; upon the solicitation of his brother, Dr. E. L. Clark, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, in the spring of 1870, and since then he has successfully practiced his profession here. In 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Rogers, daughter of Dr. Rogers, of Conway, Franklin Co., Mass.; she died in 1867; they had six children, only two of whom are living—Aurora (now Mrs. Charles H. Arms); Ada (now Mrs. William Bingham); both reside in this city.

GEN. WILLIAM HYDE CLARK (deceased), was a native of New York State, and was born in Cooperstown, Oswego Co., Feb. 19, 1836; he grew up to manhood in that State, enjoying the advantages of obtaining a good education and business experience. In 1856, he came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque; upon his arrival here, he was appointed teller in Maj. Mobley's bank, where he remained until the bank relinquished business; he then became Secretary of the Dubuque Harbor and Improvement Co., and occupied that position until the establishment of the Dubuque branch of the State Bank of Iowa, of which institution he became teller. In the year 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Edwards, daughter of Dr. T. O. Edwards. On the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, he promptly resigned his position, and, with all his heart, entered into the spirit of the impending conflict. The Governor's Grays, of which he was a member, having unanimously tendered their services to the Governor, he was elected First Lieutenant of that company, after known as Company I.; and one of the ten companies composing the 1st I. V. I.; he took an important part in the light engagements of Dugg's Springs, and Forsyth, and in the battle of Wilson's Creek; after his term of service expired, he returned home; but soon after re-entered the service, having accepted the position of Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Herron, with the rank of Captain; after this, he was engaged in a long campaign in Missouri, and Arkansas, and was promoted to the rank of Major on the field for gallant conduct during the memorable and sanguinary battle of Pea Ridge, and was also in the less important battle of Prairie Grove; during the siege of Vicksburg, the force with which he was connected, took a bold part in forcing the surrender of that important stronghold; he was among the first to enter the city after its surrender; he faced the enemy's guns at Port Hudson, and assisted at the capture of Yazoo City. The duties of the campaign called him to Louisiana and Texas; he remained in the latter State about a year, performed important service necessarily required of him by the responsibilities of his position; in Texas, the terrible disease which terminated his life fastened its grip upon him, and from that hour a constitution unusually strong began slowly to decline; becoming incapacitated by long exposure and severe labor to perform the arduous duties of camp life still further required, he was ordered to Harrisburg as chief mustering officer under Col. Greer, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Dubuque with an untarnished name as a soldier and a man, he was welcomed by his fellow-citizens with warm and genuine friendship; from the time of his return, until compelled by declining health to resign, he was cashier of the First National Bank, of this city, the duties of which he performed with marked ability. On the 10th of October, 1872, Gen. Clark passed away at the early age of 36 years; his death was mourned by all who knew him; he leaves a wife and one daughter, who reside in this city.

CHARLES C. COAKLEY, Justice of the Peace, corner Main and Sixth street, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1817; he emigrated to America in 1848, and came to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque May 8, 1850, and engaged in business here; he traveled extensively all over the Northern States. In 1856, he was appointed Mayor's Clerk, and served in that position several years; he engaged in mining and continued for sixteen years; in 1875, he was elected coroner, and was elected to his present office in 1878. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Donovan, a native of Ireland; they have one son, William T.

WILLIAM COATES, capitalist; residence Dodge street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born May 10, 1833; his parents came to the United States in 1842; from Buffalo they started for Chicago by way of the lakes; they were shipwrecked on Lake Erie, in the middle of the night, and lost everything; they came West to

Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque in 1842; William grew up to manhood here; in 1852, he went to California and engaged in mining; remained five years, and returned n 1857 and engaged in the dry-goods business, the firm being Coates Bros.; he continued in the mercantile business here and at Elkader until 1862; on account of his health, he disposed of his interest and engaged in the grain trade until 1865, when he engaged in mining and smelting, and continued in that business until 1878, when he gave up active business, though still interested in mining and loaning money. When he began life, he had nothing; he has cut hundreds of cords of wood, and owes his success to his own efforts. In January, 1862, Mr. Coates was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Waller, a native of this city and daughter of the late Robert Waller, one of the oldest and best citizens of Dubuque; Mr. and Mrs. Coates have six children, three sons and three daughters—Robert W., Henrietta, Frank, John Edgar, Maria and Alice May.

ROBERT H. COLLIER. manager of the Northwestern department of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, 330 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; he came to Dubuque in September, 1856. The house for which he is manager was established here in 1856; the works of the Company are located at Plattville, Wis.; Solomon Turck was manager of the business until 1872, when he was elected President of the Company and removed to New York, and Mr. Collier succeeded him in the management of the Northwestern department of the business. Mr. Collier was united in marriage to Miss Ada Langworthy, daughter of the late Lucius Langworthy, one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque County.

J. F. CONANT, United States mail carrier, 572 Locust street; is a native of Onondaga Co. N. Y., and was born Nov. 6, 1831; when 13 years of age, he came West to Wisconsin, and in 1853, he came to Dubuque. He has lived in this city twenty-seven years; he has been engaged in carrying the mails since 1858, a period of twenty-two years. Mr. Conant was united in marriage to Miss Ann Haughey, a native of Ireland, Sept. 23, 1855; they have eight children—Ellen, Mary, Lucy, Caleb H., Elizabeth A., Gertrude, Fannie, Francis C.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, manufacturer of fine carriages, buggies and sleighs, corner of Iowa and Seventh streets; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1837; he came to America when only 4 years of age; he came to Dubuque and established his present business Aug. 23, 1858; he paid 25 per cent interest for money to engage in business, and, from the small beginning—after being burned out three times, twice without any insurance—he has built his business up to its present magnitude; by his own effort and energies, he has built up the largest business of the kind in the Northwest; his extensive manufactory has a capacity for employing 150 hands, and the character of work turned out by his manufactory is unsurpassed, and bears the highest reputation, as the seventy-five premiums and diplomas which have been awarded to him bear ample testimony.

D. N. COOLEY, President First National Bank, Dubuque; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Lisbon, Grafton Co., Nov. 7, 1825; his grandfather, Aaron Cooley, was a Major in the Revolutionary war, and died at 91 years of age; his grandfather, Taylor, on his mother's side, was employed in the same war as wagon boy, when 14 years of age; he lived in Lisbon, N. H. to the advanced age of 97 years, and was one of the few men who voted for Washington and Lincoln for Presidents. When 15 years of age, the subject of this sketch left home; he entered the Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and, by teaching through vacation, prepared himself for college; having determined to study law, in 1850 he entered the office of Hon. H. E. Stoughton; after pursuing his law studies about three years, he was admitted to the bar in 1854; in the fall of the same year he came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque; he engaged in the practice of his profession, and practiced successfully in the firms of Samuels & Cooley, Samuels, Cooley & Allison and Cooley, Blatchley & Adams; in 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Commissioner to South Carolina; here he and his associates took possession and sold to the Union soldiers and freedmen the islands and so much of the country as was in our lines; he acted at the same time as special Commissioner to settle titles and the right to possession of the city of Charleston; in

July, 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson Commissioner of Indian affairs, which he resigned, and for four or five years gave his attention to the practice of law in Washington; he was elected President of the First National Bank of Dubuque, and has held that position for about ten years. In 1873, he was nominated by the Republican party as State Senator, and was elected by a large majority in a strong Democratic District; in 1873, he was appointed Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition and served in that capacity. Mr. Cooley is much interested in educational matters, and was President of the Board of Cornell College for several years; he was also elected President of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association. In September, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Aldrich, a lady of high attainments.

A. A. COOPER, wagon manufacturer, Third street, from Main to Locust street; is a native of Cambria Co., Penn., and was born Nov. 9, 1829; his parents came to Iowa in 1838, and located in Scott Co., when he was only 9 years of age; in the spring of 1846, he came to Dubuque, after serving an apprenticeship of four years; he began business for himself by starting a small shop on the corner of Locust and Second streets; by close application his business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to have increased facilities, and, in 1866, he removed to his present location; with enlarged facilities for manufacturing, his business has continued increasing, and, from that small beginning thirty years ago, it has grown to its present magnitude, requiring the employment of 150 to 175 hands, manufacturing 5,000 wagons annually, which, to meet the demands of their trade, are shipped to all parts of the country in twenty-seven different States and Territories, and this immense business Mr. Cooper has built up individually, until it is the largest of the kind in the State. Mr. Cooper has held the office of City Alderman. In 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of New York; they have six children—Mary E., Lizzie, Willie, Katie, Gussie and Deaney; they have lost one son—Burtie.

HUGH CORRANCE, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Thirteenth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was born Oct. 17, 1839; he came to America in 1862, and the same year came to Iowa and located at Dubuque; a few years after coming here, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Sadler, a native of Jamestown, Wis., in 1866; Mr. Corrance has been successfully engaged in his present business since 1869, and has established a good trade. He is a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of the Ruling Elders; he is connected with the Order of Workmen, the Knights of Honor and the Foresters. Mr. and Mrs. Corrance have five children—William, John, Harry, Hugh and May.

GEORGE O. COWLES, Secretary and Treasurer of the Novelty Iron Works, corner of Tenth and Washington streets, Dubuque; is a native of Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 3, 1840; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1860. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 31st I. V. I., Co. B.; after the war, he returned to Dubuque. Upon the organization of the Novelty Iron Works in 1875, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and since then has held that position. In 1871, Mr. Cowles was united in marriage to Miss Susan R. Rockwell, from Utica, N. Y. They have one daughter—Bertha.

E. L. COX, manager of the Great American Shoe Company, No. 709 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Racine, Feb. 24, 1854; he entered a store in early boyhood, and since then, has been connected with mercantile business; he has had a large experience in the boot and shoe business in both wholesale and retail departments; the American Shoe Company established their branch store here in May, 1879, and Mr. Cox has by his energy built up a large trade; this Company have twenty branch stores in the larger towns in the West, buying in large quantities gives them unusual facilities in selecting their stock to meet the demands of the trade at the most reasonable prices. Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Sadie A. Stevens, a native of Geneva Co., N. Y. They have two children—Lessie and Pearl.

GEORGE CRANE, attorney at law, corner of Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio, and was born Feb. 6, 1829; he grew up to manhood and

received his education in that State; he studied law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1853; he came to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque Christmas eve, 1856; he was admitted to the bar here in 1857, and since then, over twenty-two years, he has practiced his profession here. In 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Dyer, a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; they have two children —George L., and Elton S.

ALONZO CRAGIN, attorney at law, corner Main and Fifth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Windsor Co., Vt., and was born Oct. 23, 1829; he grew up and received his education in that State, and began reading law; he came west to Iowa and located in Dubuque, Nov. 20, 1856; he completed his legal studies at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1858; after being admitted, he engaged in the practice of law, and since then, has practiced his profession here. In 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Effie Graham, a native of Scotland, she came to this country when only 14 years of age. They have two children—one son, John A., and one daughter, Susan E.

P. W. CRAWFORD, attorney at law, corner Main and Seventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Putney, Windham Co., Vt., and was born Sept. 21, 1830; he came with his parents to Dubuque when only 9 years of age: he grew up and attended school here, then entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained four years and graduated from that institution; he studied law and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 8, 1851, and engaged in the practice of law; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion he enlisted in May, 1861, in 3d I. V. I., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the old Washington Guards, who went out as Company A. of that regiment; he was soon after promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1863 was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and served in that position until the close of his enlistment; he again entered the service and was commissioned Captain, and served in the U. S. Veteran Volunteer Corps, better known as Hancock's corps; he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh; after the war he returned and engaged in the practice of law, and is one of the oldest members of the Dubuque bar; in 1854, he was elected City Recorder, and held that office four years; he holds the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Regiment Iowa National Guards. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Connell, from this city; they have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

C. J. CUMINGS (deceased); was a native of New York State, and was born April 17, 1818; he grew up in that State; in 1837, he came West to Wisconsin. While living there, in 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances S. Smead, a native of Grant Co., Wis.; they came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1852; he engaged in the clothing business. In 1860, he was elected Sheriff of Dubuque Co., and held that office for four years; he also held the office of Supervisor while living in Wisconsin. He afterward engaged in the livery business, and continued in that business until the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1870; he left two children—one daughter, Frances S., now Mrs. William H. Knowlton, of this city, and one son, H. E., also living here. Mrs. Cumings has resided in her present location for twenty-eight years.

H. E. CUMINGS, of the firm of O'Brien & Cumings, livery and boarding stable, corner Locust and Seventh streets, Dubuque, Iowa; native of Grant Co., Wis., and was born Oct. 2, 1848; his parents came to Dubuque in 1852, and he grew up and received his education here; he afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar; in 1878 he engaged in his present business; his mother is still living here.

D. S. CUMINGS, President of the Dubuque West Hill R. R.; is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 13, 1815; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came West to Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived eight years; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1854, and engaged in manufacturing agricultural machinery; he continued in the manufacturing business until 1873; he has been President and Superintendent of the Dubuque & West Hill R. R. for the past two years; he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, and held that office for five years. In 1854, Mr. Cumings was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Chaddock, a native of Genesee Co., N. Y.

JAMES CUSHING, proprietor of the Northwestern Vinegar Works, Dubuque; is a native of Plymouth Co., Mass., and was born Aug. 4, 1830; when only 8 years of age his parents removed to Peoria, Ill.; his education was gained at the common schools, and he afterward attended the Academy at Mount Palatine, Ill., for two years; in 1852, he commenced life for himself by going into the ice and wood business, at La Salle, Ill.; this he continued successfully until the spring of 1859, when he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, buying out the interest of his father in the firm of Carter, Piper & Cushing, ice dealers; he afterward bought the interest of his partners; at that time he had two competitors in the business, but by energy and fair dealing he gained the entire trade of the city, and for nine years he had exclusive control of the business; in 1863 he loaned money to a friend who was engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, in Dubuque, and in order to secure the amount found it necessary to take hold of the business with him, and in so doing expended much capital in bringing the arrangements for manufacturing to a successful condition; owing to this circumstance he became associated with the manufacture of vinegar, and has continued it to this time, making it a study and expending large sums to bring the methods of manufacturing to a higher state of perfection than had hitherto been attained; in this Mr. Cushing has been entirely successful; his trade is large and constantly increasing, extending over the Western country; in 1873, having outgrown his old accommodations, he erected his present large and commodious factory, which he has fitted up with various improvements with reference to permanent business in the manufacture of vinegar for the Northwest—his factory and business being the largest in the State. Mr. Cushing has never been a politician or an aspirant for office; in political preference he is a Republican; in 1875, he was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of the city, and was elected by a handsome majority; he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, standing high in both orders. He was married in 1854 to Miss Emma H. Masterman, by whom he had two children; she died in Dubuque in October, 1861; he married his second wife, Miss Mary A. Schermerhorn, of La Salle, Ill., in October, 1863; they have four children.

E. CUTTER, photograph artist, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., and was born May 18, 1823; he grew up to manhood there, and came to Iowa in 1851, and located at Dubuque; he engaged in his present business in 1854. He makes a specialty of making large pictures and copying and enlarging pictures from photographs; he has carried on the business over twenty-five years, a longer time than any other artist in the county or State. In January, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Lewis, a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; she died in 1869, leaving one daughter, Annie Louise, and having lost one son, Albert.

A. W. DAUGHERTY, with the Knapp & Stout Lumber Co., Eighth and Washington streets; is a native of Medina Co., Ohio, and was born June 1, 1834; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa in 1855, and located in Clayton Co.; he was engaged in mercantile business at Elkader for a number of years; he came to Dubuque in 1873, and entered the employ of the Knapp & Stout Lumber Co., and since then has been connected with that company. In December, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cook, a native of Ohio; she died in 1866, leaving one daughter, Lilian, now married and living in Minneapolis. Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage, Nov. 3, 1870, to Miss Jennie E. Stout, daughter of H. L. Stout, one of the oldest settlers of Dubuque Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have two sons—Charles H. and Edwin S., and one daughter, Eveline.

CHARLES B. DEAN, of the firm of Rouse, Dean & Co., Iowa Iron Works, manufacturers of steam engines, boilers, grist and saw-mill machinery; is a native of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1865, and became a member of the firm of Rouse & Dean in 1873; he has the financial management of the business.

HENRY A. DEAN, of the firm of Dean & Co., merchant tailors and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, 630 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Worcester, Mass., and was born Feb. 24, 1824; he grew up to manhood mostly in New Hampshire and

in New York State; he came to Chicago, where he remained for several years, and in 1860 he came to Dubuque; after a short time he engaged in his present business, and has successfully carried it on for the past eighteen years, and has built up a large and leading trade. Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Susan Howe, from Lowell, Jan. 1, 1861; they have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

F. E. DEGGENDORF, agent of the Fire and Life Insurance Co., real estate and loans, 855 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Austria, and was born Dec. 12, 1834; came to America in 1850, and came to Dubuque in December of the same year. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion he enlisted in the first call for troops in 1861, in Co. H, 1st I. V. I.; he was severely wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and remained in a rebel hospital four months; the severe nature of his wounds prevented his going into active service again. In 1863, he engaged in the insurance, real estate and loan business, and has conducted it for the past seventeen years. In 1864, Mr. Deggendorf was united in marriage to Miss Anna Seeger, a native of Austria; they have four children—Ferdinand, Jennie, A. Stanton and Norma.

W. K. de LORIMIER, Proprietor of the Washington Park livery stable, northeast corner Sixth and Locust streets, Dubuque; is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N, Y., and was born June 7, 1821; he grew up to manhood there, came West to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque Aug. 6, 1842, and engaged as foreman in the smelting business for Peter A. Lorimier; he held this position until Jan. 1, 1851; then went to California, and returned April 16, 1853, and again took the position of foreman in the smelting business for Mr. Lorimier; remained until April 1, 1857, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Dubuque White Lead Works; held that position until April, 1859, when he was appointed Harbor Master for the city of Dubuque, and held that office until April 9, 1861, at which time he was commissioned route agent on the Mississippi River from Dubuque to St. Paul, and held that position until July, 1868; June 1, 1869, he went in the hotel business firm of Barnard & de Lorimier, and continued until September, 1874; then formed a copartnership with B. F. Smith, the firm being Smith & de Lorimier, in the livery business, which continued until the death of Mr. Smith, July 29, 1877, and since then Mr. de Lorimier has continued the business. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Murphy, from Lansingburg, N. Y., July 2, 1856; they have one daughter, Jennie B., and have lost one son, William A. Mr. de Lorimier is the oldest of fourteen children, and his mother is now living, in her 80th year.

FRANK J. DEUSS, of the firm of Piekenbrock & Deuss, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, 456 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and was born Feb. 19, 1841; he came to America in 1862, and came the same year to Iowa, located at Dubuque, and engaged in business in 1866; he associated with his present partner, Mr. Piekenbrock, and since then they have carried on the business here; in 1870, they engaged in the wholesale business, and have built up a large trade. In April, 1869, Mr. Deuss was united in marriage to Miss J. Linn Jones, second daughter of Gen. G. W. Jones, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of the State of Iowa.

F. A. DEXTER, lead mining, West Dubuque; was born in Venango Co., Penn., Nov. 26, 1827; his parents came to Dubuque in July, 1835, when he was only 7 years of age; he grew up to manhood here; in 1851, he went to California and remained until 1861, then returned here, and since then he has been engaged in mining. In 1862, he married Mary R. Kirby, a native of Sheffield, England; they have six children, all daughters; Mr. Dexter's parents, J. Dexter and his wife, Caroline Dexter, were among the early settlers here; Mrs. Dexter was the first female school teacher in Dubuque; she taught in a log shanty where Washington Square now stands; it was, at that time, the only public building in town.

E. M. DICKEY, general freight agent of the "Diamond Jo" Packet Co., No. 1 levee, Dubuque.

J. L. DICKINSON, Superintendent of the Novelty Iron Works; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Walpole, Cheshire Co., March 25, 1831; he came West to Iowa, with his mother and step-father in the fall of 1839; they settled in Dubuque; in 1846, he went into the printing office of the *Miners' Express*,

and remained over two years; in the fall of 1849, he went into the furniture business on Iowa street, corner of Fourth; in 1851, he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds: in 1853, he removed to Jackson street, between Ninth and Tenth, and, in 1855, erected the large stone building which still stands there; he continued in the business and enlarging it until Nov. 11, 1868, when all the wood buildings on the west side of Jackson street were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $10,000, without insurance; he erected new and larger buildings on the same site, which were destroyed by fire, with all the machinery, Jan. 1, 1871, involving a loss of $20,000; desiring to engage in a safer business, he associated with Charles A. Sheffield, under the firm name of J. L. Dickinson & Co.; they purchased the property of the Dubuque Manufacturing Company in February, 1871, and carried on the business until Jan. 1, 1876, when the property and business were transferred to the Novelty Iron Works, and since then he has occupied the position of Superintendent of the business. In June, 1861, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie A. Taylor, formerly of Cheshire Co., New Hampshire; they have had seven children—Louis A., Carrie L., Frank E., Ruby M., Willis W., Mabel, and an infant boy; Louis A., died in 1866; Ruby M. and Willie W. died in November, 1875.

JOHN DOHERTY, passenger conductor on the Illinois Central R. R.; is a native of Ireland, and was born June 15, 1843; his parents came to the United States in 1853, and they came to Dubuque in 1855, and he grew up to manhood here; he began railroading with the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. in 1861, and continued upon the road until it became a part of the Illinois Central R. R., and since then has been connected with that company; he has run a passenger train for the past fifteen years, since 1865, and is the senior conductor on the Iowa Division of the road. He was married in this city to Miss Mary J. Redfern, from Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN DIETRICH, brick manufacturer, Division street, near Schiller, Dubuque; born in Prussia May 27, 1827; grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to this country in 1854; he came to Dubuque in April, 1855; he worked at the plasterer's trade and making lime for many years; in 1874, he engaged in manufacturing brick, and makes from 700,000 to 1,000,000 annually; they are of a superior quality and command the highest price. In 1859, he married Katie Gehring, a native of Luxemburg, Germany; they have four children—John H., Otto, Katie and Lizzie.

LOUIS DOERFLER, buckskin dresser and glove maker, No. 2840 Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born Sept. 8, 1836; his parents came to America in 1838, and lived in Milwaukee, Wis.; he is a buckskin dresser by trade; he came to Dubuque in June, 1859, engaged in his present business, and has carried it on since then. He was elected Alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1877, and reëlected in 1879; he is connected with the Order of I. O. O. F., Dubuque Lodge, No. 127, also a member of Humboldt Encampment, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the German Benevolent Society. In 1858, he married Miss Dora Müenzenberger, a native of Germany; they have had ten children, six of whom survive—Emma, Louis, Theodore, William, Frank and Louise.

CAPT. W. J. DOLSON, Captain of the Emma, residence 271 Alta Vista, Dubuque; is a native of Monroe Co., Ill., and was born Sept. 10, 1820; his parents removed to Missouri the same year; he grew up there until 16 years of age, when he came to Dubuque in 1847, and removed here permanently with his family April, 1848, engaged in mining four years, and then went as pilot on the river; he has been engaged in steamboating since 1854—over a quarter of a century—and is one of the oldest pilots on the river. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Levens, of Monroe Co., Ill., June 22, 1843; they have three children—Stephen I., pilot on the river; Leander G., engineer on the river; and Thomas H., pilot on the river.

JOHN DREHOUSE, manufacturer of derricks, hoisting and moving of all kinds of machinery, and house moving, 1131 Clay street, Dubuque; was born in New Orleans Oct. 24, 1850; his parents came to Dubuque in 1856, and he grew up here; he is a natural mechanic, having a taste for all kinds of machinery; he became familiar with several trades; he manufactures derricks from the smallest to the largest sizes, for

railroad work, along with all kinds of hoisting machinery; his business extends through the State, and he has built up a good trade, and is prepared to take contracts of all kinds for this character of work.

EDWARD W. DUNCAN, of the firm of Duncan & Waller, loan brokers, real-estate, insurance and collection agents, 151 Fifth street, Dubuque; is a native of Fayette Co., Penn., and was born Dec. 30, 1846; his parents came to Iowa in 1857, and, in 1858, they removed to Dubuque; he grew up to manhood and received his education here; he engaged in the milling business at first, but in January, 1871, he associated with Mr. John R. Waller, and engaged in his present business. January, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillian J. Lawther, a native of Missouri; they have two sons—Amedee W. and Edgar H. Mr. Duncan's mother, Mrs. Anna W. Duncan, lives with him in this city; her husband, J. D. Duncan, died in 1870.

W. J. DUNNEBECKE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, 1276 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Clinton Co., Mich., and was born in 1850; he grew up and attended school there until 15 years of age, and then came with his parents to Dubuque; his present business was established by his father in 1867, and he has been connected with it since then; he has succeeded his father in the business, and now carries it on himself. He belongs to the St. Alphonse Society. June, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burrichter, of Galena; they had one son, Anton William, deceased.

JACOB DUTTLE, proprietor bakery, No. 1043 Clay street, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828; he grew up to manhood there; emigrated to America in 1849, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1850; in 1853, he engaged in the bakery business, and has continued it ever since, a period of twenty-seven years, and his bakery is the oldest one in Dubuque. When the war broke out in 1861, he was a member of the Jackson Guards, which was the first company offered the Governor, and it became Co. H, 1st I. V. I., and Mr. Duttle was commissioned First Lieutenaut; he was in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In 1856, Mr. Duttle was married to Miss Christina Dryer, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany; they have five children—Annie, Lizzie, Jacob, Louie, Clara.

Dr. T. O. EDWARDS (deceased), was born in Williamsport, Md., March 29, 1810; he graduated in the University of Maryland, received his medical education in Baltimore, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1831; in 1836 he removed to Ohio and practiced medicine until 1849; he was then elected to Congress on the Whig ticket; he sat in that body with John Quincy Adams, and was first at his side when the old statesman fell on his face in the House of Representatives, and was one of the pall-bearers at his funeral. Dr. Edwards introduced a bill in Congress to prevent the importation of spurious drugs, and on that account was appointed to go down the Mississippi River and up the Atlantic Coast, seeking locations for marine hospitals; after his term expired in Congress, he was elected Professor of Materia Medica, and Dean of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, and held that position until 1855, when he resumed the practice of his profession. On the opening of the war, he entered the Union Army, as Surgeon, receiving such injuries at the battle of Pittsburg Landing as necessitated his retirement from the service. He died Feb. 5, 1876.

JOHN EICHHORN, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Clay and Thirteenth streets, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 13, 1830; he emigrated to America in 1853; lived in Illinois three years, and came to Dubuque in 1856; he has been engaged in business here in the city for the past fourteen years. He married Miss Maggie Eichmann, a native of Bavaria, in 1858; they have seven children—Lena, Annie, George, Tillie, Bertha, Rosa and Charlie.

N. EICHMANN, dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 1255 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Bavaria in 1835; he emigrated to America in 1850, and came to Dubuque in the spring of 1855; he engaged in steamboating, and, in 1857, he kept a boat store; when the war broke out in 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st I. V. I., and was in the battle of Wilson's Creek; he afterward enlisted in the 16th I. V. I., Co. G, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh; after

his return from the service in 1863, he engaged in the grocery business, and has continued since, and has built up a large trade. He is a member of the Dubuque Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Turners' Society and the Mechanics' Society. In 1863, he married Annie D. W. Kruse, a native of Prussia; they have five children—William R., Walde F. A., Amanda, Angeline and Agnes.

C. H. EIGHMEY, cashier of the First National Bank, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 28, 1835; he came West to Dubuque in 1849, and entered Cornell College, and completed his education at that institution; in 1852, he went to California, and remained five years; returned to Dubuque, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; he engaged in the practice of his profession and continued until 1871, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank, and since then has occupied that position. In October, 1864, Mr. Eighmey was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Stewart, a native of Dubuque, and daughter of Hon. W. G. Stewart, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Dubuque; Mr. and Mrs. Eighmey have one daughter—Augusta.

ANDREW ELLWANGER, of the firm of Ellwanger Bros., manufacturers and dealers in harness, saddles, No. 1256 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Nov. 28, 1842; his parents emigrated to America, and came to Dubuque, when he was 9 years of age, in 1852; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade here; in July, 1869, he and his brother Otto engaged in their present business, and they have built up a good trade; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to the Order of Workmen. In July, 1864, Mr. Ellwanger was united in marriage to Miss Fredrika Neubauer, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany; they have five children—Herman, Edward, Ferdinand, Charlie, Emma; they have lost one daughter, Matilda.

SAMUEL ELMER, proprietor boarding-house, No. 1001 Lake street, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland, July 24, 1825; he came to America with his parents in 1844; they came to Dubuque the same year, and engaged in farming. In 1848, Aug. 10, he married Miss Philopena Weigel, from Wurtemburg, Germany; she is a sister of Fred Weigel, and she came here when only 2 years of age. In 1848, Mr. Elmer engaged in stone quarrying, and carried on that business for some years; he bought the property where he now lives, and moved here in 1859; it was then only a corn field; he is an early settler, and has lived here thirty-six years; he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the German Benevolent Society. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer have had twelve children; eight are living—John E., Susie, Emma, Samuel, Fannie, Charles, Florence, Minnie.

PETER ELLISON, of the firm of Ellison & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in ice, and proprietors of Ellison's Dairy, corner Lake and Ann streets, Dubuque; is a native of Bedford Co., Penn., and was born June 27, 1826; he grew up and lived there thirty years; he came to Iowa in 1857, and settled in Dubuque Co.; engaged in farming; in 1872, he removed to the city, and engaged in the ice business; they cut about twenty-five hundred tons annually; in 1875, they engaged in the dairy business, with only nine cows; they now milk forty cows, and are unable to supply the demand; they have an apparatus for heating by steam the meal and bran fed to their cows, thereby improving the quality of milk; his son, Frank I., has charge of the financial management of the business. Mr. Ellison held the office of Brigadier General of militia brigade of Bedford Co., Penn. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Phenecie, a native of Bedford Co., Penn.; they have seven children; two sons —Frank I. and Charles F., engaged in business with their father, and five daughters —Mary, Clara, Annie, Ida and Alice.

J. M. EMERSON (deceased); was a native of Virginia and was born in 1809; he grew up to manhood mostly in Missouri; he came to Dubuque in 1832, and engaged in mining one year; he engaged in mercantile business, and carried on an extensive business for a great many years in the Opera House Block; he was also engaged in the lumber business. On the 2d of May, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth T. King, a sister of the late Judge King, also a sister of Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Scott, of this city; she is a native of Ohio, and came here with her

brother, Judge King, among the earliest settlers; she then went back to Ohio, and returned here again in 1839, and was married the following year. Mr. Emerson was a remarkable man in many respects; he was one of the earliest settlers here; he only had 50 cents when he first started; he was strictly honest in every particular, and was noted for his integrity; during thirty-eight years of housekeeping, after they were married, they paid cash for everything they bought, and neither he nor his wife ever got trusted for a cent; though he began life without anything, he was successfully engaged in business for many years; he died Feb. 13, 1878, leaving a large property; they had five children, two of whom survived, both sons—John H., living here, and George M., living at Clear Lake. Mrs. Emerson helped do the press-work and folded the first newspaper published in Dubuque.

PETER EULBERG, of the firm of Wm. Meuser & Co., brewers and maltsters, Couler avenue, Dubuque; was born in Nassau, Germany, Oct. 5, 1845; he came with his parents to America in 1854; they came West and settled in Wisconsin, and he grew up to manhood there; he came to Dubuque in 1871, and in January, 1877, he became a partner with Mr. Wm. Meuser in the brewing business. He married Miss Mary Schwind, daughter of Jacob Schwind, of this city, May 27, 1872; they have three children—Mary A., Laura, Bertha.

JOHN T. EVERETT, County Surveyor, Dubuque; is a native of Hartford, Conn., and was born Feb. 2, 1826; he came West to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque Dec. 9, 1837; when 17 years of age he engaged in surveying. During the Mexican war, he volunteered in 3d I. V. I., Co. E, and was in the battle of Buena Vista, "Cerro Gordo," and "Molino Del Rey;" was wounded during the war; was in the service two years, then returned to Dubuque and engaged in surveying Congress lands; he was Surveyor of Grant Co., Wis., six years, and has held the office of County Surveyor of Dubuque Co. for twelve years; he is one of the oldest surveyors in the State, and is one of the early settlers of this county. He married Miss Martha J. Stipp, a native of Ohio, Feb. 22, 1850; they have one daughter—Martha M., now Mrs. A. R. Brewster; they have lost one daughter.

MRS. MARGARET FANNING, whose maiden name was Margaret McEvoy; is a native of Ireland, and was born at Inniskiilen, County Fermanagh, in 1813: she came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, when that place contained only 11,000 people; while living there in 1841, she married Patrick Fanning; he was born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1814; they came to Dubuque March 29, 1852; he was a stone cutter by trade, and had a large stone-yard, and was engaged in contracting and building and carried on a large business until his death, which occurred in 1865; they have five children—James H., living in Denver: George, lives in Topeka, Kan.; William, lives in Dubuque; Mary, engaged in teaching school; Margaret, now Mrs. DeLisle, living in Grand Rapids, Mich. They have lost four children—William, Michael, John and Mary Jane; Mrs. Fanning lives on the home place on Grand View avenue.

J. P. FARLEY, is a native of Tennessee, and was born April 2, 1813, and in 1817 his parents removed to St. Louis, which was then a small French town, and did not contain a single brick house; the first steamboat landed at St. Louis during that year; when only 14 years of age, Mr. Farley came to Galena and landed there in April, 1827, and began working in the mines; after two years, he went in partnership with his brother-in-law, and engaged in smelting; in the fall of 1832, he came, with others, over to Dubuque, but did not remain; in the spring of 1833, he opened a stock of goods in Galena, and in the month of May, the same year, he came to Dubuque and made a contract for building a house, and also a store, and in the following September he opened a stock of goods here; in 1837 he moved his family here; he continued in mercantile business from 1833 to 1858, a period of a quarter of a century; since then, he has been connected with railroading, and has been extensively engaged in building railroads. Mr. Farley has always been an enterprising business man, and actively identified with the interests and growth of the city; he is largely interested and principal owner of the Key City Planing Mills, and also of the Key City Steam Bakery; Mr. Farley has been three times elected Mayor of the city of Dubuque, and held that

office for three years; he has also served in the City Council. In 1833, Mr. Farley was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Johnson, from the city of Baltimore; she died in 1844, leaving four sons—Charles W., John P., George W., and Francis A. In 1845, Mr. Farley married Miss Mary L. Johnson, from Danville, Ky.; they have five sons—Harry G., Edwin B., Jesse K., Fred H., and Warren C.

JOHN P. FARLEY, agent of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, No. 2 Levee, Dubuque; is a son of Jesse P. Farley, one of the earliest settlers and most honored citizens of Dubuque; he was born in Galena, Ill., Nov. 2, 1836; his parents came here when he was only a few months old, he grew up to manhood here and attended school here and at Mt. Morris, Ill., and Mt. Vernon, Iowa; he has been engaged in steamboating since 1862; he has held the position of agent of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company since 1869, and is one of the oldest steamboat agents on the river. He was united in marriage, July 18, 1861, to Miss Bertha Markle, a native of Dubuque, and daughter of J. W. Markle, one of the early settlers; they have two children—Glenn M., and Carl T.

MRS. H. R. FARR, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of human hair goods, ladies' furs made and repaired, Ninth street, opposite post office; established her present business in Dubuque, December, 1878; she has a large stock of hair and manufactures wigs, waves, curls, masquerade wigs, and does all kinds of hair work; she does the leading and largest business of the kind in the city, and is building up a large trade; she buys her goods in New York, and has a large stock of all kinds of hair, and is enabled to suit the most fastidious at reasonable prices.

NOAH H. FAUST, dealer in pumps and lightning rods, corner White and Tenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Sept. 1, 1846; his parents came to Iowa during the same year, and in the following spring of 1847, they came to Dubuque; he grew up to manhood here, and learned the trade of wood turner. He engaged in his present business in 1866, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Minnie Miller, a native of New York City, Oct. 25, 1869; they have four children—Charles, William, Minnie, and an infant daughter not named.

WILLIAM M. FAUST, of the firm of Faust & O'Connell, dealers in groceries and provisions, cor. Clay and Ninth streets; is a native of Centre Co., Penn., and was born May 29, 1843; his parents came to Iowa in October, 1852; they lived in Delaware Co. two years, then came to Dubuque Co., in 1854, and he grew up to manhood here; after the war broke out, he enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., Co. G., under Col. Pollock; he remained in the service over three years; after he returned, was engaged in the lightning-rod business for nine years, and engaged in his present business in July, 1875; he was elected to the office of County Supervisor in October, 1879. In 1868, he married Miss Mary A. Keating, from this city; they have one daughter—Ida May, and have lost one son—William N.

PETER FAY, insurance agent and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, No. 1477 White street; is a native of Germany, and was born in the Rhine province of Coblentz in 1835; his parents came to the United States in 1837; they came to Wisconsin in 1840; he grew up there, and attended school in Milwaukee; in 1850, he came to Dubuque; he learned his trade of Rouse & Dean, and worked for them until 1858; he had charge of the machinery of the Dubuque Elevator eleven years, and was tie inspector for three years on the C. D. & M. R. R.; he is Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and has held the office of City Alderman. He is a member of Pius Society. In 1859, he married Miss Mary Pfiffner, a native of Switzerland; they have six children—Anthony, Albert, Frances, Charles, Alois, Mary.

GEORGE FENGLER, proprietor Eagle Point Lime Works, residence 377 Lake street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, April 9, 1842; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1849, and, in 1850, they came to Iowa, and settled in Dubuque; he grew up to manhood here. During the war, he enlisted in Co. A, 21st I. V. I.; he was wounded at the battle of Jackson, Miss., and in the siege of Vicksburg; he was in nine battles; served three years, and returned to Dubuque. He established his lime works in 1874, he runs three patent kilns, and manufactures lime

of a superior quality, and ships as far West as Sioux City; makes and ships more lime than any one in Dubuque. In August, 1861, married Miss Alice Curtis, a native of Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa; they have nine children—Melvina, Richard, Edwin, Olive, Hattie, George, Alice, Oscar and Octavio. Mr. F. belongs to the I. O. O. F. and German Benevolent Association.

PETER FERRING, Sheriff of Dubuque Co., Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, and was born June 29, 1836. He emigrated to America in 1850, and came to Galena the same year; in 1851, he came to Dubuque. After reaching manhood, he engaged in mercantile business, and carried that on about eleven years; then engaged in brewing business, and is still interested in that business. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877, and again re-elected in 1879. He has held town and school offices for a number of years. He married Miss Ellen Brommenschenkle, a native of Prussia, Jan. 28, 1860; they have had seven children; only three survive—Mary, Peter, Frankie.

DR. JOHN W. FINLEY, deceased, physician and surgeon; was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1807; when 12 years of age, his parents removed to Louisiana, Mo.; he grew up and attended school there, and then entered the Jacksonville College, at Jacksonville. After completing his literary studies, he commenced reading medicine in Missouri, and continued two years, and then went to Cincinnati, where he continued his medical studies under Dr. Gross for two years longer; after graduating, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of medicine. In June, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Coriell, a native of Elizabeth, N. J.; she came to Dubuque with her mother in 1839. Dr. Finley was devotedly attached to his profession, and practiced medicine until within a few years of his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1877. During the war he was appointed Surgeon of the 37th I. V. I. Mrs. Finley still resides in the city, and her large residence and grounds occupy one of the finest locations in Dubuque.

LOUIS FISCHER, deceased; was born in Byrne, Germany, in 1837; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1856, and came to Dubuque the same year. When the war broke out, he was a member of the Jackson Guards. He enlisted and went with that company in the 1st I. V. I., and was in the battle of Wilson's Creek. After he returned from the army in 1862, he married Miss Caroline Rhomberg, a native of Austria; she came here in 1855. In 1862, he engaged in the ice business, and was senior member of the firm of Fischer, Wheeler & Co., and carried on a large and successful business until his death, which occurred Nov. 13, 1875. He left five children—Emma C., Louis A., Julia, Frank and Bertha. Mrs. Fischer resides at No. 1051 Clay street, and still retains an interest in the business of the firm of Fischer, Wheeler & Co.

JOHN R. FLICK, foreman of the lumber-yard of the Knapp Stout Lumber Co., of Dubuque; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born Aug. 14, 1854; his parents came to Dubuque in 1855; he grew up and attended school here, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; in 1870, when only 16 years of age, he had charge of a gang of hands on the C., C., D. & M. R. R.; he was engaged in contracting and building for six years; he has occupied his present position as foreman since May, 1879. He married Miss Julia Stoltz, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1876; they have two sons—Albert and Edward.

CHARLES FOCKLER & BRO., manufacturers of the Key City Carriage Tops, No. 42, 44 and 46 Main st., Dubuque; are natives of the State of Pennsylvania; they came to Dubuque in 1860; Chas. Fockler, the senior member of the firm, invented the adjustable buggy top in 1876, and the following year established the business; the business increasing, his brother and present partner became associated with him—he has studied law, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1870, and practiced law in this city until he became interested in the business with his brother. They were the first persons to manufacture the adjustable buggy top in this country; and from the small beginning they have rapidly extended their business, have distanced all competitors and are the largest manufacturers of their goods

Wm Rehman

DUBUQUE.

in this country; they occupy three stores of three stories each and are now crowded for want of room. The timber used in their business is selected and bought in Indiana, and consists of the second growth of ash; they cut it up with their own machinery here. They have a steam-room where the bows are bent and a drying-room; shops where the ironwork is made; enameling-rooms, paint-rooms and trimming-rooms; they employ from fifty to seventy-five hands and are unable to fill their orders, being largely ordered ahead; they ship their goods, the adjustable buggy top and the carriage extension tops, to every State in the Union, and have a large trade on the Pacific Coast, and their trade is constantly increasing. They have one of the largest and most important industries in the city. Charles has charge of the manufacturing department, and his brother, L. Fockler, has charge of the office and finances of the firm.

JOHN FOSSELMAN, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Couler avenue and Sanford st., Dubuque; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 23, 1826; he came to the Unite States in 1854 and came the same year to Dubuque; he engaged in the grocery business in 1859, and has carried on the business since then. In 1849 he married Miss Susanna Greibner, a native of Bavaria. They have five children—Kathrina, Sibvilla, Frank, Charlie and Mary.

G. R. FOSTER, with Ingraham, Kennedy & Day, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, Dubuque; is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was born in 1822; he came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque in the fall of 1848, and entered the store of L. D. Randall & Co.; he has lived here thirty-two years, except three years spent in St. Louis; he is connected with all Masonic bodies, and also a member of Odd Fellows; he is Secretary of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and has held official position in all State Grand bodies of Masons. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Sabra M. Gassett, a native of Massachusetts; they have two children—Leroy D. and Charles W.

H. B. FOUKE, attorney at law, of the firm of Fouke & Lyon, corner Fifth and Main streets; is a native of Virginia; he came to Illinois in 1854; he studied law with Hon. J. K. Edsall, Attorney General of Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; he came to Dubuque in 1866, and since then he has practiced his profession here; he holds the office of District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, and is one of the leading members of the bar; he is prominently connected with the Order of United Workmen, and has held the position of Grand Master of the State in that Order. In 1864, Mr. Fouke was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Schuler, of Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.; they have had two children, only one of whom survives, a daughter—Katie S.

JAMES N. FOYE, contractor, No. 143 Almond street, Dubuque; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Rye, Rockingham Co., April 27, 1833; he grew up to manhood there; in 1852, he came West to Illinois, and, in June, 1857, he came to Dubuque, and engaged in moving buildings. During the war, he enlisted and served in the 48th I. V. I., and afterward served in the 5th I. V. C.; he returned to Dubuque, and since then has been engaged in general contracting. In 1855, while living in Illinois, Mr. Foye was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Darker, a native of England; they have two sons—James E. and Charles P.

FRED H. FRANKE, gardener and greenhouse, West Eagle Point avenue; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Aug. 23, 1835; he came to this country in 1851, and came to Dubuque in 1854, and has lived here twenty-six years; he engaged in gardening and the flower business in 1873, and has continued it since then, and is building up a good trade. He belongs to Key City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to Iowa Lodge, A. O. U. W, and to the German Benevolent Society and to the I. O. O. F. Musical Society. He married Catharine Mary Sphan, a native of Germany, in 1857; she died in 1870; he married Annie Mary Sphan, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, June 13, 1871; he has five children—Katie, Barbara, Edward, Maggie and Rosa.

PROF. E. A. FRENZEL, 2445 Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Sept. 16, 1830; he grew up to manhood, and received his philosophical and musical education there; he came to the United States in 1852, and pursued a course of study in the New York University; engaged in teaching; he

came to Dubuque in 1866, and established the high school at Guttenburg, and afterward was Principal of the public schools of East Dubuque; he resigned his position and went abroad, making an extended visit through Europe; since his return, he has given up teaching, and has been engaged in literary work, and is correspondent for a number of Eastern papers. Prof. Frenzel is a proficient linguist, and speaks fluently six or eight different languages.

ALOIS FRICKE, brickmason, Thirteenth street, between Elm and Washington streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1818; he emigrated to America in 1845, and came to Galena the same year; he came to Dubuque in 1846, and began working as stonemason, and has worked at the trade of brickmason for thirty years, and is the oldest person in that trade in the city; he and his partner built the Lorimier House, St. Joseph Academy and many of the best buildings in Dubuque; he was successfully engaged in contracting and building for many years. In 1848, he married Helena Luse, from Baden; she died in 1862, leaving three children—Helena, Mary and Frank. In 1863, Mr. Fricke married C. Schwartz, a native of Bavaria.

R. S. GEE, proprietor of the Dubuque Remedial and Surgical Institute, 970 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Canada, and was born in Toronto Oct. 2, 1822; he grew up and attended school there; at the age of 17, he engaged in teaching school, still pursuing his studies; in 1844, he came to the United States and attended Albion, College, Michigan; he afterward entered mercantile life; having a taste for professional life, in 1853 he located in Detroit and began the study of medicine; in 1857, he left Detroit and began lecturing through the country upon homœopathy; he has delivered over twenty-five hundred lectures, and has published over thirty thousand pamphlets; he is deeply interested in treating chronic diseases; he came to Dubuque, and, in April, 1874, established "The Remedial and Surgical Institute;" treats patients homœopathically, and, as an adjunct, uses thirty-four different kinds of baths, and with great success; he has fitted up his baths with the most improved appliances, and is very successful in his treatment of chronic diseases that cannot be controlled by ordinary methods of treatment; the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Cleveland Homœopathic College.

ANDREW GEHRIG, tailor, corner Main and Fifth streets, residence 1036 White street, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland Feb. 7, 1826; he grew up and learned the tailor's trade, and came to the United States in 1855; came to Dubuque May 19 of the same year, and began working at his trade; in 1867, he began business for himself, and has carried it on since then; he is one of the oldest tailors in the city. In 1851, he married Dorothea Boul, a native of Switzerland; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—Doc A. (now City Treasurer), Emile, Lena, Amelia, Emma. Mr. Gehrig belongs to Schiller Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and to Humboldt Encampment; also belongs to the German Benevolent Society and to the Knights of Honor.

D. A. GEHRIG, City Treasurer of Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Feb. 16, 1852; his parents came to Dubuque in 1855, when he was only 3 years of age; he grew up and attended school here; in 1874, he went in the office of the City Treasurer, and afterward went in the office of the County Treasurer, V. J. Williams; in January, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and held that position until April, 1880, when he received the nomination and was elected City Treasurer, and is the youngest person ever elected to that office in the city. In 1875, Mr. Gehrig was united in marriage to Miss Frances Kistler, a native of Michigan; they have two children—Frances and Flora. Mr. Gehrig belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to Iowa Lodge, A. O. U. W., and to the German Shooting Society.

JOSEPH GEHRIG, proprietor of the Jefferson House, corner White and Seventh streets; was born in Switzerland Dec. 26, 1820; he grew up and learned the trade of shoemaker; he emigrated to America in November, 1844, and came to Dubuque June 1, 1845; he began work in Lorimer's stone quarry; in 1849, he went to California overland, and arrived at Sacramento in December; there were no houses

and only fourteen tents where the city of Sacramento is now located; he dug the first cellar in Sacramento; he remained in California until 1851, then returned to Dubuque and bought the lots where his hotel now stands; O'Connell was hung and was buried on this same corner. Mr. Gehrig began building the hotel in 1854, and completed it in 1856, and it is one of the largest houses in the city; he rented it for a while, and then has conducted it himself for many years; he gives it his personal attention; there are very few hotels that have so large a basement floor, so well filled with meats and vegetables, and stores of all kinds, and everything so neat and clean as that of the Jefferson House; when he began life, he had nothing, and, by industry and good management, he has acquired a nice property. He married Miss Oursala Kiene Sept. 26, 1851; she was born in Switzerland, and is a sister of Peter Kiene; she died in 1872, leaving six children—Mary, Lena, Paul, Henry, John and Joseph.

HENRY GEIGER, carpenter and builder, White street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, May 28, 1840; he came to America in 1861. He enlisted in Co. F, 5th I. V. C.; served over one year; then served for two years in the engineer corps at Nashville; he returned to Dubuque in 1867, and since then has been engaged in his present business. He belongs to Schiller Lodge I. O. O. F. He married Anna Hug, from Baden, Germany, in 1868; she died 1872; left one son—Henry; in 1875, he married Mary Marty, from Sherrill's Mound, this county; they have three children—Lizzie, Edward and Rosa.

C. R. GIBBS, of the firm of Gibbs & Co., livery, sale and boarding stable, No. 139 Fourth street, Dubuque; is a son of the late R. J. Gibbs, who came to Dubuque in 1857; he had charge of putting in the Dubuque water works; he was extensively engaged in the grain business here for many years; he shipped the first car load of grain over the Illinois Central Railroad. He died in March, 1875, leaving a widow and four sons, all living here. The present firm of Gibbs & Co. was established in 1876; they have a large stock of good horses and fine carriages and buggies, and have built up a large trade.

DENNIS GILLIAN, stationary engineer, machine shops Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; was born in County Antrim, Ireland, only two miles from Giant's Causeway, June 24, 1815; he grew up to manhood, and served in the army under William IV; he served under Victoria when she was proclaimed Queen, and when she was crowned, and when she was married. In 1841, he came to Canada; he helped build the Prince Albert, the first iron boat built this side of the ocean; he saw the Parliament House burned there, April 8, 1850; he came to Iowa, and settled in Dubuque, Sept. 1, 1850; he made the first boiler work done in Dubuque. In 1863, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and has been connected with the company seventeen years. He married Miss Eliza J. McGowan, from County Donegal, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1841; they have seven children—John, William, Charles, Maggie, Ellen, Hugh, Dora; they have lost six children.

M. GILLEAS, Roadmaster of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; was born Sept. 23, 1844; when 14 years of age, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and he has been connected with this company over twenty-two years; he was appointed Roadmaster of the Iowa Division of the road in 1877, though he has performed the same character of duties for the past fifteen years. Mr. Gilleas was united in marriage to Miss Mary McDonald, from La Salle Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1867; they have five children—one son and four daughters.

THOMAS F. GILLIAM, of the firm of Poole, Gilliam & Co., wholesale grocers, 272 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Morgan Co., Ill., and was born in Jacksonville June 22, 1832; when 14 years of age, his parents came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque April 1, 1846; after reaching manhood, he engaged in mercantile business, and has been connected with the firm of Poole, Gilliam & Co., since its organization in 1870. Mr. Gilliam was united in marriage April 11, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth A. Shields, daughter of the late Gen. John G. Shields; they have four children—William S., Ida Virginia, John A. H., and James W. R.

ADAM GLAB, brewer and maltster, proprietor of the Northern Brewery, Couler avenue, Dubuque; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 17, 1828; he

emigrated to America in 1852, and came to Dubuque the same year; he engaged in mining, and carried on that business for twenty-five years, and is still interested in mining; in 1866, he built his present large brewery at a cost of $50,000 and engaged in brewing business, and manufactures about four thousand barrels annually; when he came here he had nothing, and owes his success to his own industry and management. In 1851, he married Miss Kathrina Wemer, from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; they have had eight children; six are living—Nicholas, Allie, Frank, Louise, Maggie and Katie. Mr. Glab's parents are both living near him; his father is 80 years old, and his mother is 77 years of age.

JOHN GLAB, proprietor of the Mississippi Valley Vinegar Works, foot of Ninth street, Dubuque; is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was born Nov. 11, 1834; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came direct to Dubuque. After a few years, he engaged in the wood business, and continued in that for ten years; then engaged in the distilling business for five years; then he established his present business in 1873, and he has built up a large trade; he makes his vinegar from grain, and ships his goods from Davenport south, to two hundred miles north of St. Paul, and through the West; he also ships quite largely to Chicago. When he began life he had nothing, and owes his success to his own efforts. He married Miss Louise Wagner, a native of Germany, in 1861; they have six children—John N. (book-keeper for his father), Lena, Frankie, Henry, Louise, Leo; they have lost one son—John.

H. B. GLOVER, of the firm of H. B. Glover & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, 744 to 752 Main street; manufacturers of overalls, corner Iowa and Sixth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Newtown, Conn., and was born July 24, 1837; he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1856. He established their dry-goods business in 1860, and transacted a retail and wholesale trade for a number of years; in 1876, he gave up the retail department, and since then their business has been exclusively wholesale. In 1877, they engaged in manufacturing overalls and pants and vests, and this has become a very important part of their business, and is constantly increasing.

PETER GOAN, foreman of planing-mill of Ingraham, Kennedy & Day, residence 25 Rose street; is a native of Somerset Co., Penn., and was born Jan. 22, 1832; he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, steamboat joiner and woodwork machinery, serving an apprenticeship of nine years; he came West to Chicago in 1854, and came to Dubuque April 14, 1855, and was foreman of J. L. Dickinson's planing-mill, and held that position some years; he went to California in 1862; remained three years, and returned in 1865; he was superintendent of the Key City Planing-mill, and held that position ten years; he was appointed to his present position in July, 1879. He belongs to Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to Halcyon Encampment and to the Order of A. O. U. W. In November, 1855, Mr. Goan was united in marriage to Miss Emily Cain; she was born in Indiana, but came in infancy to Dubuque; they have seven children—Emma F., Orrin S., Lola E., Walter U., Nettie M., Mabel M. and Harry.

M. D. GOBLE, dental surgeon, office 852 Locust street, Dubuque; is a native of Champaign Co., Ohio, and was born Feb. 5, 1844, and came to Dubuque in 1856; grew up and attended school here; studied dentistry here and in Cincinnati; in 1865 and 1866, attended lectures in Medical College in Cincinnati. He practiced dentistry in Monroe, Wis., from 1861 until 1866, when he came to Dubuque, and since then he has practiced his profession here; has a large practice. He has held the position of President of the Northern Iowa Dental Association. In November, 1868, Dr. Goble was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Van Wagener from Racine, Wis.; they have one daughter—Kittie C.

W. A. GOODING, of the firm of Gooding & Co., lumbermen, No. 860 Bluff street, Dubuque; is a native of Illinois, and was born at Lockport, Will Co., Jan. 4, 1833; during the same year, his parents came in the stage that carried the first mail around the head of Lake Michigan, from Niles to Chicago; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that city and vicinity. In 1852, he became connected

with the management of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; he became the assistant of John B. Preston, the Superintendent, and afterward succeeded him as Superintendent of the canal; he occupied that position until after the canal passed into the hands of the State, in 1870; and he is now the only person living who is familiar with the government in detail of the extended interests of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. After retiring from the management of the canal, Mr. Gooding spent one year in Cuba, and three years in Africa; he visited the gold fields and the diamond fields, and traveled extensively through that tropical country; after his return to the United States, he engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin; in 1877, he came to Dubuque, and established his business here, and he has built up the largest lumber trade done in Dubuque.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, attorney at law, of the firm of Graham & Cady, corner Main and Seventh streets; is a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and was born March 2, 1831; he grew up and received his education in that State; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1851; he studied law with Judge Monell, of Newburg, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in January, 1856; he came West during the same year, and located in Bellevue, Jackson Co., and engaged in the practice of law with Judge John B. Booth; he remained there until the fall of 1867, when he came to Dubuque, and since then has practiced his profession here. He has held the office of City Attorney; he was tendered the nomination for Judge of the District Court by the Democratic party; he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for different offices, but has steadily declined them, preferring to devote his whole time to his profession. Mr. Graham was united in marriage, June 16, 1858, to Miss Harriet Watson, daughter of Hon. Malborne Watson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Catskill, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Graham have four children—William, Malborne W., Henry L. and Helen.

DAVID GRANT, shoer of fine horses, corner Locust and Seventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born June 19, 1840; he came to the United States in 1850, and came to Dubuque in 1860; he learned his trade here, and, in 1864, engaged in business for himself, and has carried it on since then, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Mary Ann O'Shea Nov. 27, 1864; they have two children—Ida M. and Margaret A.

J. K. GRAVES, capitalist, Dubuque; is a native of Keene, N. H., and was born Sept. 29, 1837, and is the son of Caleb S. and Eliza Graves; his early education was gained at the common schools of his native town; at the age of 17, he left home and began life for himself; securing a situation in a bank as clerk and correspondent, he gave the day to his duties and attended evening schools, and, by his diligent study, made rapid progress. In 1855, he came West to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, accepting the position of cashier in the banking-house of M. Mobley & Co., which, in 1858, was succeeded by the firm of J. K. Graves & Co., which did a very successful business until it was merged into a branch of the State Bank of Iowa, of which he was Vice President and General Manager; he was also a member of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Iowa; the National State Bank succeeding this branch, he was one of the principal organizers of it, and, for a time, its Vice President; he was also prominent in organizing the Commercial National Bank, of which he was a large stockholder and Director; he has been identified with the Key City Gas Works since 1859, and, in 1866, he built the works, which supply the city with light, and of which he is President, Director, and a large stockholder. In 1868, Mr. Graves took an active part in the organization and construction of the Dubuque Street Railway, of which he has been President the greater portion of the time. During the early days of the rebellion, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Post Quartermaster at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, with rank of Colonel, having at one time nearly six thousand men in Camp. In 1866, he was elected on the Republican ticket Mayor of Dubuque by a large majority over his Democratic opponent in a city strongly Democratic; in 1876, Mr. Graves was elected representative to the State Legislature; in 1870, he was induced to turn his attention to the construction of a new railroad from Dubuque to Chicago, which

road is now in successful operation sixty miles down the river to Clinton; he is President of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railway Company, the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway Company, and the Iowa Pacific, and he has been earnest and active in every enterprise tending to develop the interests of Dubuque and vicinity. He was appointed Special Commissioner by the Interior Department, and twice visited Mexico on the duties of his mission. In politics he is a Republican, and an earnest advocate of its principles. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for a number of years. He was united in marriage Sept. 12, 1860, to Miss Lucy C. Robinson, of Salem, Mass.; they have five children—Luin K., J. K., Jr., Sybil, Sara, and Marjorie. Mr. Graves has one of the most pleasant, attractive homes in Dubuque; it is situated on the Bluff, commanding the finest view on the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis.

R. E. GRAVES, President of the Commercial National Bank of Dubuque; is a native of Keene, N. H., and was born Aug. 8, 1835; his early boyhood was spent on a farm, and he received his early education at the common school and academy of his native town; at the age of 16, with a capital of $13, his own savings, he left home to begin life for himself; he secured a situation in a bank, and, by his diligence in attending to his duties, at the age of 19 he was elected cashier of the Brighton Market Bank, being selected out of thirty-six applicants for the position; in 1858 he came west to Iowa, and located in Dubuque; in November of the same year, he established the Dubuque Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and was elected its cashier; he continued until 1863, when he accepted the position of cashier of one of the leading banks of Chicago; he was offered the position of United States Tax Commissioner at Charleston, S. C., which was declined; in 1867, upon the consolidation of the National State Bank and the First National Bank of Dubuque, Mr. Graves was offered the management, and in March was elected President of the First National Bank; he afterward disposed of his interest and resigned his position intending to remove East, having been offered the Presidency of a bank there, but, by the advice and earnest persuasion of his friends, he organized the Commercial National Bank, of which he is the President; under its present able management, it has become one of the solid banking institutions of the State; Mr. Graves is actively identified with the educational interests of the city, and has done much for the cultivation and advancement of music and art. On the 10th of Feb. 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Tilden, of Keene, N. H.

CHARLES H. GREGOIRE, retired; residence Fifth street from Alpine to Nevada street, Dubuque; is a native of St. Genevieve, Mo., and was born June 10, 1821; his parents came to Wisconsin in 1835, when he was only 14 years of age, and after a few years returned to Missouri, he grew up to manhood mostly in Missouri; he began lead mining when only 17 years of age; he came to Dubuque in 1853, and the family came in 1855; he had charge of the first freight that crossed the river after the Illinois Central Railroad reached Galena; he was connected with, and engaged in running, the ferry for many years until 1866; since then, he has not been actively engaged in business here except at intervals in buying grain; he still retains large mining interests in Madison Co., Mo.; he had nothing when he began life, and his success is owing to his own efforts and good management. Mr. Gregoire was united in marriage to Miss Mary Janis, a native of St. Genevieve, Mo., Nov. 6, 1849; they have three children, two sons—Jules C., and Cyril H., engaged in business here; and one daughter, Ida, at home.

JOHN M. GRETHER, carpenter and builder, 1539 Washington street; is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden Nov. 16, 1816; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there, after serving in the army eight years; he held the responsible position of Superintendent of Building Fort, at Rastdatd, for eleven years, and had charge of 2,200 men; during the winter season, he was engaged in draughting and making maps; he has had a large experience and is an excellent draughtsman; he came to the United States in 1854, and came to Dubuque the same year and began working at his trade; he is a natural mechanic and can make any kind of machinery; he belongs to the Order of I. O. O. F. He married Augusta Lembke, from Mecklenburg, Germany, June 7, 1859; he has one son—Henry, and one daughter—Louise; they are as contented and happy a household as there is in Dubuque.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, foreman of machine-shops Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of England; was born April 25, 1841; he grew up to manhood there, and came to the United States in 1861; he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railway for a short time; in July, 1864, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and has been connected with this road for sixteen years; he came to Dubuque in 1866; he was appointed to his present position May 1, 1873; he belongs to the Masonic Order, Metropolitan Lodge No. 49, and is also a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Mr. Griffin was united in marriage to Miss Almeda Johnson, a native of Ohio, in November, 1866; they have four children—Annie May, Mary Belle, Jesse Glen and Lillie Maud.

CAPT. ISAAC GRIFFITH is a native of Bedford Co., Penn., and was born June 1, 1836; when 16 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa, in 1852; they located in Delaware Co.; he came to this county, and entered a store at Cascade. After the war broke out, he enlisted, in 1862, in the 21st I. V. I.; he was in the service three years, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, Mobile and others; after the war, he returned to Iowa; was in Des Moines and also in Chicago for a time; in September, 1868, he became connected with the revenue service, and since then has served in this department. In January, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Bowling, a native of Virginia; they have two children, both daughters—Nettie and Elsie.

J. M. GRIFFITH, attorney at law, of the firm of Griffith & Knight, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Montgomery Co., Md., and was born Feb. 25, 1829; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he studied law in Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; he practiced law there four years; in July, 1854, came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of law; in 1857, Mr. W. J. Knight became associated with him, and the firm of Griffith & Knight is the oldest legal firm in the State. Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Packard, from Rochester, N. Y., on Christmas Day, 1855.

EDWARD A. GUILBERT, M. D., Dubuque; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 12th of June, 1826; he attended public schools, and also received instruction in the Black River Institute, at Watertown; in 1837, his father's family moved to Chicago. His professional studies were commenced in the year 1843, and, after a four-years course, he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago; for several years he was the confidential student in the office of the late eminent Prof. Daniel Brainerd. In 1847, he married Miss Kathleen Somers, a young lady of education and refinement, having had the benefit of a course of study in the famous academy of Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom survive. He practiced medicine and surgery first in Ottawa, and afterward at Waukegan, Ill. In that time, 1847 to 1852, he still pursued medical studies and investigations with all the interest of an enthusiastic student. About this time, Dr. Guilbert resolved to practice medicine upon a different system—that of Hahnemann, and since known as homœopathy. He soon afterward removed to Elgin, Ill., and commenced his changed practice, having thoroughly studied the literature and theory of that school of medicine. In 1857, he came to Iowa, and located at Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the war of the rebellion, he was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Third Congressional District of Iowa, and discharged the responsible duties of that position from 1862 to 1865. During the war, he gave his influence to encourage enlistments for the volunteer service, and was chosen Captain of Co. A, of the 46th I. V. I. In that capacity he passed five months in the military field service, in Western Tennessee. Having been successful in his profession, he succeeded, in 1876, in establishing an institution in Dubuque, known as the Northwestern Sanitarium, with a view to afford medical and surgical relief for that class of patients who might not be able to secure proper treatment from local physicians, and to prevent the necessity of long journeys to more distant hospitals. Dr. Guilbert has been prominently connected with the Masonic Fraternity for over a quarter of a century. In 1857, he was

elected Master of Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, and was re-elected five or six times; in 1858, being a delegate to the Grand Lodge, he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and was re-elected in 1859; in 1861, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, and, in 1862, was appointed Deputy Grand Master; in October, 1862, he became Acting Grand Master, and, in 1863, was elected Grand Master. He was re-elected for the two following terms, and thus managed the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for nearly four years. He has served eight years as the High Priest of Dubuque Royal Arch Chapter, seven years as Eminent Commander of Siloam Commandery, and also for five years as the "Thrice Illustrious," of Dubuque Council No. 3. His connection with the Grand Chapter began some years ago, and he is now its Grand High Priest. He was the accepted orator before several of the grand bodies named, on the annual conventions. Dr. Guilbert has been a voluminous writer of Masonic literature. His reports on foreign correspondence, and other reports and papers presented to the four grand bodies in Iowa, have been very full and complete to advance the interests of Masonry. He edited and published the *Evergreen*, at Dubuque, for three years. There are very few persons who are connected with the Order who have done so much to advance its interests as Dr. Guilbert.

In 1872, Dr. Guilbert became interested in the Liberal Republican movement. He was unanimously chosen Permanent Chairman of the first Liberal Republican Convention held in Iowa; was unanimously nominated for Secretary of State on the joint ticket presented by the Liberals and Democrats; was made a candidate for Congress in 1874, and was defeated in convention, by a combination, only by a few votes, after many ballotings. In 1875, he was, despite his disinclination, proposed as a candidate for Governor on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, and, though not present himself, he was complimented with a large vote on the first ballot. Dr. Guilbert has practiced his profession in Dubuque over twenty-three years, and is one of the leading physicians in the city. He has been professional lecturer in the homœopathic colleges in Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago.

FREDERICK A. GNIFFKE, publisher of the Dubuque *National Demokrat;* is a native of Germany, and was born in Dantzic, Western Prussia, on the Baltic, March 21, 1833; he came to the United States in 1850; he entered the office of the Newburyport *Herald*, where he learned the printing business; he worked at his trade in Boston and Cambridge; he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, in May, 1856, and the following August he established the Dubuque *National Demokrat*, and since then, for a period of twenty-four years, he has continued the publication of that paper, and, what is very remarkable, with the exception of a few numbers—not more than six or eight—he has helped to make up, or contributed to, every issue of the paper. The paper is conducted with ability, and has a large circulation and a larger influence, in the city and county and throughout this section of the State. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Gniffke was elected to the State Legislature, and served during the regular session and during the extra war session; he has been a member of the Board of Education for some years, and, at the recent city election, was again elected for three years. In 1863, Mr. Gniffke was united in marriage to Miss Alvine Baade, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany; she came to Dubuque with her parents in 1850; Mr. and Mrs. Gniffke have one son—Henry B.

J. W. HAAS, of the firm of Junkermann & Haas, wholesale druggists, 776 Main street; is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Oct. 19, 1829; he grew up and began learning the drug business when only 14 years of age; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Dubuque in 1854, and associated with his present partner, Mr. O. Junkermann, and established the firm of Junkermann & Haas, which is the oldest business house in Dubuque without change of firm; they have been successfully engaged in the same business for twenty-five years; they had little when they began, but, by industry and attention to business, they have established a large trade. In 1866, Mr. Haas married Miss Minna Helfferich; she is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.

ADREAN HABLUETZEL, dealer in fresh and salted meats, 281 Julien avenue; was born in Switzerland April 27, 1829; grew up to manhood there, and came

to America in 1852; he came to Dubuque in 1854, and began working in butcher-shop; his father and grandfather were both in the same business; in 1857, he began business for himself, and has carried on the business over twenty-three years, and is one of the oldest in Dubuque; he sold the first pound of meat that was sold in Central Market; he has a shop on Jackson street. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. In 1857, he married Miss Eliza Voht, a native of Germany; they have eight children—Martin, Lizzie, Adrean, Gertrude, Salomina, Amelia, Emma and Louise.

C. HAFNER, dealer in fresh and salted meats, 1427 Jackson street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in the city of Byrne, in 1852; he came to the United States in 1873, and came to Dubuque in 1874; he engaged in business for himself in 1877, and is building up a good trade. He married Miss Lizzie Singer, from the city of Dubuque, Oct. 12, 1877.

H. HAHN, dealer in fresh and salted meats, 615 Clay street, and at 95 High street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Dec. 29, 1830; he emigrated to the United States in 1852, and came to Dubuque in March, 1857, and worked in butcher business; he has been connected with the business since; is one of the oldest butchers in the city. He married Miss Christina Keppler from Baden, Germany, in 1865; they have five children—Herman, Albert, Bertha, Minnie, Louise.

HAM & CARVER, publishers and proprietors of the Dubuque daily and weekly *Herald*, official paper of the city and county, corner Sixth and Locust streets, Dubuque.

M. M. HAM, of the firm of Ham & Carver, publishers of the Dubuque *Herald*, Dubuque; is a native of York Co., Me., and was born March 23, 1833; his parents moved to Western New York in 1847; he entered Union College, Schenectady, and graduated from that institution in 1855; after graduating, he came West to Michigan, where he remained eight years; in 1863, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and became local editor of the *Herald*; the following year he associated with Mr. Carver, and they bought the Dubuque *Herald*, and since then they have conducted the paper. In 1877, Mr. Ham was elected to the State Senate for four years; he is also a member of the Board of Education.

MATTHIAS HAM, farmer, Waverly avenue, Eagle Point, Dubuque; is a native of Knox Co., Tenn., and was born April 12, 1805; his parents removed to Missouri when he was 15 years of age; he lived there and traded on the river, and came to Dubuque (or where the city is now located), in 1827; he was in Illinois and Wisconsin until 1832, when he came to Dubuque for a short time; as soon as the settlers were allowed to come, he came and settled permanently in the spring of 1833, and engaged in mining; he was interested in the first blast-furnace erected in the Snake Diggings, Wis.; he entered the land where he now lives from the Government, and has lived here on this point thirty-five years; he has been interested in mining most of the time since he came here—also smelting; he laid out Ham's Addition to Dubuque; he owns 150 acres of land near where he lives; he is one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque, and there are few persons now living here who came to this locality as early as Mr. Ham. In 1837, he married Miss Z. Marklin, a native of Kentucky; she died in February, 1855, leaving five children—Lews Ann, Thomas, Jane, Sarah and Kate; in 1860, he married Margaret McLean; she died in August, 1874, leaving two children—Mathias and May.

AUGUST HAMMEL, of the firm of Wimmer & Hammel, proprietors of the flour and feed mill, 425 White street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in the kingdom of Würtemburg Dec. 21, 1837; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Dubuque in 1854; he learned his business here in the Seventh street mill. When the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 5th I. V. C.; he served during the war; he was twice taken prisoner; the first time he was held only about two weeks; he was again captured with others in McCook's raid during the Atlanta campaign, confined in Andersonville nine months, and suffered almost everything; at the close of the war he was turned loose; after his return, he was in the City Mills twelve years, and, in 1879, engaged in his present business. He belongs to the Orders of I. O. O. F. and

the United Workmen. In March, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Wultz, from Würtemburg, Germany; they have five children—Tillie, Sarah, George, Clara and August.

JOHN T. HANCOCK, senior member of the firm of John T. Hancock & Son, wholesale grocers, Main street; is a native of Lebanon, Ill.; his parents removed to Galena in 1827; in 1829, returned to Belleville, Ill., where they lived until he was 15 years of age, and then removed to Wisconsin; after living in Plattville three years and in Milwaukee four years, he returned to Plattville in 1847, and engaged in business there, continuing until 1855, when he came to Dubuque; in September, 1858, he established the business which is now carried on under the firm name of John T. Hancock & Son; he was located on Main street, between Second and Third streets, and remained there nine years; then removed to the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and was located there twelve years; then removed to their present location, where they have increased facilities for conducting their large and extensive business; their trade extends through Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Northern Illinois. Mr. Hancock was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Enz, in this city, Feb. 22, 1849; they have six children; his son, John S., has an interest in the business with his father.

W. J. HANCOCK, Superintendent of the Iowa and Nebraska division of the American Express Co., Dubuque; is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born Oct. 7, 1847; his parents came to the United States during his early boyhood, migrated West to Iowa in 1857, and located in Dubuque; he entered the employ of the Express Company as Messenger boy when only 16 years of age, and has been connected with the Company seventeen years; in 1869, he was appointed agent of the Company at Freeport; in 1875, he was appointed Superintendent of the Iowa and Nebraska division of the Company, and since then has held that position. Mr. Hancock was united in marriage, March 4, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Stone, of Aurora, Ill.; they have two children—one son, Earle, and one daughter, Bessie.

JOHN P. HANSEN, dealer in wines and liquors, corner Thirteenth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Sept. 17, 1842; he came to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque the same year; he grew up to manhood here. In 1861, he enlisted in the 5th I. V. C., Co. E, and was all through the war; was captured at Newlin, on McCook's raid, and was a prisoner in Andersonville Prison most of the time for seven months; he was sick and so near starved he had to be carried out on a stretcher, and was five months in hospital before he could go out. After the war, returned to Dubuque, and has been engaged in business for the past ten years. He married Miss Christina Pappe, a native of Hanover, Germany, Dec. 10, 1867; they have six children—Nicholas, Annie, Matilda, John, Katie, Frank; they lost one son—Peter.

N. HANSEN, of the firm of Hansen & Linehan, wholesale grocers, railroad and steamboat supplies, No. 8 Levee, Dubuque; is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and was born Feb. 24, 1834; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Dubuque the same year; in 1856, he became connected as clerk in the same business that he is now engaged in; in 1872, he engaged in business for himself, and has, by industry and close attention to business, built up a large trade; for over twenty years he has not been away from his business twenty-four hours; when he came to this country he only had one fifty-cent piece, and he has kept that ever since; his success is owing to his own efforts. He married Miss Annie Welther, from Luxemburg, Germany, Feb. 20, 1861; they have one daughter—Annie Katie.

WM. A. HARKETT, proprietor of the Dubuque floral nurseries, corner West Fifth and Hill streets, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born in 1848; he grew up to manhood there, and came to the United States in 1870; he came to Iowa in 1872, and located in Dubuque and established his present business; Mr. Harkett is a close botanical student, and is one of the very few in this country who make a specialty of making and cultivating new original plants that are standard all over the Union; he has a large experience in this branch of the business; he ships a large part of his plants; he has five greenhouses, substantially built, and heated in the most approved manner; they are the largest and most complete in this section of the State, and he is building up a good trade.

R. S. HARRIS, capitalist; residence, No. 9 Alpine street; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born March 21, 1810; his parents removed to Cincinnati when he was only 5 years of age, where they remained about nine years; they started from there on a flat-boat, and came to Galena; arrived there in June, 1824; the only playmates he and his brother had were Indians; he and his brother were called the Harris boys, and were known by that name throughout the Northwest for many years; in 1826, they struck what is called the "Harris Diggings," which have produced an immense amount of ore, and are being worked yet. When 17 years of age, Mr. Harris left home and went on the river and was engaged in steamboating until 1845; he served as engineer, boat builder and commander (the last boat he commanded was the St. Paul); in 1833, he built the Jo Daviess, the first boat built on the river north of St. Louis; he ran the Otter to St. Paul, the first regular packet ever run to that place; the last boat he commanded was the St. Paul; there are few steamboat captains now living who recollect so many incidents of the early and great days of steamboating as Mr. Harris; in 1841, while on the river, he was taken with the cholera at Vicksburg; he lay in a trance for several days; they thought he was dead and would have buried him if it had not been for his colored servant who nursed him. Mr. Harris was united in marriage Feb. 28, 1836, to Miss Phebe H. Reeder, of Hamilton Co., Ohio, near Cincinnati; her parents were from Virginia, and were among the earliest settlers of Ohio; after leaving the river, in 1845, he and his brother engaged in trading in boat supplies; they established stores in Galena, Dubuque, St. Louis and St. Paul, and they carried on an extensive trade until 1862, when he retired from business; he and Mrs. Harris went abroad and made an extended tour in Europe; they came to Dubuque in 1862 and since then have resided here; Mr. Harris has been a stockholder and Director in the First National Bank, of Dubuque, since its organization; when he began life he had nothing, and owes his success to his own efforts.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, residence, Third street; is a native of Ohio and lived there and in Illinois until coming to Iowa with his mother; they arrived in Dubuque in October, 1833; they were among the earliest settlers here; he says that he attended the first school that was taught in the State of Iowa, in the early part of the winter of 1833, and George Cubbage was the teacher; Mr. Harrison has been engaged in mining for a great many years; he says he began when he was only large enough to turn a windlass; when he began life he had nothing, and has by his own efforts made and saved a nice competency; Mr. Harrison has an excellent memory, and his recollections of the incidents of early days are very clear and distinct; his sister, Miss Melissa E. Harrison, lives with him and keeps house for him; she came to Dubuque with her mother and brothers. Mrs. Harrison died March 25, 1859, her husband died in Ohio, before the family came west to Dubuque. Jesse M. Harrison, brother of Alexander, was born in Harrison Co., Ky; he was commissioned and served as Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war; he was also in the army during the rebellion and was commissioned Captain of Co. C., 21st I. V. I. He held the office of Deputy U. S. Marshal during Presidents Taylor's and Polk's administrations, and also held the office of Surveyor of Customs. The uncle of Mr. Harrison was the first settler in Harrison Co., Ky.; the county was named after him, and the county seat, Cynthiana, was named after his two daughters.

W. E. HARRIMAN, auction and commission merchant, No. 789 Main st. Dubuque; is a native of Danvers, Essex Co., Mass., and was born in 1830; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque in May, 1855; he taught school for a short time, then engaged in the grocery trade; in 1866 he engaged in the hat, cap and fur trade, and continued in that business for thirteen years; he has held the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Mr. Harriman has been prominently connected with the Order of I. O. O. F. for a long time and is now Grand Master of the order in the State of Iowa. In 1856 Mr. Harriman was united in marriage to Miss Harriet P. Black, a native of Danvers, Essex Co., Mass.; they have three children—Carrie J., Frank B. and Ellen M.

JOHN HARTMAN, foreman of the factory of the Dubuque Furniture and Burial Case Company, corner Eighteenth and Washington streets, Dubuque; is a

native of Prussia, and was born March 9, 1817; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he emigrated to America in 1849, and came to St. Louis; he came to Dubuque in 1850, and began working at his trade; he was foreman in Mr. Herancourt's factory for four years; he engaged in business with Mr. Kley & Huber; they built the factory which is now occupied by the Furniture and Burial Case Company; Mr. Hartman is foreman of the manufacturing department; he is also a stockholder and director in the company. In 1851, he married Miss Rachel Fricke, a native of Austria; they have seven children—John, Henry, Ferdinand, Alouis, Louise, Frank and Mary.

JOHN HARTMAN, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Seventeenth and West Locust streets, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque County, and was born in the city of Dubuque Oct. 11, 1852; he grew up and attended school here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the grocery business in 1877, and is building up a good trade. He married Miss Mary Stoltz, from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1877; they have one daughter, Gertie.

JOHN R. HARVEY, house and sign painting and calcimining, 37 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Louisiana, and was born in New Orleans Sept. 4, 1812; he remembers distinctly when his father was brought home wounded in the battle of New Orleans; in early boyhood his parents died; he went to New Haven, Conn., to school, and afterward went to Philadelphia, where he learned his trade, and in 1838, with only $4.62 in his pocket, he started West; he came to St. Louis, and from there came to Dubuque; he walked from Burlington, 220 miles, in five days; he began working at his trade; his first contract was for H. L. Stout, and his next one was painting the court house; he is the oldest established painter in the West; Mr. Harvey has been prominently connected with the Order of I. O. O. F. since 1834; passed all the chairs in 1836; was representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1837; he is one of the oldest Past Grands in the State, if not in the country; in 1877, Mr. Harvey gave in the *Odd Fellows' Banner* of this State, a very full and complete history of the organization of Harmony Lodge, No. 2, the first lodge organized in Dubuque; the paper was a very interesting one; Mr. Harvey was clerk of the first election held in Delaware County.

EDWARD T. HEALEY, of the firm of Healey Bros., dealers in shelf and builders' hardware, No. 365 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of the city of Dubuque; was born in 1853; he grew up and attended school here; he entered the store of William Chamberlain and remained five years; then entered the house of Westphal, Hinds & Co., and remained seven years, and in 1876 associated with his brother, and since then they have carried on their present business. In June, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Kilbourn, a native of Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa; they have two children, Nathan and Florence.

GEORGE W. HEALEY, of the firm of Healey Bros., dealers in shelf and builders' hardware, farming tools and seeds, No. 365 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque Feb. 22, 1842; he grew up and attended school here, and, when 16 years of age, entered the agricultural and seed store of William Chamberlain; upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. E., 5th I. V. C., and was wounded at Guy's Gap, in the Chattanooga campaign; he was taken prisoner in the Atlanta campaign, and was confined in Andersonville about two months and exchanged; he was in the service four years; after his return he took his position in the store of Mr. Chamberlain, and remained there until September, 1877, when he engaged in his present business with his brother, succeeding J. & A. Christman, the business being first established by J. P Farley, and is the pioneer hardware business of Dubuque. Mr. Healey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moser, of this city, Oct. 28, 1868; they have three children—Edward M., Mary and Maud.

GEORGE C. HEBERLING, U. S. Marshal; is a native of Harrison Co., Ohio, and was born March 19, 1838; when very young his parents removed to Chambersburg, Penn., and when 12 years of age his parents went to Ohio, and in 1854 they came to Iowa and located in Jackson Co.; after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he

enlisted in 1862, in Co. A., 24th I. V. I.; he participated in a number of severe battles; he was wounded at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and was again wounded during the same month at the battle of Champion Hills; 45 per cent of those who went in this engagement from the 24th Regiment were killed or wounded; after his return from the service, he studied law at Sabula and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and engaged in the practice of law; he was twice elected Representative to the State Legislature and served two terms; he held the office of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and also held town and school offices; he received the appointment of United States Marshal, March 10, 1875. In the spring of 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Todd, from Milwaukee, Wis.; they have one son, Dwight; they have lost one son and one daughter, twins.

A. HEEB, proprietor of the Dubuque Brewery, Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born April 11, 1811; he emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore in September, 1835; in 1836 he went to St. Louis; he came to Dubuque in 1846, and the following year, 1847, he came here and located permanently and engaged in his present business; he has carried on the business over thirty-three years, a greater length of time than any brewer in the State, and he has built up the largest business in the State. In 1846, Mr. Heeb was united in marriage to Miss Kathrina Guerig, a native of Germany; they have ten children, five sons and five daughters; Mr. Heeb has held the office of County Supervisor, and was twice elected to the City Council.

FRED HEER, architect and superintendent, northwest corner Seventh and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born July 30, 1834; he grew up to manhood and studied architecture there; he emigrated to America in 1865, and came to Dubuque in 1868, and engaged in his business as architect and superintendent of erection of buildings; he has built up a large business, and is the architect of many of the best buildings in the city; among them is Levi's Building, the Town Clock Building, Zion Church, Lutheran Church, Herald Building, St. Joseph's Academy, Eagle Building, Baptist Church and the elegant residences of Mr. Young, Mr. Levi and many others. Mr. Heer married Miss Elizabeth Breitler, a native of Switzerland, April 26, 1860; they have three children—Paulina, Fredeline and Elizabeth.

HON. STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, ex-Governor of the State of Iowa; was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812, and lived in that State with his parents until the spring of 1828, then removed to St. Louis, Mo., and settled upon a farm a few miles from the city; in the spring of 1830, he went to Galena, Ill., and was there during the Sac and Fox war, and was an officer in an artillery company, which had been organized for the protection of the place. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the close of the war, entered as a student of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining there about two years; returned to Missouri and commenced the study of law and finished the regular course under Charles S. Hempstead, then a prominent lawyer of Galena; in 1836, he was admitted to practice as an attorney in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which then embraced the Territory of Iowa, and, the same year, located at the town of Dubuque, and was the first lawyer who commenced the practice of his profession in the place; upon the organization of the Territorial government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled at Burlington during that year, and was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, one of the most important committees in the Council; at the second session of that body, was elected President thereof; was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held at Iowa City, and was again chosen President of the same. In 1844, he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County to the first convention to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa, and was Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations; in 1848, he was, with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, appointed Commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa of 1851; in 1850, he was

elected Governor of the State of Iowa, and served in that position for four years, being the full term under the then Constitution, and was the second Governor of the State; in 1855, he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and held that office for about twelve years; under his administration, were erected the principal county buildings, the jail, poorhouse and some valuable bridges; his health being very much impaired, he has retired from public life to enjoy quietude and repose.

COL. D. B. HENDERSON, attorney at law, of the firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Scotland, and was born March 14, 1840; his parents came to America when he was 6 years of age, and located in Illinois, near Rockford; in the spring of 1852, they removed to Fayette Co., Iowa, where the family bought a large tract of land, which is known as "Henderson's Prairie;" he attended the common schools, and then entered the Upper Iowa University, where he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted as private in September, 1861, and was elected First Lieutenant of Co. C, 12th I. V. I.; he participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; he was wounded in the charge on Fort Donelson, and also at Corinth, where he lost his leg; he was Adjutant of the Union Brigade; he was discharged, and was afterward commissioned Colonel of the 46th I. V. I. He served as Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the Third District of Iowa; he studied law with Bissell & Shiras, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa and served until June 30, 1869, when he resigned that office to become a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson, a vacancy having occurred by the death of Attorney General Bissell; he was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa for two years, which position he also resigned in order to give his whole attention to the practice of his profession. Col. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Augusta A. Fox, a native of Ohio, March 4, 1866; they have three children—Angie, Belle and Don A.

V. HERANCOURT (deceased); was a native of Germany, and was born in Bavaria Jan. 8, 1821; he emigrated to the United States in 1837, and came to Ohio, where he lived for some years. In 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Gratz, a native of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Herancourt came to Dubuque in 1845, and, the following year, he located here permanently and engaged in the furniture business; he was one of the earliest furniture dealers in Dubuque, continuing in this business until his death, which occurred March 17, 1867; he left four children—Mary A. (now Mrs. O. S. Langworthy), William V., Henry, John H.; they lost two children, Katharine, the oldest, and Amelia, the fifth child. Mr. Herancourt left a nice property, and, since his death, Mrs. Herancourt, with her sons, has successfully carried on the manufacture and sale of furniture in this city; the family still reside on the homestead, occupying large grounds south of Julien avenue.

JOSEPH HEROD, real-estate office, Globe Building, Main street, Dubuque; is a native of England; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, in 1852; he was actively and officially identified with various railroad enterprises; he was officially connected with school interests in Julian Township for nearly twenty years; he holds the office of School Treasurer of Dubuque, and was elected in 1875; he is also a member of the City Council, being elected to that office in 1878.

JOHN HESS, proprietor of the Dubuque Show-case Factory, manufacturer of all kinds of show cases, No. 640 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was born March 13, 1832; he emigrated to the United States in September, 1850, and lived in the city of New York five years; he came to Chicago in 1855, and carried on business there nineteen years, and was burned out, on State street, in the large fire of 1874; he came to Dubuque in 1874, and established his business here; he is building up a good trade, which extends into Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado. In 1878, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Magdalena Bieg, from Wurtemburg, Germany.

R. S. HIBBARD, passenger conductor on the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1846; he grew up and

attended school there. After the war broke out, he enlisted Aug. 23, 1862, when only 17 years of age, in the 16th Vt. V. I. In 1866, he came West and began railroading in 1869; in 1872, he became connected with the C., C., D. & M. Road, and has since run a train on this road. In 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Marion Dodge, a native of Vermont; they have two children—George and Lulu.

PROF. JANUARIUS HIGI, Principal of St. Mary's Parochial School, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Sept. 17, 1828; he grew up to manhood, and received his literary and musical education there; he engaged in teaching and continued for eight years; he emigrated to America in 1854; came to St. Louis and engaged in teaching; he also taught in Springfield, Ill., and at Peoria, Fort Wayne and Detroit; he came to Dubuque in 1871, and, since then, has occupied his present position; he holds the position of organist in St. Mary's Church. In May, 1860, Prof. Higi was united in marriage to Miss Frances Mathias, a native of Germany; they have eight children, one son and seven daughters.

R. L. HILL, homœopathic physician, 855 Locust street; is a native of Niagara Falls, Canada, and was born July 19, 1842; he grew up to manhood mostly in Wisconsin and Illinois; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1864; he afterward, in 1867, had the honorary degree conferred on him by the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; he came to Iowa and settled permanently in Dubuque Feb. 1, 1864, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and has, since then, successfully practiced his profession here; he was one of the originators of the Western Academy of Medicine, and holds the office of Vice President.

ALFRED HOBBS, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court and United States Commissioner, Dubuque; is a native of London, England, and was born Jan. 7, 1840; he grew up and received his education there; he came to America in 1867, and came to Dubuque the same year. In March, 1868, he entered the office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court as Deputy, has held that position for the past twelve years. Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage, Dec. 30, 1879, to Miss Josephine Whisler, from Davenport, Iowa.

HON. JOHN HODGDON, attorney at law, office corner Main and Seventh streets; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Weare, Hillsboro Co., Oct. 8, 1800; he grew up and attended school there, and prepared for college at Exeter Academy. He entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from that institution in 1827. He studied law with Allan Gilman, of Bangor, Me., and was admitted to the bar and practiced law there. In 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Amelia Legget, a native of New York. In 1843, he went to Holton, Me., to settle two townships of land, one of which was given him by his grandfather, and one he bought; he remained there ten years. He came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque Nov. 1, 1853; he engaged in buying and selling lands. In 1859, he again resumed the practice of his profession; since then he has given his attention to real estate and law. While living in Maine Gen. Hodgdon was prominently connected with official life. In 1847, he was elected to the State Senate, and served two terms, and was chosen presiding officer of that body. When only 33 years of age, he was elected President of the Mercantile Bank of Bangor, Me. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1833. He held the office of Bank Commissioner and Bank Examiner six years, and also held the office of State Land Agent four years. He was appointed by President Polk Commissioner, on the part of the State of Maine, to confer with George W. Coffin on the part of the State of Massachusetts, to settle and distribute the disputed Territory Fund. He was a member of the first Presidential Convention ever held in the United States; it was held at Baltimore, May 22, 1832. Gen. Hodgdon has from early manhood been extensively engaged in dealing in lands, and is now a large property owner. There are very few men now living who have been so actively engaged in active business life during the present century.

O. F. HODGE, proprietor of the American Smelting Company, smelters and manufacturers of solders, Babbit metal brass castings, corner of Clay and Ninth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Monroe Co., N. Y., and was born in the city of Rochester,

he grew up and learned the machinist's trade there. He came West in 1859, and came to Dubuque in 1863, and worked at his trade with Rouse & Williams, and afterward worked in the shops of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co. He went to St. Louis and worked in the railroad-shops there for three years, then returned to Dubuque and again took his place in the shops of the railroad company. In 1869, he engaged in business, the firm being Hodge & Whitelaw; they continued together six years, and he Brass Foundry until the present year, when it became the American Smelting Company, bought his partner's interest, and continued the business under the name of Dubuque establishing a new branch of business here manufacturing metals. Mr. Hodge has a large experience, and is building up a successful business, and is the only maker of metals north of St. Louis, and his trade extends from St. Paul to St. Louis. When Mr. Hodge came to Dubuque he did not have a dollar, and his success is owing entirely to his own efforts. In 1864, he married Miss Amelia Woodhouse, a native of Manchester, England; they have had six children; only three survive.

ANDREW HOERNER, Justice of the Peace, corner Seventh and Main streets, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 19, 1824; he emigrated to America in 1847, and came to Dubuque in March of the same year. He engaged in mining for some years, then engaged in building about ten years. During the war he enlisted in the 46th I. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant in Company A. He has held office of Marketmaster for four years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874. He married Mary Conzett, a native of Switzerland, Dec. 19, 1849; they have five children—George A., Mary, David, Johnnie, Emma.

HENRY HOFFMANN, dealer in wines and liquors, 1504 Clay street; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 25, 1844; he came to America in 1870, and came to Dubuque in 1872. He engaged in his present business in 1875. In 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie Scharf, a native of Dubuque.

H. S. HOLBROOK, agent of the American Express Co., Dubuque; is a native of Seymour, New Haven Co., Conn., and was born Sept. 5, 1848; his parents came West to Iowa in 1856, and he grew up to manhood in this State. He has been connected with the Express Co., since 1866; he was agent of the company at Charles City, and at Sioux City four years, and was appointed to his present position April 15, 1879. Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage, June 17, 1874, to Miss Lunette H. Kelly, from Charles City, Iowa; they have one daughter—Edith.

ORA HOLLAND, contractor and builder, Julien avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Windham Co., Vt., and was born Aug. 25, 1825; he grew up there until 17 years of age; then came West, and arrived in Chicago in July, 1843. He went to Jacksonville, Ill., and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and remained there three years, and came to Dubuque; arrived here March 30, 1846, and began working at his trade at ten shillings a day; he afterward engaged in building, and since then has continued in the business; he has built up a large business, and has built many of the best buildings in the city. He has been engaged in building and contracting for over thirty-three years—a greater length of time than any builder in Dubuque. He had only a very little when he began, and now he has a nice property; his success in life is owing to his own efforts. He belongs to the fraternity of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage in this city, March 30, 1852, to Miss Selina Smith, a native of New York State; they have had six children; only three of whom survive—Emma May, Frank H., John A.

CHARLES HOLLNAGEL, cooper, and dealer in groceries and provisions, 2294 Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born April 14, 1835; he came to the United States in December, 1860, and came to Dubuque January 1, 1861; the first winter he cut wood, and ran on a flatboat during the summer; in 1865, he engaged in the coopering business, and has carried it on for fifteen years in his present location; he employs from eight to ten men, and has built up a good trade; he engaged in the grocery and provision business in 1878; he had nothing when he began, and what he owns he has made by his own efforts; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to the United Workmen. He married Miss Frederika Sass, a native

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of Germany, May 27, 1861; they have one daughter—Emma F.; they have lost three children—Ida F., Charles H., Matilda L.

HON. THOMAS HARDIE was born in the city of Montreal, Lower Canada, Jan. 25, A. D. 1820; his parents emigrated to Canada from the "old country" about the year 1810, and settled in Montreal; his father, Alexander H., was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; his mother was a native of Deptford, England, and her maiden name was Elizabeth Enfield. Alexander Hardie, on locating in Montreal, established himself in business as a merchant clothier, and for a number of years drove a thriving and profitable business, but was finally ruined by indorsing heavily the notes of a supposed friend; he had to pay those notes, which left him nearly penniless. He removed to the small town of Laprairie (near Montreal), in the year 1829, where he died in the summer of 1830, leaving an orphaned family of five children, the mother having died in Montreal some six years previous; Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of these children; his entire school education was embraced within a period of two years or thereabouts, when he was less than 8 years of age. The school he attended was known as the "Union School" and was kept by the Workman brothers, Benjamin, William, Joseph and Samuel; they were classical scholars, and each one of them has since reached high social and political distinction in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; in this school, all grades, from A B C to the classics were taught; but the few months' schooling that Thomas received here was, of course, confined to the merest rudiments of education. They served, however, for the foundation upon which a lad of quick perception could and did build a life of intelligence, usefulness and honor. From the death of the father, the children of the family were separated, and thenceforward Thomas had to "hoe his own row" in the field of life. Whatever success in life he has since achieved, is due entirely to his own efforts to surmount trials and adversities such as seldom beset the path of youth. On the death of his father, in 1830, Thomas removed to Montreal, where he worked at brushmaking with a Mr. Walton, an old friend of his father's, until the cholera broke out in the memorable year of 1832. The Walton family became victims to the dread scourge which decimated the city, and Thomas was again cast adrift. He was then taken to Kingston, Upper Canada, by a cousin who had been brought up in Mr. Hardie's family. Here he remained until the summer of 1844, when his cousin removed to Buffalo, N. Y. He resided there until the fall of 1839, and in the mean time had learned the painter's trade with the Miller brothers, the leading artists of the day in their line.

In September, 1839, he removed to St. Louis, Mo.; from there, in the spring of 1840, he went to Springfield, Ill., where he carried on the painting business for three years, having for a partner George Bennett, now of this city. In Springfield, he married Miss Lydia Woodworth, in 1842. The issue of this marriage was three children, the eldest of whom—Laura Esther, alone survives. After a residence of three years in Springfield, he was induced by his brothers John and William, then established in a flourishing business in Montreal, to remove to that city, which he did in the fall of 1843. He remained in Montreal, the city of his nativity, until the autumn of 1846, when it was found that that rigorous climate did not agree with his wife's health; the seeds of consumption were implanted in her constitution, and a removal to a more genial clime was found necessary. He then determined to remove to one of the Southern States, and, in September, 1846, went to Chicago, where his wife had preceded him a few months on a visit to her friends. When in Chicago, he learned that his old friend and partner, George Bennett, was located in Dubuque, so he determined to pay him a visit and take a boat from there to New Orleans. He landed in Dubuque, Oct. 6, 1846, and was so charmed with the beauty and healthfulness of the location and the free hospitality of its people, that he concluded to remain. Here the wanderer at last found a permanent abiding place. He immediately formed a partnership with his old friend Bennett, under the title of Bennett & Hardie, in the painting business, which continued until about 1850 or 1851, when Bennett retired, having sold out to John R. Harvey. Mr. Hardie's specialties in his occupation were sign-painting and graining, in which he excelled. But, owing to failing health, he was obliged to abandon the

business, and, through the favor of his friend, Gen. Warner Lewis, Surveyor General of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, he was assigned a position in the Surveyor General's office in the summer of 1853. Mrs. Hardie died of consumption in the spring of 1850. In August, 1851, he married Miss Mary Ann Parker, daughter of John Parker, one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque. His second wife died of typhoid pneumonia, April 30, 1868, leaving three children—Alice, John and Frank, who, with Laura, his daughter by his first wife, now comprise his family; Laura as housekeeper; Alice is a teacher in the grammar department of the city schools; John graduated with honor from the city high school in 1871, and learned the molding business at the Novelty Iron Works, where he is still employed, and Frank, a bright boy of 14 years, is a member of the fifteenth class of the Third Ward School. The family still reside in the house where the three last-named children were born; this house, when purchased by Mr. Hardie in 1847, was located in the fields north of the city, which fields were overgrown with wild penny-royal and hazel brush. This location is to-day the most desirable residence property in the city and compactly built for blocks beyond it; the old homestead is now surrounded by the most elegant mansions in the city. A generation of men have passed away since Mr. Hardie located there and all is changed, himself least of all. Mr. Hardie continued to occupy a desk in the Surveyor General's office during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, but, on the inauguration of President Lincoln, a new Surveyor General was appointed, and Mr. Hardie, with others, was gently notified that his services were no longer required.

In March, 1863, Mr. Hardie was elected Secretary of the Board of Education, a position which he still holds, having been unanimously re-elected each consecutive year since that time, a fact which of itself speaks volumes for his efficiency in performing the duties of his office. He has filled other public positions from time to time. In 1849, he was elected Alderman to represent the Fourth Ward; at the end of the year he retired, and has since persistently refused aldermanic honors. He represented Dubuque Co. in the Sixth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the last session held at the old capital, Iowa City, and was also a member of the Ninth General Assembly regular and extra sessions. In the House of Representatives, he was emphatically a working member, being honored with prominent positions on several important committees, and his ability as a correct parliamentarian was undisputed. Hon. Rush Clark, the Speaker of the House in the Ninth General Assembly, himself one of the best presiding officers that the House ever had, complimented Mr. Hardie's ability in this line by frequently calling on him to preside over the deliberations of the House, and said that he would rather trust the order and business of the House in Mr. Hardie's hands than in that of any other member. This was a compliment Mr. Hardie felt justly proud of, as coming from a political opponent, at a time, too, when to be a political opponent was almost to be a personal enemy.

In his early years, Mr. Hardie was instructed in the religious views of Calvinism, as then taught and held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but being cast upon the the world and left with thought untrammeled, he gradually imbibed more liberal views, without, however, settling down to any decided conviction of doctrine, until April, 1849, when he united with the Christian Church in Dubuque, with which church he still holds fellowship. In politics, he has always been a Democrat of the most decided type, and expects to die in the faith. He has given a large portion of his life work to the benevolent Orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. Soon after locating in Dubuque, he joined Dubuque Lodge No. 3, Freemasons, but dimitted in 1858, to become a charter member of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 49; he was its first Secretary and is its last, having held the office most of the time since the organization of the Lodge. He joined the Odd Fellows by uniting with Sangamon Lodge, No. 6, at its first organization in Springfield, Ill., in 1841, rapidly passed the chairs and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1843. He joined, also, Washington Encampment No. 3, of Springfield, on its first organization in 1842, and was a Past Chief Patriarch when he removed to Montreal in 1843. Reaching Montreal, he found that a lodge of the American Order had just been established there; this he joined, and at once became an active worker in the

good cause. The Order in Canada rapidly increased, and in Montreal took in the very best portion of the male population. Mr. Hardie was a charter member of the first Encampment instituted there, and also a charter member of the Grand Lodge of Canada, being Deputy Grand Master of that honorable body when he left Montreal, in 1846. His work in Odd Fellowship in Canada was so well appreciated by his brethren, that, when he left for the West, a splendid banquet was given in his honor, and he was presented by his Lodge with a beautiful gold watch and chain, and by the Grand Lodge with a silver snuff-box lined with gold, in which was inclosed a highly complimentary address. Soon after reaching Dubuque he became a charter member of Julian Lodge, No. 12, where he still holds active membership, frequently representing it in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is also a charter member of Halcyon Encampment, No. 1, of this city, and in 1851–52 represented the Grand Lodge of Iowa in the Grand Lodge of the United States.

It would seem that one holding so many official positions as Mr. Hardie has done, in his quiet but not uneventful life, would be constantly pushing himself forward, but this is not the case with him; he is modest, perhaps too much so for his own good, and he takes some pride in saying he has never yet intimated, directly or indirectly, that he wanted a nomination or election to any office he has ever held. In his case, it is true that the office has always sought the man, and not the man the office. Would this were more often the case. Mr. Hardie is not deficient in literary ability; he is a good correspondent and a fluent and ready writer; his reports of the public schools of Dubuque attest his efficiency in this line, and many personal sketches from his pen have been given the public through the press, enjoyed and appreciated for the rich humor and fun they contained, without a suspicion of their origin.

HENRY S. HETHERINGTON, Secretary of the Dubuque Building and Loan Association, corner Main and Fourth streets; is a native of Dauphin Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 9, 1820; he grew up to manhood there and learned the trade of mason and bricklayer; he came West to the Territory of Iowa in 1843 and came to Dubuque in 1845, and began working at his trade; he was engaged in contracting and building until 1853, then entered the office of the Surveyor General and remained there five years; in the spring of 1858, he was elected Mayor of Dubuque, served one term and then engaged in farming; he was afterward engaged in the grain and produce business four years; was a member of the firm of Carr, Austin & Co., in the planing-mill business, two years, and engaged in packing pork for six years; in 1879, he was elected Secretary of the Dubuque Building and Loan Association, and has the management of the business of the Company; he is also Secretary of the Fair Association. In 1844, he married Miss Sarah A. Hill, a native of Pennsylvania; she died in 1866, leaving one son—James H., now in the United States Navy; in 1869, Mr. Hetherington married Maria A. Soule, from Lyons, Iowa; she died in 1878, leaving one daughter—Clara.

C. HOLTZ, merchant tailor, No. 781 Main street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia Oct. 2, 1824; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he emigrated to America in 1857, and came to Dubuque the same year; he returned to Europe and remained four years, and, in 1865, came again to Dubuque, and, in 1866, he engaged in his present business, and has carried it on since then. He married Miss Henrietti Arnold, a native of Saxony, Sept. 1, 1865; they have two sons—Henry and Ernest.

PROF. FRED A. HOPPE, Director of the Iowa Conservatory of Music, No. 968 Locust street, Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born at Burscheidt, near Cologne, March 3, 1836; he began the study of music when only 7 years of age; came to the United States in 1849, and completed his musical studies in St. Louis; he taught music there until 1858, when he came to Galena, where he taught music until 1863, when he organized a band from Galena and Dubuque for Gen. Maltby's brigade, and was stationed at Vicksburg, and remained in the service until the end of the war. After his return, he removed to Dubuque, and engaged in teaching music, and established the Iowa Conservatory of Music; he was elected leader of the old Germania Band,

which was afterward consolidated with the Great Western Band; he was elected its leader, and still occupies that position; he held the position of organist at St. Mary's Catholic Church three years, and, since 1874, he has held the same position in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hager, from St. Louis; they have six children—Clara (engaged in teaching music), Freddie, Laura, Willie, John and Ella.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, of the firm of Rouse, Dean & Co., proprietors of the Iowa Iron Works; is a native of Scotland, and was born Feb. 1, 1840; he grew up and learned the trade of iron shipbuilding and boiler-making, on the Clyde. During our war, he was engaged to come to the United States by Harrison Loring the shipbuilder, of Boston, to build monitors for the Government; remained in Boston until the close of the war; in 1867, he came to Dubuque and was master mechanic of the boiler-shops of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, until the road passed into the control of the Illinois Central Railroad, and since then he has been connected with the Iowa Iron Works; they constructed the Clyde, the first iron steamer on the Mississippi River. Mr. Hopkins married Miss Jane Kinnison, a native of the city of Glasgow, Scotland; they have one daughter—Jane.

ASA HORR, physician and surgeon, 872 Main street; is a native of Ohio, and was born Sept. 2, 1817; his parents were Isaac Horr and Nancy Smith Horr, both of New England stock. The father of Asa was an early settler in the Black River country, in New York, and opened a farm there prior to emigrating to Ohio; in the latter State he engaged in mercantile business, and afterward returned to New York in 1827, and died in Watertown, Jefferson Co., soon afterward. Up to the time when his father died, Asa was kept at school most of the time, but now was put on a farm, and, for several years, attended schools only during the winter season; at the age of 20, he returned to his native town in Ohio and read medicine with a cousin; he attended lectures at two colleges in that State, and graduated from both; after leaving the Cleveland College, he practiced six years in Ohio and one in Illinois, and, in 1847, made a permanent settlement in Dubuque, Iowa; not content with a mastery of the science of medicine, in which he has given no inconsiderable attention to the investigation of sciences collateral to medicine, quite early in life, he studied botany with a good degree of success, and for more than twenty years was one of the leading observers for the Smithsonian Institution; he was influential in originating, and prominent in building up, the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts in Dubuque, and has been its President for the last eight or nine years; he is a man of decidedly scientific tastes and of high attainments. Dr. Horr is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Public Health Association, and of several scientific societies in the Upper Mississippi Valley; he is identified with many important interests in Dubuque. Its town clock was procured mainly through his exertions; the clock and the regulation of time have been since then entirely under his supervision; and the true longitude of the city was established through him ten or twelve years ago, by the aid of his fine astronomical transit. Dr. Horr is one of the leading surgeons in Northern Iowa, and neither his practice nor his reputation in this line is limited to any one State. He was Post Surgeon at Dubuque in the early part of the late war and Examining Surgeon for recruits in the regular army. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1856. In politics, he was a Whig until the extinction of that party, since which time he has been a Republican; till middle life, his religious views were orthodox; they are now liberal. He married Miss Eliza Sherman in 1841; she died in 1866. He married Mrs. Emma F. Webber in 1868; she died in 1879; he has three children, all by his first wife. His eldest child, Augusta S., is the wife of Henry Hackbusch, a civil engineer and surveyor at Leavenworth, Kan.; Edward W. is a leading merchant in Blandville, Ky., and the youngest child, May, lives at home.

MAJ. JOSEPH L. HORR, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Ontario, Canada West, and was born in Dundas April 13, 1838; he came to Dubuque in August, 1852, and grew up to manhood here. When the

war broke out, he enlisted in the regular service in the 13th Regt., U. S. Inf., Gen. Sherman's old regiment; after serving one year, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and, in 1867, was again promoted and commissioned Captain; he was wounded at Vicksburg; was struck six times in the engagement May 19, 1863; he carries two bullets in his body yet; he served until the close of the war, and was then ordered on the frontier, and was in the Indian service. Maj. Horr was united in marriage, May 24, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth R. Ogilby, daughter of the late Joseph Ogilby, of the city of Dubuque. In December, 1870, Maj. Horr resigned his commission and returned to Dubuque, and since then has been engaged in stock-raising, and is interested in mining. Maj. Horr has a small farm well stocked with fruit, finely located, just outside of the city limits; he also owns a farm of 225 acres at Sand Springs, Delaware Co.; Maj. and Mrs. Horr have one son, Read, and two daughters—Bessie and Irene.

A. W. HOSFORD, proprietor South Dubuque Mills; residence 596 Union street, West's Hill; born in Oberlin, Ohio, June 14, 1839; came to Dubuque Co. in 1855; engaged in farming until 1857, when he returned to Oberlin and attended college for two years, returning to Dubuque Co. in 1859; was employed in teaching until the breaking-out of the civil war in 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Co. G, 1st I. V. C.; at different times, by virtue of regular and merited promotions, he filled all the offices of his company, commanding the company during the last two years of service, and was mustered out with his command March 17, 1866. Soon after, he was married to Miss Sidonia Waller, of Rockdale, and for the next seven years devoted his attention to farming; he then sold out his farm and took a trip to Europe with his family; remained there a year, returning in 1874; in 1875, he bought an interest in the Rockdale (now South Dubuque) Mills, and has been one of its proprietors ever since. Religion, Methodist; politics, Republican; four children living—Amanda Lorena, Richard Waller, Ida Florence (born in England) and Minnie Alberta; two deceased—Albert William and Mary Etta.

J. B. HOWARD, Superintendent of the Dubuque City Gas Works, Dubuque; is a native of the north part of Ireland, and was born at Carrick Fergus March 17, 1830; his parents came to America when he was only a few months old, and he grew up to manhood and received his education in the city of New York, and lived there until 1856, when he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in gas-fitting and plumbing. When the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in the first call for troops; he was a member of the Governor's Grays, which went out as Co. I, 1st I. V. I.; he was Sergeant of the company, and was in the battle of Wilson's Creek; he afterward enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. A. Mr. Howard and Mr. McArthur leased the City Gas Works, and had charge of them for twelve years, and since then Mr. Howard has been Superintendent of the Gas Works; soon after coming here, Mr. Howard was chosen Chief of the Fire Department, and served in that position three years; he has served as City Alderman, and as Director and Vice President of the Building & Loan Association, and is a Director of Dubuque County Agricultural Fair Association. In July, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Mercoun, a native of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.; her father and her grandfather were both born in Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Howard have five children—William (in California), Emma (now Mrs. E. P. Graves), Eliza (now Mrs. George W. Conway), Fannie and Jeremiah.

JAMES HOWIE, carpenter and builder, and builder of Birdsall Refrigerator Building, north side of Fifth street, between Main and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was born Aug. 3, 1841; he grew up to manhood there, and, in 1861, went to London and lived there until 1869, when he emigrated to America and came direct to Dubuque, and engaged in building, employing, at times, from ten to fifteen men; he did all the carpenter work for the large works of the Norwegian Plow Company, Waller Building, and many others. In September, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Roseina Hull, a native of the city of London; she died in January, 1874, leaving three children—James R., David T. and Rosie. In

1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda J. Alexander, a native of this county; they have two children, twins—Addie and Olive. Mr. Howie is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is actively identified with the Young Men's Christian Association.

HENRY HUBER, Director in the Dubuque Furniture and Burial-Case Company, factory corner of Eighteenth and Washington streets, Dubuque; is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was born Sept. 27, 1824; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he was what is called a "forty-eight man," being a soldier, and fought for the monarchy, and he was awarded two badges of honor; he emigrated to America in 1851, and lived in New York and New Jersey three years, and came to Dubuque in 1854 and began working at his trade; afterward engaged in business for himself; he and Mr. Kley and Huber built the factory now occupied by this company, and were in business some years. Mr. Huber has been a Director in the Dubuque Furniture and Burial Case Co. since its organization. He married Miss Christina Eichhorn, from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1850; they have five children —Christina, Frank, Joseph, Paulina and Annie, and have lost two.

M. A. HUBERT, wholesale and retail dealer in hats, caps and furs, Main street; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 9, 1822; he grew up to manhood there and learned the business of furrier; he emigrated to America in 1848, came to Galena and lived there five years, and one year in St. Louis, and came to Dubuque in February, 1854, and engaged in the business of hats, caps and fancy goods, and, soon after, added a fur department to his business; he is the oldest dealer in furs in the city of Dubuque, and has built up a large trade, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Hubert has been successfully engaged in business here for twenty-five years. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Niefineker, a native of Switzerland; they have six children—John, Louise, Ed., Arthur, Freddie and Gussie.

JOSEPH HUG, teaming, No. 35 West Seventh Street Hill, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland Feb. 23, 1823; he emigrated to America in 1845, and came, the same year, to Dubuque and began work on the Julian House; during the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered in the 16th I. V. I., Co. D; he served under Gen. Wool, and was at Monterey; he returned in 1848. Mr. Hug has lived here thirty-five years, and is engaged in teaming and hauling rock; he built the first house on West Seventh Street Hill; when he came here, he had nothing, and has earned what he has by his own industry. He married Miss Catharine Willhaber, a native of Switzerland, Sept. 24, 1849; they have four children—Joseph F., Rela A., Warnnie A., Samuel.

J. C. HUNTER, physician and surgeon, corner of Center street and Delhi road, West Dubuque; is a native of Allegheny Co., Penn., and was born July 8, 1848; his parents came West to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1854; he grew up and received his education there; studied medicine in Chicago and Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; he practiced medicine in Scott Co. one year, and in Keokuk Co. four years, and came to Dubuque in the fall of 1878, and, since then, has practiced his profession here, and is building up a good practice. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Garber, a native of Pennsylvania, Oct. 1, 1874; they have one son—Robert R.

F. D. HYDE, architect, cor. Main and Seventh street; is a native of the State of Maine, and was born at South Paris, near Portland, March 21, 1849; his parents came West to Galena in 1850; he spent his boyhood in Wisconsin and Minnesota; he studied architecture, and pursued his studies in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and Boston; he came to Dubuque and located here in January, 1878, and is taking a leading position in his profession.

THOMAS W. HYDE, foreman blacksmith-shop, Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; was born in England July 28, 1818; he came to America in 1831, and grew up and learned his trade in the city of New York; lived there twenty-two years; he came West in 1855, and settled in Dubuque; he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1863, and has been with the Company seventeen years. He

married Miss Jane Tucker, a native of New York; they have six children—Charles H., Mary E., Adoniram J., George W., Fred A. and Nettie.

THOMAS M. IRISH, Principal of the Third Ward School, Dubuque; is a native of the State of Iowa, and was born at Iowa City Feb. 7, 1841; he grew up to manhood and received his education there, and engaged in teaching, and afterward served as Superintendent of Schools; he came to Dubuque in February, 1867, and engaged in teaching; after teaching one term in the Fourth Ward School, he was elected Principal of the Third Ward School, and since then, for the past thirteen years, he has filled that position. Mr. Irish was united in marriage, Aug. 6, 1867, to Miss Margaret Ryan, a native of Wexford, Ireland; they have five children—Fred M., Mary, John, Isabel and Charles.

ADAM F. JAEGER, of the firm of Jaeger & Rhomberg, distillers, importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, 521 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse-Darmstadt on the Rhine Feb. 27, 1838; his parents emigrated to America in 1839, and they came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1840, and were among the early settlers; he grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood he engaged in business, and has continued for a period of twenty years, and this firm have built up a large and leading trade. Mr. Jaeger has held the office of Mayor of the city of Dubuque, and has been elected to the City Council, and has served nine years in that body. In March, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Schaffner; she is a native of West Dubuque; they have five children—Henry, Antoine, Charles, Alphons and Martin.

FRANCIS JAEGER, of the firm of Brady, Ellwanger & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, No. 422 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of the city of Dubuque, and was born July 18, 1842; he grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood he engaged in business here with his brother; in June, 1875, he became a member of the firm of Brady, Ellwanger & Co., upon the organization of this firm; he is a member of the Dubuque Sharpshooters. In December, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie Tschirga, a native of Dubuque; they have three children—Frank, Arnold and Amelia.

J. T. JARRETT, grain-dealer, buying and shipping grain, office and warehouse, No. 4 Levee, Dubuque; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born near Philadelphia Oct. 3, 1817; he came West to Iowa in 1846, and located at Dubuque and engaged in mining; he engaged in surveying during the summer and mining during the winter for some years; then gave up mining and gave his whole attention to surveying; in 1857, he was appointed agent of the Western Town Company, and located the town of Sioux Falls; in 1860, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served two years; in 1862, he was appointed first Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, composed of twelve counties, and held that office over three years; then engaged in the grain business for eight years; then was appointed Storekeeper and Gauger for several years; he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served two years and resigned that office, and again engaged in the grain business in 1878. In 1854, Mr. Jarrett was united in marriage to Miss Amanda M. Farwell, a native of Vermont; they have no children.

FREDERICK JENKEL, watchmaker and jeweler, and dealer in all kinds of clocks, watches and jewelry, 592 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and was born March 31, 1831; he grew up and learned the trade of watchmaker; he emigrated to America in 1852, and came to Dubuque in December of the same year; he worked at his trade for six years; then engaged in the business for himself, and he has continued in the business since then, except three years spent in California; he has been connected with the jewelry business longer than any one here; he belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to the Order of Workmen. In 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Gehrig, a native of Switzerland, and a sister of Mrs. Heeb; they have four children—Emile, Fred, Flora and Herbert.

C. B. JENNINGS, physician and surgeon, 186 Nevada street, Dubuque; is a native of Allegheny City, Penn., and was born July 3, 1838; came West to Dubuque

in 1851; he studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Finley and Dr. T. O. Edwards; graduated at University of Pennsylvania in 1857; after graduating, he practiced medicine here for a few years, then removed to Darlington, Wis., where he engaged in practice of his profession; while living there, he held the office of Superintendent of Schools four years, and was elected to the State Legislature and served during three sessions; in 1875, he returned to Dubuque, and since then has practiced his profession here; he has served as County Physician two years, and is Vice President of the County Medical Society.

JOHN D. JENNINGS, Justice of the Peace, and President of the Board of Education, office 563 Main street, street, Dubuque; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born Feb. 8, 1824; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he studied law and was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice there; he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque April 17, 1851, and engaged in the practice of law; after a short time, he became one of the editors of the *Miners' Express*, and, after that, engaged in the real-estate business, the firm being Kinsy, David & Jennings; they transacted a large business until 1857; he again engaged in the practice of law, the firm being McNulty & Jennings; in 1859, he was elected to the State Legislature; after his term expired, he was elected to the State Senate; he remained in the Senate four years; while there he received in the Democratic caucus the complimentary vote of that body for United States Senator, but was not elected; he has been prominently identified with educacational interests here for many years, and was twice chosen President of the School Board, declining a re-election both times; he was elected City Auditor, and he brought the records of that office out of chaos and confusion; in April, 1879, he was appointed to his present office. In August, 1851, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Julia St. Vrain, of St. Genevieve, Mo., daughter of Felix St. Vrain; she died in 1864; they had seven children, five survive—Felix, John D., Theodore, Josephine and Julia. In July, 1868, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Octavia Soulard, daughter of James G. Soulard, of Galena.

GEN. GEORGE W. JONES, Dubuque. Many years before the Black Hawk war of 1832, the successful lead miners and Indian traders looked with anxiety to the time when they might take possession of the lead mines which had been opened and worked by Julien Dubuque over forty years before. Among such men was George Wallace Jones; he was born at Vincennes, Ind., on the 12th of April, 1804, and was a son of Hon. John Rice Jones, a native of Merionethshire, Wales; Mr. Jones was educated at the Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky., and, on graduating, chose the legal profession, which he studied with a relative, Hon. John Scott, at St. Genevieve, Mo; he was soon appointed Clerk of Judge Peck's court, in which he discharged his duties with commendation; at this time, failing health required a more active life, and, being of a very enterprising spirit, he determined to seek his fortune in the Upper Mississippi lead region; he according removed to the new Territory of Michigan, and made a home at Sinsinawa Mound, only six miles from Dubuque; this was in the early part of 1827. At the close of the Black Hawk war, he was elected Judge of the Court of the Western District of Michigan, now the State of Wisconsin; it may be said to his credit, in the administration of justice, that no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. Upon the organization of Wiscousin Territory, then including Iowa, Minnesota and even the whole region west to the Pacific, in 1836, he was triumphantly elected over two formidable competitors as a delegate to Congress; he then commenced that brilliant political career of civil service and national legislation which continued for more than thirty years, and, when a Government land office was required for Wisconsin and Iowa, he was appointed Surveyor General. This measure had been earnestly advocated by Delegate Jones while in Congress, and it was mainly through his personal influence that the office was located at Dubuque. He accordingly removed to the city and Territory of his adoption, and has remained one of its most distinguished citizens ever since. In the next two years, political partisanship became so strong under a change of Presidential administration, that he was removed from office, but was re-appointed under the new political policy of President Polk in 1845. He then discharged

the duties of Surveyor General until 1848, when he was selected by the General Assembly as one of the two United States Senators; upon the expiration of his first term as Senator, he was re-elected for another term of six years, terminating in 1859. Under the administration of President Buchanan, Gen. Jones was appointed Minister to New Granada. He made his official residence in Bogota for three years, and returned during the first year of the rebellion. Under some misapprehension of facts, involving also partisan malice, incident to that lamentable period of our history, he was arrested and imprisoned several months in Fort La Fayette, and discharged without specific charges having been made against him; on reaching Dubuque, he was given the honor of a public reception. For the last fifteen years, Gen. Jones has lived a partially retired life. His present family consists of his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Josephine Gregoire, whom he married at St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1829; she was a member of a highly respected French family, a lady of high attainments and distinguished for a marked excellence of womanly and Christian virtues. Of his children there are surviving three sons and two daughters. In every position which in his eventful life he has been called to fill, Gen. Jones has been successful in the highest degree. Few men have more devoted friends; none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship. In public enterprises and benevolent societies, and in all the social and business relations of life, few men of Dubuque or Iowa will leave a brighter record of public service or private character than Gen. George W. Jones.

PROF. W. V. JONES, musical director of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, Ninth street; is a native of Preston, England; he received his musical education in the city of London; he held the position of organist in St. Albans' Catholic Church, Lancashire, England, for thirteen years, and, upon his departure for America, he was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial, bearing date July 26, 1869; he came to Dubuque the same year, and, in 1872, he established the Conservatory of Music, and it is the only institution in the State where all the studies are graded and systematized; a thoroughly progressive system of twenty grades is made the basis of instruction; Prof. Jones' critical personal examination of some of the best music schools in Europe, and an experience of twenty-two years in teaching, enable him to employ the most valuable and best-known methods, and there are more graduates organists and pianists than from any institution west of Chicago; Prof. Jones has held the position of organist at the Cathedral since Sept. 1, 1869; he is also conductor of the Dubuque Choral Society.

B. W. JONES, contractor and builder; is a native of Manchester, England, and was born June 18, 1837; his parents came to the United States in 1845; he lived in Utica, N. Y., twelve years, and came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Dubuque; he has been engaged in contracting and building for many years. He was elected Alderman in 1879. Mr. Jones is prominently connected with the Masonic Order, and has been chosen Master of Metropolitan Lodge No. 49, of Dubuque, for three years. Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. White, a native of Dubuque, July 18, 1861; they have six children—Walter E., Herbert L., Augustus B., Roy Eugene, Edward W. and Myrtle Maud.

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, superintendent of marine ways at Eagle Point, Dubuque, residence 200 High street; is a native of the province of New Brunswick, and was born in 1842; he grew up to manhood, and served an apprenticeship at shipbuilding and worked at the trade; he held the position of foreman in a shipyard in New York; he came to Dubuque in 1869, and bought the ground and built the marine ways at Eagle Point; the firm was Johnston & Gaylord; after one year, the firm became Johnston & Kalhke, which continued five years; Mr. Kalhke sold his interest to the "Diamond Jo Line," who now run the business, and Mr. Johnston holds the position of superintendent; they employ from seventy-five to one hundred men. In 1868, Mr. Johnston married Miss Margaret McLean, from Prince Edward's Island; she died Nov. 18, 1871, leaving one daughter—Maggie; in April, 1874, he married Miss Matilda Gibson, from Port Byron, Ill.; they have one son—Harvey.

J. E. JOHNSON, foreman of the saw-mill of Ingraham, Kennedy & Day; is a native of Ohio, and was born in the city of Cleveland Dec. 1, 1852; his parents removed to Minnesota in 1854, and he grew up mostly in that State, except three years in Wisconsin, where he attended school; he has been connected with manufacturing lumber since boyhood; he has been connected with this mill since it was built, and was appointed to his present position in 1879. In 1874, he married Miss Eliza O'Shay, in St. Paul; they have two children—Arthur W. and George E.

AUGUST JUNGK, stonemason and grocer, No. 502 High street; is a native of Germany, and was born in Saxony in 1818; he is a stonemason by trade; emigrated to the United States in 1837, and came to Iowa in 1850, and settled in Dubuque, and engaged in working at his trade; he has lived here thirty years, and is an old settler. He has been married three times; his present wife was Fredrika Gonnel, a native of Saxony, Germany; they have three children—Amelia, Lilly and Edward. Mr. Jungk has three children by former wives.

CHRISTIAN JUNGK, dealer in dry goods and notions, No. 1643 Clay st., Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Saxony Feb. 12, 1822; he emigrated to America in 1844; he came to St. Louis and lived there eight years, and came to Dubuque in 1853 and engaged in the grocery and provision business on Clay st., and he has been engaged in the mercantile business since then, and is one of the oldest merchants in the city. When he came to this country he had nothing, and owes his success to his own industry and good management. In 1852, he was married to Miss Henrietti Malz, a native of Saxony; she was born in 1828; they have eight children—Lena, Emma, Robert, Hermann, Otto, Selma, Willie and Clara.

O. JUNKERMANN, of the firm of Junkermann & Haas, wholesale druggists, 776 Main st.; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 12, 1826; he grew to manhood and learned the drug business and served as a clerk in the drug business in Germany, France and Switzerland; he emigrated to America in 1851, and was clerk in a drug store in New York and Cincinnati, and came to Dubuque in 1854, and, in 1855, he associated with his present partner, J. W. Haas, and they established their present business, which they have successfully carried on for twenty-five years, and have built up a large, extensive trade. The firm of Junkermann & Haas is the oldest business house in Dubuque without change of firm. In 1858, Mr. Junkermann married Miss Julia Hoffbauer, from Davenport; they have two sons and five daughters.

JOSEPH J. KABAT, merchant tailor, Main st.; is a native of Austria, and was born Aug. 26, 1831; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1856; he came to Iowa the same year and located at Dubuque; began working at his trade; in 1864, he engaged in business for himself and has continued since then; he is one of the oldest merchant tailors in the city, and has built up a good trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Wolland, a native of Austria, in 1857; they have two children—Joseph and Eleanor.

AUGUST KAISER, proprietor of the Dubuque Vinegar Works, foot of Ninth st., Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Dec. 3, 1820; he emigrated to America in December, 1847; he afterward went to California, Australia, Africa, and, after going around the world, arrived in New York in the spring of 1855; he came to Dubuque Dec. 4, 1855, and, after making arrangements to go into business, went to Chicago and remained until Feb. 1, 1856, when he returned and engaged in the vinegar business on the corner of White and Sixth streets; he has continued in the business since then, a period of over twenty-three years; he has been engaged in manufacturing vinegar longer than any one in the city or in the State; his vinegar has an established reputation, and he has built up a large trade. He has held the office of City Alderman, being twice elected. When he first came to America, he only had $16, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts, and he is one of Dubuque's substantial business men. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Schmidt, a native of Germany; they have had three children, only one of whom is living, a daughter—Matilda Kaiser.

LOUIS KAMMULLER, manufacturer of. copper, tin and sheet-iron work, Iowa street, second door south of Sixth street, Dubuque; was born in Southern Germany Oct. 9, 1823; he grew up and learned his trade there, and emigrated to America in 1848; he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque in 1851, and began working at his trade; he has been connected with his present business for twenty-nine years, a longer time than any one in the city, except C. Mason. He married Miss Martha Oliver, a native of Wisconsin, December 27, 1849; they have seven children—Julius, Emma, Louise, Lizzie, Magdalena, Jessie and Fred O.

JOHN KAPP, of the Dubuque Mattress Company, manufacturers of mattresses and bedding, 451 Fourth street, Dubuque; was born in the Rhine Province of Prussia, Germany, Sept. 15, 1845; his parents came to America in 1851, and lived at Catskill, N. Y.; they came to Iowa in 1859, and located in Jackson Co., and, in 1860, came to Dubuque, where John served an apprenticeship of three years, and learned his present business; he went to Chicago, and from there to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he lived for nine years; in 1874, he went to Chicago again, and stayed two years, and, in 1876, came back to Dubuque, and with his father formed the firm of Kapp & Son, and, in 1877, they changed the name of the firm to the Dubuque Mattress Company; his father died in 1879, and he carries on the business, employing about ten hands in the factory; they ship their goods West in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin; it is the pioneer wool mattress factory, and the only one west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Kapp married Miss Margaret Zimpelmann, a native of Shelby Co., Ind., May 11, 1869; they have three children—Rosa, Katie S. and Walter E.

PETER KARBERG, publisher of the *Nord Iowa Post*, corner Main and Sixth streets; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 27, 1840; he came to the United States in 1857, and came to Iowa and located in Guttenberg, Clayton Co.; engaged in teaching school; in 1861, upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted as private in the 17th Mo. V. I., called the St. Louis Turner Regiment; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in a colored regiment in June, 1863; he was mustered out June 16, 1866; after the war, he resided for several years in New York and Philadelphia, then returned to Clayton Co., Iowa, and was appointed first United States Mail Agent on the C., D. & M. R. R, and served one and a half years, and then purchased the printing material of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Staats Zeitung*, moved it to Lansing, Allamakee Co., and established a German paper under the name *Nord Iowa Post*, which he removed to Dubuque in 1877. Mr. Karberg is a member of the Governor's staff; he was appointed by Gov. Gear, during his first administration, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and has since been re-appointed to the same position. Mr. Karberg, in 1873, was united in marriage to Miss Hermine Kiesel, from Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Iowa; they have one daughter—Auguste, born Feb. 29, 1876.

JOHN KEENAN, architect and builder, Third street, near Bluff, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born May 16, 1824; he emigrated to America in 1842, and lived in Philadelphia until 1854, when he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, and engaged in building; he has been prominently engaged in building for twenty-five years, and is one of the oldest contractors in the city. He married Miss Charlotte Benner, from Philadelphia, in 1846, they have five children—Francis P., Sarah, John, Mary and Katie.

HARRY KEEPERS, passenger conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, residence, 984 Bluff street; is a native of Ross Co., Ohio, and was born Aug. 25, 1849; his parents came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Dubuque; he grew up and attended school here until fifteen years of age, when he began railroading with the Illinois Central Railroad, and has remained fifteen years; ten years of the time he has run on the Iowa Division; he was express messenger three years, and, since 1875, he has run a passenger train on the Iowa Division of the road. In 1871, Mr. Keepers was united in marriage to Mrs. Jennie May Ward, nee Todd, a native of New York State; they have two daughters—Edith and Elsie. Mr. Keepers is connected with the Masonic Order and the Knights Templar.

PAUL KEES, of the firm of J. & A. Christman & Co., dealers in dry goods, 672 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Constanz, Baden, Oct. 23, 1847; he came to the United States in 1866, and came to Dubuque the same year and entered the store of Mr. Christman and continued with this house until 1875, when he visited Germany; he returned the following year, and since then has been a member of the firm of J. & A. Christman & Co.

EDWARD T. KEIM, Superintendent and Manager of the Dubuque Telephone Exchange Company, Fifth street, Dubuque; is a native of Reading, Penn., and was born Aug. 8, 1844; his parents came to Dubuque in 1855; he grew up and attended school here, and graduated from the high school and entered Beloit College; after leaving college he entered the bank of Babbage & Co. for one year; then entered the employ of the American Express Company; he was connected with the express company about thirteen years, until April, 1879, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the National Bell Telephone Company for Dubuque County, and the towns of Rockford and Freeport; upon the consolidation of the two telephone interests he became Manager of the Dubuque Telephone Exchange Company; he is also introducing the system in Rockford, Ill., and it is already in operation there. Mr. Keim was the first Secretary of the Dubuque Building and Loan Association, and held that office three years; he was also President of the Episcopal Church Building Association. Mr. Keim has always been interested in the study of natural sciences, and his cabinet of mineral and fossil specimens took the first premium and three diplomas at the Northwestern Exposition in 1878. Mr. Keim was united in marriage, July 9, 1867, to Miss Emma Bloomfield, a native of Greensburg, Ind.; they have four children—Randolph, Peyton, Martha and Griffith.

PETER KIENE, of the firm of Peter Kiene & Son, insurance, loan and real-estate, railroad and steamship agency, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Switzerland, and was born at Canton Graubundten, Dec. 15, 1819; he emigrated to America in 1840; he came to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque Aug. 15, 1840; he was engaged in mining and smelting near Galena for several years; in 1845, he opened the hotel known as the old "Farmers' Home," corner Main and Fifth streets, where the First National Bank now stands; it was then a prominent hotel; in 1849, he built "Harmony Hall," it was located in the couutry at that time; he engaged in manufacturing brick for some years, and, in 1858, he established his present business on the same corner he now occupies, and has continued the business in the same location over twenty-one years. He has held the office of City Marshal, City Alderman, Deputy Sheriff and Director of Poorhouse. He took a prominent part in organizing the German Benevolent Society, one of the best and most powerful societies in the State; he is also prominently connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and became a member in 1843, of Wilde Lodge, in Galena; he was one of the organizers of Schiller Lodge, No. 11, to which he now belongs; it is the largest and most wealthy lodge in the State belonging to this order; he has managed the finances for the past fourteen years, and has not lost a dollar. In 1846, Mr. Kiene was united in marriage to Maggie Ragatz; she was born in the same place that he was, and they grew up together; she died in 1854; they had four children, three of whom survive—Peter, Richard and Maggie; in 1855, Mr. Kiene married Mary Huenke; she was born near Hamburg, Germany; they have five children—Henry, Dora, Paul, Emil and Arnold.

PETER KIENE, Jr., of the firm of Peter Kiene & Son., corner Main and Fourth streets; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque, Nov. 2, 1846; he grew up and attended school here; before he was 16 years of age, upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. E, 16th I. V. I., and served four years; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, and through the Atlanta campaign; he was wounded in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and was taken prisoner at the latter place and was held only a short time; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was a prisoner ten months, until the close of the war; seven months of the time he spent in Andersonville. After the war, he was Secretary and Paymaster of the C., C., D. & M. R. R., and held that position six years;

in 1877, he associated with his father in their present business. Mr. Kiene was united in marriage, May 20, 1869, to Miss Carrie M. Busby, a native of New York State; they have two children—Carrie L. and Peter E.

HON. JOHN KING, deceased; was born in Shepardstown, Va., in 1803, and was a son of Samuel King, who died in Dubuque over nineteen years ago. The subject of this sketch was much more than an ordinary man, having been the first editor and newspaper proprietor in the State of Iowa, and had filled a number of public offices of honor and trust with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. As an early journalist and an enterprising citizen, he was identified with the movements which detached a part of the Territory of Michigan and formed Wisconsin Territory, then including Iowa, in 1836. While in youth, he became a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, where he reached manhood, and, like thousands of young men, after 1830 and since, he looked to a farther West as the place of fortune, enterprise and greater usefulness. He was already about 30 years old when the first permanent settlement was made in Iowa. After examining various localities in new parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and a part of Missouri, he resolved to make his home in the then unsettled region west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 (no legal right permitting even the pioneers who preceded him to occupy any part of what is now Iowa, until June of that year), while exploring the region of the Upper Mississippi, he determined to make "Dubuque Mines," as this locality was then known, the scene of all his future operations. Like many others, he engaged in lead mining for a year or more with varied success. At that time, even up to 1835, there was no legal administration of justice. Though several Justices of the Peace for Dubuque Co., then comprising half of Iowa and most of Minnesota, were appointed by the Governor of Michigan in 1835, there was no authority for the trial even of alleged murderers, until after 1836, but the administration of public justice was mainly by voluntary assemblages of the people. In all this, Judge King acted a conspicuous part. One instance of such proceedings appears in an Illinois paper, of August, 1835, before Iowa had its first newspaper. The town of Dubuque was infested with infamous gamblers and lewd women. A public meeting was held, and Judge King drew up the stringent resolutions that drove that class of nuisances across the river. Judge King was then, as he remained to the close of his life, an admirer of honesty and integrity. To the rich he was always just; to the poor he was generous, and he would have left a much larger estate had he not always leaned to the side of kindness and charity. After two years of work and observation as to the means by which he could advance his own interest and at the same time promote the welfare of the new community, he concluded not only to make Dubuque his permanent home, but to establish here the first newspaper.

In the fall of 1835, he accordingly determined to return to Ohio and procure the material for a newspaper. Passing the winter at Chillicothe, he went in the spring to Cincinnati, and, by the opening of navigation, had purchased a Washington press and sufficient printing material for a weekly newspaper. He accompanied his purchase by steamboat by the then long, slow route of the river, and arrived at Dubuque about the 1st of May, 1836. On the 11th of that month, he issued the first number of the "Du Buque *Visitor*," the only paper then north of St. Louis and west of the river. In 1836, it was his custom to walk eighteen miles to Galena to get the "exchanges" of a newspaper then published at that place. But there are many other matters of more immediate local interest as relating to Judge King, in reference to his work and influence in advancing the moral, social and other interests of his adopted village and city. Whether base men and bad women were to be expelled, or an effort made to secure and preserve for Dubuque proper sites for public squares or graveyards, or for any other matter of public welfare, he was always ready with his voice and pen to work in the right direction.

Such was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that, in the early days of 1835, he was recommended for the highest office in the county. He was appointed, as appears by his commission, "Chief Justice of the County Court of

Dubuque County," by Stevens T. Mason, then Acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan. From that fact he received the title of Judge, a cognomen by which he was familiarly known ever since. He was then the only person, with the exception of two Justices of the Peace and Peter A. Lorimier, as Supreme Court Commissioner, who had authority to issue warrants for the arrest of alleged criminal offenders. But even that authority, as intimated, did not then protect society. Judge King's court could commit prisoners, but the courts, in what is now Wisconsin, discharged them for want of jurisdiction. Several years afterward, about 1839, Judge King was appointed Postmaster of Dubuque, which office he held for several years, and, after an interval of a few years, he was again appointed as Postmaster, before 1850. During the boundary controversy between Iowa Territory and the State of Missouri, mainly instigated by the peculiar nature and management of Gov. Lucas, Judge King was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Governor with the rank of Colonel. Gov. Lucas then presided over the destinies of the young Territory. The difficulty was finally settled by Congress and the Supreme Court. He was an early admirer and earnest supporter of the railroad policy of the lamented John Plumbe, the earliest Western advocate of a Pacific railroad. Between 1854 and 1866, he was for several terms a member of the City Council. In his position of Alderman, he was equally faithful to every public trust reposed in him. In that capacity he endeavored, as he always did as a private citizen, to have the city adorned and embellished to as great a degree as possible, consistent with the use of private means and the proper use of the public finances. As a writer, he never lost interest in the daily press, and scarcely a week passed in the last twenty years before his death, that the public did not have the benefit of articles or communications from Judge King, extending through the range of local, city, county and State interests, from forest culture and railroads in the country, to gardening, fruit-growing and street improvements at home. He was especially useful in some of these respects, having been one of the first members of the Dubuque County Farmers' Club, in 1860. He had then one of the best-adorned homes in Dubuque. On the matters of agriculture and horticulture he was a free contributor to the local press and to papers abroad, and did more than any other man in Dubuque to create a taste for shade trees, shrubbery and fruit trees around the city. One of the efforts of the last days of his life was the attempt to write a few more lines in his diary, and though scarcely half legible he was unable to use his voice to explain them; this fact is an evidence that one of his ruling motives still remained, strong even in death, to let all who lived after him know just what he thought and felt so long as he might live.

Among the striking traits of the character of Judge King was his independence. He expressed his opinion freely on any subject, and in reference to any man, without reserve. Any one could know, at any time, what he thought of anything or any subject. This independence sometimes made some men rather fear him or try to avoid his displeasure, but almost invariably because there was something wrong in their conduct or motives. There were two or three other elements of his character equally commendable. Had he been a poor man, his occasional generosity would have been a fault, but his increasing wealth only made him still more generous. He was a contributor to almost every ennobling or charitable enterprise, from the building of a church to the raising of a fund for the benefit of the poor. But it was not in the subscription lists to charitable purposes alone that some knew best of his liberality. As an earnest, energetic man, he was singularly modest. The world knew little of his private and unostentatious beneficence. Sometimes a needy friend or neighbor would receive money favor in a way that he scarcely knew where it came from or to whom to express his gratitude. On some occasions, he sought avoidance of all thanks by sending his money gratuitously, in an envelope, through the post office, to those whom he considered deserving, and, by this delicate manner, did good acts unknown to the world.

When he commenced his *Visitor* with the motto that he always followed, "Truth our guide, the public good our aim." there was no ocean steam navigation, no sewing machine or electric telegraph, or even the lucifer match in common use. Thousands of other useful inventions were devised after he had passed middle life. But he was one

of those few men who kept up with the times and favored every new thing that had utility. It is in the memory of those who knew him at home that all the kindly elements of his nature are best known. To the last days of the lives of his sisters, his wife, his daughter, son and his intimate friends, they will all tell, in their recollections of him, of his gentle nature at home, the place where all men are the best, truly and correctly known. In the home life of this man, he was loved as much as he was respected by all good men, in his other relations to society. The cool self-possession that marked most of Judge King's life as a journalist, a business man, a philanthropist and a citizen, was one of his characteristics to the day of his death. He even went beyond most men in his preparations for death, especially after the serious injury he received from the street-railway accident in 1869. As soon as he recovered sufficiently from the prostration and delirium incident to such an accident, involving a concussion of the brain and serious resultant injuries to the lungs, he appeared to realize more than before the necessity of so arranging his earthly affairs as to be ready to depart from what we call this life. Hence his arrangement of his business affairs, and, with a precaution seldom adopted by anybody, his purchase and careful preservation of a costly suit of clothes, evidently intended for no other but his burial purpose. To the very last he was the uncomplaining invalid and polite gentleman, as long as he could move his hand to signify welcome to a friend, or wave the words of recognition, or the good-by. In religion, Judge King was a moralist of the strictest kind. The older he grew, the more careful and conscientious were all the acts of his life, and, during the last year of his life, he occasionally remarked to his relatives and to a few other friends, and, especially during his last illness, that he was prepared to die, that he had tried to live right, and that he wished to die as he had lived. Judge King had, in his long, eventful life, suffered much affliction. His first wife died about 1851; his second was Miss Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio; he lost two interesting boys at one time from scarlet fever about 1865. Judge King died in the city of Dubuque on the 13th day of February, 1871, leaving a wife, a daughter (wife of E. B. Farley, of the firm of J. P. Farley's Sons, wholesale grocers, Dubuque), and a son, who survive him. He died respected and honored by all who knew him, and, in the history of Dubuque and in the recollection of its citizens, his example and character is preserved grateful remembrance.

PETER KLAUER, manufacturer of galvanized iron cornices, tin roofs, and dealer in hot-air furnaces, stoves and house-furnishing goods, No. 1236 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Nassau, Germany, and was born Nov. 28, 1842; his parents came to this country in 1855, and came the same year to Iowa and located in Dubuque; he grew up and learned his trade here; in 1870, he engaged in business in his present location, and has built up a good trade; he gives special attention to the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices and tin roofs. Mr. Klauer is President of the Alphonsus Society and the Shooting Club. In 1865, Mr. Klauer was united in marriage to Miss Annie B. Buechler, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio; they have had seven children, five of whom survive—Amelia, Angeline, Willie, Gertie, Rosa.

CHARLES E. KLEIS, manufacturer of soda and mineral water, and dealer in cider, corner Ninth and White streets, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, May 11, 1827; he emigrated to America in 1848; he came to St. Louis, where he learned his business; in 1857, he came to Galena, and carried on business there, and, in April, 1863, he came to Dubuque and engaged in his present business, and since then has carried on the largest business of the kind in the city; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Turners' Society and the Sharpshooters. In 1862, he married Miss Caroline Foell, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany; she died in 1870, leaving three children—William, Ida and Christian E. In 1871, he married Miss Paulina Foell, a native of this country; they have five children—Caroline, Otto, Herman, John and Harry.

A. R. KNIGHTS, of the firm of A. R. Knights & Co., dealers in jewelry, silverware and diamonds, No. 708 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Wardsborough, Vt., and was born in 1850; when 16 years of age, he came to Chicago, in 1866, and entered the employ of Giles Brothers, in the works of the United States Clock Co.; remained there two years, and, in 1868, came to Dubuque, and was connected with the

jewelry house of E. A. Giles for ten years, until December, 1878, when he formed a copartnership with his cousin, F. H. Knights, of Peoria, Ill. They have unusual facilities in the selection and purchase of their goods, and have already taken a leading position in their business and are building up a good trade.

W. J. KNIGHT, attorney at law, of the firm of Griffith & Knight, corner of Main & Fifth streets; is a native of Ireland and was born March 3, 1838; he came to America in 1872, and the same year came to Dubuque and received his education here; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857; after being admitted, he associated with his present partner, J. M. Griffith, Esq., and began the practice of law in the same building in which they are now located. They are the oldest legal firm in the profession, having continuously practiced law here over twenty-two years without change of firm name. Mr. Knight has been elected Mayor of Dubuque three times; he was one of the Code Commissioners to codify the laws of the State. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Cantillon, from this city. They have five children, three sons and two daughters.

FRED. KNOERNSCHILD, proprietor of New Jefferson House, No. 524 Clay street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, April 10, 1840; he grew up there and served in the French war in 1870 and 1871; he came to this country in 1871, and came to Dubuque the same year. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the United Workmen. He married Christiana Froelich, a native of Germany, in 1860; she died in 1876, leaving one son—Christ John; in 1877, he married Eliza Weitz, she is a native of Germany. She married John Knoernschild, a native of Germany, in 1860. He bought the New Jefferson House in 1871, and was its proprietor until his death, which occurred in 1874; he left three children—Albert, Edward and Paulina. Mr. and Mrs. Knoernschild have one daughter—Clara.

W. H. KNOWLTON, Chief Engineer of the Dubuque & Dakota R. R.; residence 41 Seventh street; is a native of Knowltonville, Canada, and was born April 20, 1847; he entered Cedar Valley Seminary, taking an engineering course, and graduated from that institution; came to Dubuque in 1870, and was connected with the River R. R. until 1872, and, for a short time, was engineer of the Dubuque & Dunleith Bridge Co. He was elected special City Engineer, and, in 1873, was elected City Engineer, and held that office four years, and then became connected with the Illinois Central R. R. until 1878, when he was appointed to his present position as Chief Engineer and Roadmaster of the Dubuque & Dakota R. R. In 1874, Mr. Knowlton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frances Cumings, a native of this city; they have one daughter—Mary Frances, and one son—Warren Cumings.

T. F. KOEPFLI, dealer in groceries and provisions, 264 Main street; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Dec. 25, 1829; he emigrated to America in 1838, and came to Dubuque in October, 1844, and entered a store as clerk, located on what is known as Democratic Corner; in 1852, he engaged in business for himself in the grocery trade, and has carried on the business since then except two years, a longer time than any other grocery dealer in Dubuque. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Minna Bentson, from St. Louis; she came here in 1837; they have two children, sons—Albert C. and Adolph, both in the store with their father.

R. KOHAUS, music publisher and dealer in pianos and organs, and all kinds of musical instruments, No. 820 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Prussia April 24, 1837; he came to the United States in 1858, and to Iowa the same year, and located in Dubuque; he established his present business in 1871, and is the principal music dealer in the city, and has built up a good trade; he also sells the Wheeler & Wilson and the White Sewing Machines. He belongs to the Knights of Honor. In 1866, Mr. Kohaus married Miss H. M. Jones, a native of Manchester, England; they have one son—Edward L.

R. KOLCK, dealer in notions and furnishing goods and trimmings, corner of Main and Seventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany; and was born in Dulmen, Westphalia, April 26, 1849; he came to the United States in 1870, and came to Dubuque the same year; he entered the wholesale house of Glover & Smock, and

JOSEPH OGILBY.
(DECEASED)
DUBUQUE.

remained with that firm five years; then he engaged in his present business and has built up a good trade. In April, 1875, Mr. Kolck was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kley, of this city; they have two children—William and Martha.

CHARLES G. KRETSCHMER, Principal of the Fifth Ward School, residence 1434 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born Jan. 19, 1822; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he came to America in 1849; engaged in teaching in St. Louis four years, and came to Dubuque in 1853; engaged in teaching a private school and continued until 1859, when he was elected Principal of the Fifth Ward School, and since then has held that position for a period of twenty-one years, a greater length of time than any other teacher in the State, who has held the same position in the same school. Mr. Kretschmer is a member of the I. O. O. F, for many years, and has been officially and prominently connected with the order; he has been Grand Master of the State, and Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1876, and also at Baltimore, in 1877, and declined a renomination to the same position. In 1854, Prof. Kretschmer was united in marriage to Miss Annie Fengler, a native of Germany; they have six children—Eugenia, engaged in teaching; Frank G., in the office of the Dubuque *Times*; Sylvia, Herbert, Fred and William.

C. KUTTLER, wholesale dealer in fresh fish, No. 212 High street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born June 13, 1844; his parents emigrated to America in 1851; they came West to Wisconsin, and he grew up to manhood there; he came to Dubuque in 1863, and engaged in his present business; he has carried on the business for sixteen years, and is the largest dealer in Dubuque, and ships east to Springfield and Decatur, Ill., and as far south as Atchison, Kan.; has built up a large trade. He married Miss Rosina Pfuffer, a native of Sherrill's Mound, Dubuque Co., Dec. 18, 1866; she died May 31, 1877, leaving two children—Charlie and Emma. In the spring of 1879, he married Miss Annie Reaser, from this city; they have one daughter —Annie. Mr. Kuttler belongs to Julien Lodge, I. O. O. F., and, also, is a member of Iowa Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W.

BERNARD LAGEN, proprietor of the omnibus line, 550 Locust street, Dubuque; is a native of Lancaster Co. Penn., and was born Oct. 3, 1840; his parents came West to Dubuque in 1848, and he grew up to manhood here, and learned the trade of blacksmith, and afterward engaged in the livery business; he established an omnibus line, the only one in the city, runs six omnibuses and does a large trade. He was united in marriage, May 1, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Fitzpatrick, a native of New York State; they have six children—Hope D., Mary, Vincent A., Leroy, Ignatus and Bernhart.

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, Dubuque; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1808, and was the fourth son of Dr. Stephen Langworthy, whose history and that of his family is given in this work. The family having settled at Diamond Grove (near Jacksonville, Ill.), in the spring of 1821, on a farm, the boys Lucius H. and Edward worked and made fence, plowed and cultivated the land, raised corn and wheat, and made a comfortable living for them all until the spring of 1827, when, finding they could leave them in tolerable circumstances, they determined to seek their fortunes in the far-off lead mines of Galena, accordingly on the 24th day of May, 1827, they left in a lumber wagon for Quincy, on the Mississippi River, and there took a steamer bound for the land of lead. A forty-mile voyage to the rapids ended their steamboat travel for that trip, as the lower rapids could not be crossed by steamer. After a few days' stay at old Fort Edwards, nearly opposite Keokuk, in company with Moses Meeker, John Hough, John Potts, Barney Gray, Maj. Downey (of the U. S. Army) and a Frenchman, having procured a "broque" or large skiff, they literally worked their passage up as far as Rock Island, rowing, pulling, cordeling and bushwhacking along in the broiling sun of June. At Rock Island they remained three days waiting for a keel-boat, which was fitting out for the remainder of the voyage, and while there visited numerous camps of Winnebago Indians—the first ever seen by the party. Having arrived at Galena (then the only town north of the rapids and west of

Lake Michigan, containing six stores, a smelting furnace, a United States lead agency, and, perhaps, fifty dwellings), they commenced mining near Buncombe, and made a living at it, although much time was lost in watching for the hostile Winnebagoes, who never came. They continued mining in different parts of the lead mines (with various success) up to 1832—the year of the Black Hawk war, when he enlisted as a volunteer for the war, and passed that summer hunting for Indians part of the time, and for mineral the balance. When Black Hawk was taken prisoner, and the Indians were no more to be feared, the miners hastened across the Mississippi River and took possession of the Dubuque mines. Edward Langworthy and his brother James L. took possession of the lead found by them two years before, and built a furnace and dwelling-house, and made over one hundred thousand pounds of lead; the house stood at the head of the hollow near Mineral street, Dubuque, and was built in September, 1832—the first in the State of Iowa. In November of that year, an order from the War Department brought the soldiers from Prairie du Chien, and they left and lived all winter on the island (opposite) in the Mississippi River. It was the mildest winter ever known in this country. In the following April they returned to their cabins and claims. Mr. Langworthy built his first dwelling-house in 1837, on the corner of White and Fourteenth streets, Dubuque, a two-story brick house still occupied; and the next, on the corner of Alpine and Third streets, in which the family now reside. He has also built many stores and dwelling-houses, and has contributed greatly to the growth and business of the city, and is still engaged in many ways advancing its interests. He has held many positions of trust and honor in the city, county and State, having filled honestly and to the best of his ability the offices of Town Trustee, County Commissioner, a member of the Legislature three sessions, also a member of the Constitutional Convention, and Alderman of the city of Dubuque several years. He has been engaged at various times in many kinds of business, but chiefly in real estate and banking, and, from 1854 to this time, more or less in banking, having been one of the firm of J. L. Langworthy & Bros., for seven years, passing through the trying financial panic of 1857–58, and paying in full all its indebtedness, since which time he has been connected with the First National Bank of Dubuque, as a stockholder and director, and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom his large means and varied transactions have brought him in contact, and his happiest reflections are—that no one can say he has wronged him or injured him in any way by word or deed. As a business man, Mr. Langworthy has been foremost in all his city's interests; has aided by his time and means all the railroads Dubuque has, and many more projected ones; has been in steamboating and running ferries; assisted in the establishment of many manufactories, street railways and roads; has added miles of streets to the city, and helped to improve many of them; was one of the working founders of its perfect system of public schools, and worked long and diligently in their early days of trial, using his own means and credit to further their foundation, and has lived to see them the pride of the city. Mr. Langworthy was married Aug. 13, 1835, to Miss Paulina Reeder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had four children, three daughters, two living (Fannie and Pauline), and one deceased; Mary and one son (Reeder) living.

JAMES L. LANGWORTHY (deceased). A tall, dark-haired, black-eyed, fine-looking, carefully dressed gentleman was the subject of our sketch. James L. Langworthy was the son of Dr. Stephen Langworthy, and was born in Windsor, Vt., on the 20th of January, 1800; before he was out of his teens, his father removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and soon pushed his way to Erie Co., Penn., then scarcely less than a wildernesss; he had inherited Puritan hardihood and enterprise; he possessed a constitution which nothing could break down, and, though a pioneer with his father in Western Pennsylvania, he longed to start out in life for himself, and seek his fortune in the Far West; 1819 found Mr. Langworthy in Edwardsville, Ill.; soon after, James went to St. Louis, where he engaged in a saw-mill, and remained about three years; at the expiration of this period, induced by rumors of a rich mineral country lying to the north, he started in September, 1823, for the Galena lead mines; he performed the journey on horseback; he was some thirteen days on the trip, traveling by aid of the

compass, swimming more than a dozen rivers, camping out nights, and subsisting upon such provisions as he brought with him from St. Louis. Galena was then a place containing four or five houses, with a few shanties, all occupied by miners; the Sacs and Foxes owned this region at that time, and, of course, scores of them visited Galena daily; Mr. Langworthy soon engaged in mining, and took pains to make friendly acquaintances among the Indians, and, in the course of the year, visited their village at the mouth of the Catfish Creek; suspicious as the Indians were, and jealous as they were of the encroachments of the pale-faces (having driven Julien Dubuque's followers away twenty years before), they allowed their new acquaintance to examine the places from which they obtained the lead; however, they would not allow him to mine in their hills, although afterward (he having settled in Galena as a merchant, at the same time being interested in smelting and mining at Buncombe, a few miles northeast of Galena), they allowed him to explore this section of the country for three weeks, and he traversed the whole district between Maquoketa and the Turkey River, with two Indians, who acted as guides; this, we believe, was in 1829; at that time, he crossed the Mississippi from where Dunleith is, in a canoe, his horse swimming at its side, and landed first on an island, which was the foundation of the present Jonas street levee; the ground upon which the business and largest portion of Dubuque now is, was a prairie, with not a sign of human habitation upon it; he first crossed the prairies to the Maquoketa, at which place the village of Cascade has grown up; he followed that river down its valley, and then turning north, explored a great portion of the agricultural lands for a week or two; then went back to Galena. But two years previous to this, Mr. Langworthy turned his friendly relations with the Indians to good account for the Government, as, in the autumn of 1827, he was employed by the Government to visit the different bands of Winnebago, Sac and Fox Indians, for the purpose of moving them West, at the Portage, near the Wisconsin River, to form a treaty with the United States. He was accompanied by Gen. Henry Dodge, who afterward represented Wisconsin in the Senate. The Indians assembled, and a treaty was made which secured to the Government all Northwestern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. The region of the Dubuque lead mines was then neutral ground between the Sac, Fox and Sioux Indians, and was a border of Indian warfare. The Government was, at the time, anxious to obtain possession of all the lead mines in this region, and had consummated a treaty with Black Hawk, Keokuk and other Sac and Fox chiefs, by which the Indians agreed to transfer the title to all the lands south of the Wisconsin, and east of the Mississippi, River. In June, 1830, Mr. James L. Langworthy and his brother Lucius, with some others, came to this section and commenced mining; the first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of Iowa was done at Dubuque, at the time Mr. Langworthy crossed the river with a company of his fellow-miners, and, by permission of the Indians, was allowed to dig for mineral; a Government agent was, at the time, enforcing some necessary regulations in reference to the mines on the east side of the river; the necessity for some rules was apparent to the Government explorers at Dubuque; the miners accordingly met by the side of a cottonwood drift-log stranded on the shore, to prepare such regulations as might be deemed expedient. The original of the following document is still preserved; it was written by Mr. Langworthy, upon a sheet of coarse, unruled paper, laid upon the old log around which were assembled the voters, who at that time little thought that in twenty-five years the prairie before them would be occupied by a city of 15,000 inhabitants:

DUBUQUE MINES, June 17, 1830.

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

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

ART. II.—We further agree, that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration, on application

being made, and that said letter arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties concerned so applying.

To the above, we the undersigned subscribe.

J. L. LANGWORTHY,
H. F. LANDER,
JAMES MCPHEETERS,
SAMUEL H. SCOLES.
E. M. URN.

There was great excitement at this time in regard to securing the best claims on mineral lands. Mr. L. showed his usual good sense and keen foresight by taking possession, with his brother Lucius, of what is known as Langworthy Hollow. He erected his cabin a few hours in advance of all others. In a few months, the two brothers obtained 300,000 pounds of lead. The Indian treaty was not confirmed, and the Government gave orders to remove the miners from their claims. Mr. Langworthy removed to an island near the west shore of the Mississippi River, and spent the winter in a tent beside his piles of lead. The next year, the encroachments of the whites near Rock Island, led to the Black Hawk war, which culminated in 1832. The Indians drove the whites away from their mining operations hereabouts, and Mr. Langworthy joined the volunteer force under command of Gen. Dodge, and rendered valuable service as a scout. He served through the whole campaign and participated in the battle of Bad Axe, which terminated the war. Black Hawk became a prisoner of war, and was taken by Mr. Langworthy to Rock Island to arrange a new treaty. Mr. Langworthy was retained in the public service for some six weeks by Gen. Winfield Scott, after most of the volunteers had been disbanded. His intimate knowledge of the country made his services in making up a history of the campaign and in furnishing a knowledge of the condition and resources of the country very valuable..

After the Black Hawk war, in June, 1833, all Eastern Iowa was thrown open to settlement, and Mr. Langworthy again took possession of his claim. In October of the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted to build the first schoolhouse erected in Iowa. In 1836, Mr. Langworthy built the second brick house erected in Dubuque. It was on the corner of Iowa and Twelfth streets. It was looked upon at that time as a palatial residence, and was considered a great ornament to the village. In 1840, Mr. Langworthy married Agnes Milne, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; he lived in "the big brick house" until about 1850, when he removed on the bluff at the head of Third street. About thirty years ago his remaining brothers, Edward and Solon, came to Dubuque, and the four brothers entered into a copartnership, which consisted in mining, mercantile banking and real-estate business until all retired from business in 1862, James being always considered "the head of the family." By energy and perseverance, Mr. Langworthy amassed a large fortune, and was for a long time head of the wealthiest firms in Iowa. As recently as 1855–56, the firm of E. L. Langworthy & Bros. paid one-twelfth of the entire tax of Dubuque.

In 1846, he made a voyage to Europe with his family and spent six months in visiting different parts of Great Britain and adjacent islands. Mr. Langworthy aided in founding Dubuque before there was a mile of railroad in New York. He saw the first steamer on the Mississippi, and lived to see Dubuque, the first settlement, become the metropolis of a State. His death occurred suddenly, at Monticello, where he had gone for a visit, on the 14th of March, 1865, in the 65th year of his age. He left a wife, one son, three daughters, three orphan nieces and one nephew, belonging to his wife, whom he had raised with the same kindness and advantages as his own children had received. His biography, from his early manhood to the day of his death, is the history of our city, and a sketch of his life is of interest to every citizen of Dubuque. One trait in Mr. Langworthy's character was worthy of all commendation, his word was as good as his bond. When he made an engagement of any kind he met it as fully as though he stood pledged over his own signature. He was extremely frank and outspoken, and seldom took pains to conceal his opinion on any subject. Always patriotic, always identified with any movement that was designed to advance the interest of our city and State, yet he never took an active position in politics, although always calling himself a strong "free-trade Democrat." Under a contract with the United States

Agent, he laid out and made the military road running from Dubuque to Iowa City, a work of the greatest importance to both Dubuque and the country through which it runs. He was most essentially the architect of his own fortune. He explored more mineral lands and probably raised more minerals than any other man in the Northwest.

LUCIUS HART LANGWORTHY (deceased). At Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1807, was born Lucius Hart, third son of Dr. Stephen Langworthy; his life has been so full of adventure, peril and daring, that it seems like a page from romances of bygone times. One may picture him as a veritable modern Jason, whose golden fleece was shrined in fields as yet untrodden by the white man's foot. Following the changing fortunes of his father's family, we see him emigrating from Western New York to Western Pennsylvania, and from there setting out on his long and wearisome journey to the Far West. It is difficult for us, familiar with the luxury of modern travel and of rapid progress, to comprehend entirely the admirable endurance, indomitable courage and dauntless enterprise of such a man. A mere stripling, we watch him passing sturdily through new lands—beyond the comforts of home and of civilization. We find him grappling with the dangers of Indian warfare, and wresting from the stern heart of the wilderness itself name, fortune and security. In the flush of vigorous youth, patiently, unselfishly, working with his brothers, to assist in the support of a large family; a little later, not yet 18 years of age, adding to his slender resources by teaching school; always and everywhere a keen and ambitious, a shrewd, yet tender, man. But life on a farm or in scattered Western villages had too little opportunity to offer such stirring souls. Rumors of great fortunes in the distant lead mines came to his ears. His elder brother had already gone to Galena, then a mere mining village; and for that point Lucius, with his brother Edward, set out. Hard work and privation were familiar companions, but still Lucius felt that his fortunes were soon to be assured. But at this moment the Winnebago war broke out, and the young miner hastened to join a company under Gen. Dodge. His mining operations had been carried on at different points successfully, but, the war having ended, vague whispers were afloat, that still richer lands lay just beyond the Mississippi. Iowa was at this time unborn—not a foot of its soil belonged to the whites. Its Indian owners jealously guarded it from intrusion. At the spot where Dubuque now stands was the village of Little Fox. A bitter inter-tribal war sprung up, and the Indians fled from their homes. In June, 1830, nearly three years before any settlement in any other part of Iowa, James and Lucius, swimming their horses by their canoe, crossed the broad river, and stood for the first time on its western shore. Other adventurers followed, and the two brothers soon struck a rich lead. Only a few facts can in these limits be gleaned from the eventful life of Lucius Langworthy. He built the first frame house in the State of Iowa; a stately edifice, indeed, among the humble cabins; and, in an article entitled, "A Vision," published in the earliest newspaper, he first used the word, "Iowa," a name afterward given to the State. Not a few smiled at the fancy of a writer in an obscure mining town, who could venture to predict a great population for "the future State of Iowa." He also served in the Black Hawk war until its close. Was the first Sheriff of Dubuque County, when Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were a part of the Territory of Michigan. In the fall of 1833, he helped to build the first schoolhouse in Iowa, and was ever the generous friend of schools and churches. He was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, meeting at Burlington. In 1835, he married Mary Frances Reeder, of Cincinnati, who died at the early age of 22, leaving two sons, one of whom still lives. In April, 1842, he married Valeria A. Bemis, of Maryland. She still survives, having borne him six children, all of whom are living save one. Lucius Langworthy was a man of much foresight. He was keenly alive to everything which could build up a city. He was one of the special delegates sent to Washington to procure a grant for the Pacific Railroad, of which he was one of the original incorporators. Largely interested in railroad facilities in his own State, he was President of the "South-Western," and liberally advanced its interests. As a citizen, his hand was ever open to aid the material prosperity of Dubuque. With a mind intense and practical, he possessed also rare literary ability and poetic

taste. Much of the early history of his State has been preserved by his pen, while his lectures, published many years ago, will always be the thrilling recital of one who himself passed through and gave authentic record of the stirring scenes of border life. A tender, indulgent husband and father, a friend of the needy, a genial companion; his blemishes were few, his virtues many. On the 9th of June, 1865, at the early age of 58, he died. It does not often fall to one man to find crowded in so brief a life so many changes. It has been said of him: "He followed the trail of the Indian, and saw springing from the self-same spot the streets of a populous city." Before the days of steam travel he penetrated unpeopled wilds, snatched fortune from the flinty bosom of an unknown and hostile country, and watched the mighty tide of savage life roll sullenly westward. He lived to see a fertile and opulent State, teeming with industry and netted with railways. And he will be numbered among those sturdy pioneers fast dying out in our land, of whom it may be said; States are their monuments—cities their epitaphs.

LUCIUS H. LANGWORTHY, of the firm of Dolan & Langworthy, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, 472 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of the city of Dubuque, and was born Oct. 9, 1854; his father, Lucius Langworthy, was one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque Co.; Lucius grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in his present business in 1873, and is the senior member of the firm of Dolan & Langworthy; they are building up a large and constantly increasing business. Mr. Langworthy was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Glover, daughter of H. B. Glover, Esq., of this city, June 6, 1877; they have one daughter—Valeria E.

STEPHEN LANGWORTHY, M. D. At the close of the war of 1812, he resided in Western New York. He was a physician and surgeon in the army of the United States, and, partly induced by disturbances along the New York and Canadian line, partly by the difficulty of supporting so large a family, he decided to emigrate to Erie, Penn., and, in 1815, we find him located at French Creek. Here he erected a saw-mill, which gave employment to the two oldest sons, the father, meantime, following his profession. A few years were thus passed, when Dr. L. determined upon going still farther westward. For this purpose, a flat-boat was built, and he, together with his family, descended the French Creek, the Alleghany, into the Ohio River. While passing over Letarts Falls, most of the valuable goods stowed in the boat for future use were destroyed, the family barely escaping, with but little left from the wreck. Pursuing their journey to Marietta, on the Ohio, they saw directly opposite Blennerhasset's Island, near its center, the deserted mansion of Blennerhasset, who had joined with Aaron Burr in a scheme to establish a Southern Federacy. The plan, however, was frustrated by Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Northwestern Territory. The baffled conspirators, flying down the Ohio and Mississippi, eluded pursuit, and returned no more to the lovely island and its ruined castle

In the spring of 1819, this family again resumed their journey. Embarking on a rude flat-boat, they passed down the beautiful Ohio, whose waters had not, as yet, been disturbed by any manner of craft propelled by steam. The solitude was unbroken, save at intervals when the ax of some wood-cutter felling trees for his cabin, broke the silence, or the sharp crack of the hunter's rifle startled the birds, and sent the wild deer bounding down the valleys. Arriving at Shawneetown, the flat-boat was sold and wagons and horses procured. In the wagons were placed the household goods, provisions, and, also, such members of the family as were too young or too frail to walk. After a period of twenty-five days, through the mud and mire of Southern Illinois, early in May, 1819, the historic town of Edwardsville was reached, and at last they are in their Western home. At this time, St. Louis was the only considerable point for business, and contained a mixed population, French, Spanish and negro, numbering about three thousand souls. There Dr. Langworthy went, as it offered him an opportunity to follow his profession. But the location of the family proved to be an unfavorable one, and the father was called home by the illness of his wife. The malarial fever, peculiar to that section in that day, soon ended her life, and a son, Stephen, followed his

mother, a victim to the same malady. These sad events determined Dr. Langworthy to seek a more healthful region. Accordingly, the eldest son, James, with Dr. Isaiah Massey, his mother's brother, traveled northwest, and after a long and hazardous journey, they found Diamond Grove. Here the father, aided by his sons, began to open up a farm. A cabin was built, ten or twelve acres of land on the edge of the grove, covered with weeds, which had grown there since the Kickapoo Indians had cultivated it as a corn-field, and, according to a previous treaty, had now abandoned it. An abundant crop rewarded their first year's labor. Dr. Massey, having selected for himself the eastern end of the grove, had returned to Edwardsville, where, soon after, he was seized with the malarial fever, which terminated his life.

Diamond Grove, proving a healthful location, soon became quite well settled with a population partly Eastern, but principally Southern. These settlers had taken up claims, made improvements, either skirting the water-courses or in the vicinity of groves. Their cabins, made of round logs, served both for dwelling-places and schoolhouses. The expenses of the latter were divided among the different families, according to the number of pupils furnished by each. By this arrangement, the greater portion of the expense fell upon the "Yankees," as many of the Southern settlers, believing that education would produce dishonesty and wickedness, refused to permit their children to be instructed. Corn and wheat were the principal products, affording subsistence both to men and animals. The want of mills to grind the grain was one of the severest hardships encountered, the horse-mill being the only resource. This was constructed with a sweep, to which every person having a grist to grind attached his own team, mounted the sweep and drove the horses round a circuitous track. If, luckily, his team was strong and fast, he could obtain about two bushels of meal or flour per hour. Dr. Langworthy now revisited St. Louis, remaining a year, during which time he married Miss Jane Moureing, installing her in his home at Diamond Grove, where she watched over his large family with true devotion. The county seat of Morgan County was now fixed at Jacksonville, two miles east of his residence, and, rapidly increasing in population, rendered his profession a lucrative one. The farm, too, had prospered, leaving the elder members of the family free to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

In 1824, James L. Langworthy set out for the Upper Mississippi Lead Mines, where mineral had recently been discovered in large quantities. The journey was made on horseback, a compass being used to direct his course. In about ten days, he arrived at Fever River, where Galena now stands. He immediately associated himself with Orrin Smith, a native of Cincinnati, and commenced mining one mile east of Hazel Green, Wis., at a place commonly called Hardscrabble. After nearly two years' hard labor, they struck a big lead, selling the same in 1826 to Alexander Phelps for a large sum of money. This gave them the means to visit their respective homes. Together, on horseback, they made the trip to Diamond Grove. Here the happy household joyfully greeted the brother safely returned, and hospitably entertained his companion. The family consisted of the following members: Dr. Langworthy and wife, with his children—Eliza, Laura, Lucius H., Edward, Mary Ann, Maria, Lucretia, Solon, Lucien and Harriet. Happy these heroes, who, conquering adversity, had returned to thrill the hearts of their fascinated relatives with wild tales of adventure and daring. Orrin Smith at length departed for Cincinnati; but the friendship inspired by one member of the family had fast ripened into true affection. Excited by the success of their elder brother, Lucius and Edward now determined also to seek the mines. In the spring of 1827, accompanied by their two sisters, Mary Ann and Maria, made their way in a wagon to a point on the Mississippi named "Wood's Woodyard," now the city of Quincy, containing more than 40,000 inhabitants. This yard was the property of John Wood, afterward Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. They arrived there about the 10th of April, having traveled a distance of eighty-six miles. A family of Dunkards had settled midway between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and, following their trail, the young travelers gained their residence. There they were hospitably entertained for the night, and, by directions from these kindly friends, they went onward on their wanderings. The following day, and just at nightfall, they reached

the summit of the lofty bluff overlooking the Mississippi and the woodyard for which they were destined. The steamboat Red Rover had been advertised to arrive at this place and soon rounded the point below. After taking on board the adventurers and a supply of wood, the vessel turned her prow up stream, and rapidly vanished from sight. Solon, the younger brother, left alone on the river bank in charge of the team, without delay ascended the bluff. This team was the first that ever descended the precipitous bluff, and the Red Rover was the first steamboat any one of the young travelers had ever seen. About 4 P. M., Solon again entered the hospitable cabin of the Dunkards. The following morning, when about to turn homeward with his team, he found a most unlucky accident had befallen it. A vicious bull had gored one of the horses. Nothing remained for him but to mount the other and in that manner reach Diamond Grove. Letters from the absent brothers were received about the 1st of July, assuring the anxious family of the safe arrival of the party at Buncombe, at which place they were joined by James Langworthy and Orrin Smith, who were still partners in mining and merchandising. Not many months passed before Mary Ann fulfilled the promise she had made and became the wife of Orrin Smith, Maria sharing their home. Lucius and Edward repaired to Coon Branch, near Hazel Green, where they built their cabin and engaged in mining.

Solon, it will be remembered, was still on the farm at Diamond Grove. Being the oldest son now left there, the care of the farm devolved upon him. With the assistance of one man and a younger brother, Lucien, more than a hundred acres, cultivated in field crops, yielded an ample return. They were, however, far from being remunerative, corn being only 10 and wheat 37 cents per bushel, other products being proportionately low. Remoteness from markets compelled the exchange of farm products for dry goods, groceries and other necessary articles, which were excessively high. As an instance of this kind of trade, it may be mentioned that 1,000 bushels of corn were delivered at Jacksonville, two and one-half miles distant, the consideration being a horse, valued at $100. Now came a fresh break in the home circle, Eliza marrying, in 1827, William Maclay, and Laura choosing for her husband Jacob D. Williams. In April, 1828, Solon, accompanied by Horace McCartney, started for Galena, Ill. Between the Grove and Galena the inhabitants were few and scattering. Although they had sold these lands, the Indians still persisted in remaining upon them, thus retarding the settlement of the country. The two travelers had gone a short distance west of the Illinois River, when they overtook a party of drovers en route for the mines. They were strongly advised not to undertake the journey alone, but for safety to join the drovers, which offer they accepted, remaining in their company six or seven days, until within twenty miles of Rock River, when, finding that their provisions were nearly exhausted, it became imperative for the two companions to leave the slow-traveling drovers and push rapidly forward. No sooner were the trees skirting the river fairly in view than a large body of mounted Indians were seen, and, ere the danger was entirely comprehended, the travelers were surrounded by the dusky warriors. Two of the chiefs, by the aid of certain gestures and broken mutterings, seemed to inquire upon what business and to what place the whites were bound. Satisfied upon these points, they unceremoniously examined the equipments and then signified that the voyagers must follow them, and, in a few minutes, the entire party were on the banks of the Rock River. An application to the chiefs for the use of their canoes was refused, the Indian boys sportively wrestling with the young whites. No other resource remained but to cross the stream as best they could, seeing which, Solon mounted his horse, which, swimming safely over, was soon followed by his companion. Untroubled by further incidents, Council Hill was reached, where the path of the comrades separated, Solon going to Buncomb. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrived safely, and there met his brother James. The day following, they both repaired to the mining cabin on Coon Branch, where, for the first time in several years, the four brothers were re-united. Orrin Smith, too, soon added his kindly welcome and conducted the young adventurer to his residence on the Platte, a spot now known as British Hollow, where the joy of the two sisters may well be imagined. But, after a short visit, Solon returned to Coon Branch, residing that

summer with Lucius and Edward. As a miner, this season proved fortunate, the young man realizing a snug little sum, which enabled him, in company with James Meredith, in November, 1828, to revisit Diamond Grove. The next three years were devoted to labor upon the home farm. This was sold in 1831, the entire family removing to St. Charles, Mo. Solon now found employment with a neighboring farmer. Becoming dissatisfied with that business, in July, 1832, he enlisted in Co. A, United States Ranging Service, Capt. Nathaniel Boone commanding, a grandson of the famous Daniel Boone. This officer was ordered to report to Gen. Winfield Scott, at Rock Island, which he did about the 20th of August. The company encamped immediately below the garrison. In a couple of weeks, the cholera made its appearance in the garrison, creating great alarm, in consequence of which the company obtained permission to make a fresh camp south of the Rock River, six miles distant. Twelve of its members died of the malady, a slight mortality, compared with that of the garrison. About the 1st of September, Gen. Dodge dispatched two of his Aids-de-camp, H. L. Massey and James L. Langworthy, announcing to Gen. Scott the capture of Black Hawk at the battle of Bad Axe. Solon was present at Rock Island when the treaty was made which terminated that war. The company, being enlisted for a year's service, was then ordered to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, reaching that place early in January, 1833. In the following spring, it was sent westward, for the protection of the Santa Fe trade, a service for which it had been originally designed. Late in that summer, the company marched to Fort Gibson, and were disbanded.

Solon, in company with Ezra Overall, William H. and Jesse Moureing, set out for their Missouri homes. On reaching St. Charles, Solon found his brother-in-law, Mr. Williams, had died of cholera, and he remained with his sister during the winter, for the purpose of settling up the estate. In the spring of 1834, he embarked at St. Louis, on the steamer Olive Branch, for Galena. Here he met his sister Maria, then the wife of Capt. Smith Harris. Upon his boat, the Jo Daviess, he visited Dubuque the following day, and was soon the guest of his three brothers in their mining cabin in Langworthy Hollow. They at once employed him in hauling rails for fencing a farm, which is now in the heart of the city. In June, he broke up sixty acres thereon, which is thought to be the first land plowed in the State of Iowa, that is, in any quantity. Farm work being completed, he began an examination of the country with a view to its mining resources. In the fall of 1834, he purchased a large mineral lot on the Maquoketa. Lucius, also, was interested in the undertaking, and, together, after two weeks' labor, they struck a fine prospect. Thereupon, they built a cabin, and Lucius returning to Dubuque, Solon took up his residence, hired two men, and, for a year and a half, carried on the mining. In the autumn of 1835, he bought a prospect on the Ewing Range. Here, after blasting for nearly a month, an immense cave was discovered, filled with shining ore. The success of these ventures stimulated Solon to further achievements. In the spring of 1836, he joined with Orrin Smith, in operations on Fever River and Coon Branch. On the latter, they purchased a claim for $800, obtained 2,000 pounds of mineral and exhausted it in one day. Deserting the spot, Solon, in a few days, encountered four Missouri brothers named Jemison, whose lot, cabin, tools, and lead already on the surface, amounting to sixty or seventy thousand pounds of mineral, he bought for the sum of $2,500, taking possession of the cabin, hitching his pony at the end of the windlass rope. Solon hired four men, and the next morning saw them delving industriously in the mines, his partner, Orrin Smith, now in Cincinnati, being quite unaware of his operations. In less than two months, he sold from this lead over three hundred and fifty thousand pounds of mineral, clearing, above all expenses, about $4,000, half of which was paid over to Mr. Smith, on his return. At the end of the year, the profits had increased to about $22,000, a great portion of which was invested in the steamer Brazil, built in the winter of 1837, by Orrin Smith, at Cincinnati. This vessel was the first one which had ever been upon the Upper Mississippi, up to that date. After making a few very successful trips between Cincinnati and Dubuque, she struck a rock on the upper rapids of the Mississippi and sunk, being a total wreck and entirely uninsured.

During the autumn, Solon made a journey on horseback to St. Louis, navigation being closed. There he purchased four horses and a wagon, and a stock of clothing valued at $4,000. Henry L. Massey then became his partner, taking charge of the team, and at once passing through the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, commenced business at Snake Diggings, now Potosi, Wis. Large mineral discoveries had attracted here a large body of miners, to whom the goods were rapidly sold, and the proceeds remitted to Mr. Langworthy, then in Cincinnati, to be again invested in new stock. Mr. Massey carried on the business at Potosi until the fall of 1838, when Mr. L. personally assumed charge of it. On the 20th of April, 1840, he married Julia L. Patterson, daughter of Myron and Frances Patterson, of Long Island. In this village they resided until 1848, at which period they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, erecting the house in which they now reside. Their family consists of three daughters and two sons. In 1862, Solon Langworthy was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 27th I. V. I., and went into the struggle for the life of the Union. In the hardships common to such a period, he shared, until the year 1864, when, resigning, he returned to his home. His life since then has been an active one, and he has embarked in many enterprises, having at different times engaged in the banking, lumbering and similar occupations. A busy, stirring manhood, let us hope, will bring the peace and serenity of an old age, happy in an unbroken and a loving household circle.

JOHN LANGE, dealer in horses and stock, Jackson street, between Twenty-seventh and Peru road; was born in Germany Jan. 8, 1818; he emigrated to the United States in 1844; lived in Ohio and Indiana, and came to Dubuque in 1854; engaged in farming for a time; afterward moved in the city, and has been engaged in dealing in horses and cattle. In 1848, he married Mary Meyer, a native of Germany; they have three children—John, Louise and William.

ROBERT W. LANGE, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Lake street and Johnson avenue; was born in Prussia, Germany, July 16, 1830; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque in 1856; he began bricklaying, and continued in that business over twenty-two years; he engaged in the grocery business in 1871, and has carried it on since then; he holds the office of Town Trustee; when he came here, he only had $2.50, and all he has is owing to his own efforts. When the war broke out, he enlisted in 1861 in Co. K, 17th Mo. V. I., and was in the service three years and three months, and was in seventeen engagements. In 1856, he married Louise Meyer, from Germany; she died in 1864, leaving three children—Robert, Willie and Louise. In 1866, he married Othelia Lange, a native of Prussia; they have four children—Hugo, Otto, Selma and Huldah.

MARTIN J. G. LA NICCA, druggist and apothecary, No. 1245 Iowa street, Dubuque; was born in Holland May 24, 1828; he grew up to manhood in Switzerland, and learned his business there; he emigrated to America in 1849, and came to Dubuque and engaged in business here Jan. 1, 1857, and has been engaged in the drug business most of the time since then; there are only three drug houses in the business here now that were here when he came here. In 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria U. Marks, a native of Switzerland; they have two daughters —Annie and Maria; they have lost one son—Lucius.

CHAUNCEY G. LAWRENCE (deceased) was a native of New York State, and grew up mostly in Ohio; he came West to Iowa when it was a Territory, and located in Dubuque; when he came, there were only three brick houses in Dubuque; he engaged in building. In 1858, he married Miss Frances B. Partridge, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence was successfully engaged in contracting and building until his death, which occurred in 1868. They had three children—Chauncey G., Frances B. and Olive H. Mrs. Lawrence with her family reside at 980 Main street.

WILLIAM LAWTHER (deceased) was a native of County Down, Ireland; he emigrated to America in 1825; he lived in Baltimore and Virginia; he went to St. Louis at a very early day, and lived in Fulton and Springfield, Mo.; he was clerk on a steamboat in 1835; he came to Dubuque in 1836, and was one of the early settlers; he was clerk in a store, and afterward engaged in the general mercantile business;

was one of the largest merchants here, and had branch stores at several other places; in 1854, he retired from active business; in 1863, he again engaged in mercantile business with his nephews, who compose the present firm of Lawther & Sturgeon; he continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1866; he was an old and honored citizen, and one of the enterprising men of Dubuque. He married Lucy Foulk, from Missouri; she died in 1857. Mr. Lawther built the first three-story brick building in Dubuque.

WILLIAM LAWTHER, of the firm of Lawther & Sturgeon, dealers in dry goods, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 145 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of County Down, Ireland, and was born June 29, 1847; he came to America in 1862, and came to Dubuque the same year; the following year, he entered the store of his uncle, Wm. Lawther, as clerk, and, upon the death of his uncle, he and Mr. Sturgeon succeeded him in business; they have built up a large trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Bell, daughter of John Bell, Esq., of this city, in 1869; they have four children—Mary, Anna Bell, William and Evaline; they have lost one son, John.

C. LECKIE, attorney at law, corner Main and Fifth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Scotland, and was born on Christmas morning, 1828; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1849, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1856; he engaged in the mercantile business. He was in the Government service during the war, and served in the Quartermaster's Department; after the war, he returned and was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office for six years; he now holds the office of Alderman of the Fourth Ward of this city. He is one of the charter members of the St. Andrew's Society, and was chosen its President for many years, and is now Secretary of the Society. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Monroe, a native of Scotland, Sept. 9, 1852; they have two children—Charles F. and Maggie Jane, both born in Dubuque.

HENRY LEMBECK, City Assessor's Office, City Hall, Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, and was born Nov. 7, 1827; he emigrated to America in June, 1847, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque June 28, 1853; he engaged in manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, and had a planing-mill; he carried on the business for twenty-five years (until 1878), a longer time than any one in the same business in Dubuque. He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in 1864 and 1865. In 1857, he married Kathrina Arenbeck, from Prussia; they have five children—Barney, Mena, Annie, Fanny and Clara; they have lost nine children.

CHARLES LEMIER, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of White and Fourteenth streets, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 9, 1842; he grew up to manhood there. He served, in 1866, in the war with Austria, and, 1870 and 1871, in the Franco-Prussian war. He came to the United States in 1872, and came to Dubuque the same year; he engaged in his present business in 1874. He married Miss Anna Klauer, a native of Prussia, Sept. 15, 1875; she came to Dubuque in 1861. Mr. Lemier belongs to the St. Alphonsus Society.

D. J. LENEHAN, attorney at law, corner Main and Sixth streets, Dubuque; is a native of the city of New York, and, when very young, his parents came West to Dubuque, in 1850; he grew up and attended school here, and completed his literary education at St. John's College, in the State of Wisconsin; he studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and since then he has practiced his profession here. He was elected County Attorney in 1876, and since then has held that office.

JOHN M. LENIHAN, proprietor of the Key City Lime Works, is a native of England, and was born in the city of London June 18, 1834; he came to the United States in 1846, and he came West to Iowa, and located in Dubuque Co. in 1850, and began making farm; he carried on farming in Prairie Creek Township for twenty-five years, then came in the city and engaged in his present business of manufacturing lime; he still owns his farm of 200 acres. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Town Trustee and school offices. Mr. Lenihan was united in marriage to

Miss Elizabeth Cox, a native of Virginia, Feb. 8, 1860; they have seven children—Catharine, Frances M., Maria, Elizabeth, Theresa, Daniel J. and Dennis W.

S. LESSER, physician and surgeon, No. 1283 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, Germany; he grew up and received his education there, and then studied medicine and graduated, in 1866, at Greifswalde; he came to America in 1869, and came to Iowa, and located at Fort Madison, Lee Co., and remained ther e until 1876, when he came to Dubuque, and since then has practiced his profession here. He married Miss Henrietta Zimmermann, from Davenport, Iowa; they have three children—Flora, Monroe and Pincus.

ALEXANDER LEVI, retired, residence corner of Main and Twelfth streets; is a native of France, and was born March 13, 1809; he emigrated to America in 1833, and came direct to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque Aug. 1, 1833; he engaged in the grocery and provision business, and continued until 1837; he was also engaged in mining, and in 1847, he engaged in the mercantile business—dry goods and clothing; he engaged in mining on a large and extensive scale; he has been successfully connected with mercantile business and mining for a period of forty-five years. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1846, and held that office two years. Mr. Levi was the first foreigner naturalized in the State of Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and was the first initiatory member of that Order in Dubuque; he is Treasurer of Dubuque Lodge No. 3, and is also Treasurer of Dubuque Chapter No. 3. Mr. Levi, when he began life, had nothing, and his success is owing to his own efforts; by industry, integrity and good management he has amassed a fortune, and has one of the finest and most commodious homes in the city. In 1847, he returned to France, and was united in marriage to Miss Minette Levi, a native of France; they have five children—Eliza, Emile, Gustave, Celina and Eugene.

GEN. WARNER LEWIS, County Recorder, was born in Goochland Co., near Richmond, in the year 1805, being a scion of one of the old "F. F. V's.," whose pages of family history are full of romance and interesting incident, but with the member named it is only interesting to deal in this connection: Warner Lewis emigrated to Missouri with his father in 1818, and settled in St. Louis when that now magnificent city was but an almost unknown French village; in 1827, he came to the upper lead mines of what was then known as Wisconsin; he participated in all the eventful and often bloody scenes of the Black Hawk war in 1832, serving as aid to Gen. Henry Dodge, a distinguished officer, gallant soldier, and often, politically and officially, honored citizen; at the close of the war, Gen. Lewis settled in Iowa in the spring of 1833; he took a prominent and active part in the municipal and political affairs of the city and State; after the admission of Iowa to the Union, he was three or four times elected to the State Legislature, serving several terms as Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office under the administration of James K. Polk, and later as Surveyor General of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, by Franklin Pierce, and continued in the same office by James Buchanan; Gen. Lewis has held many public and responsible positions of trust at the hands of the people, and no citizen of Dubuque or Iowa has been more thoroughly trusted and honored by all classes of the community and the people at large than he; fifteen years ago, he was elected to the office of Recorder of Dubuque County, a position which he has filled with perfect satisfaction to the people of the city and county, and the duties of which are well adapted to the more quiet pursuits and comparatively easy labor which the weight of accumulating years make necessary.

JOHN M. LILLIG, foreman of Ingraham, Kennedy & Day's lumber-yard; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 15, 1838; he came to the United States in 1851, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1852; he grew up and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and worked at that business; he has held his present position of foreman for the past twelve years; he was elected City Alderman, and has held that position for the past four years; he belongs to Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to the Encampment, and also to the A. O. U. W. He married Miss Amelia L. Sieggrist, a

native of Switzerland; they have six children—Martha, John, Fred, George, Ada, Alexander.

BART. E. LINEHAN, Dubuque's most enterprising young merchant and old settler, was born in this city June 11, 1853; his education was received at the Third Ward School, in which he never missed a room, and also took a course of book-keeping at the Commercial College in the city. At a very early age, he developed quite a business tact, which was noticed by W. E. Wellington, who persuaded him to leave school and accept a clerkship on the wharf-boat of the Packet Company, of which Mr. Wellington was Superintendent. This position, which, for one so young, was quite responsible, he held, with the exception of a few months, for five years, when, with his present partner, M. N. Hansen, purchased the business from their former employer, and have built up one of the largest businesses in the city, and have the most complete steamboat supply store in the West; they also do a large grain, coal and hay business, and operate a large farm in Delaware Co. Mr. Linehan's natural shrewdness and foresight, together with the indomitable energy of his nature, have kept him with more business on hand than one of his years ought to care for. He took hold of institutions which previously were considered unsafe investments, but which, to-day, are as good stock as we have in the city. We have reference to the Dunleith & Dubuque Ferry Company, and the Dubuque Street Railroad Company. Of both corporations he is Secretary and Treasurer, also a Director in the Dubuque Co. Bank and in the Northwestern Agricultural & Mechanical Association; and to him is the credit due for the fine base-ball park in which the club have won such fame; with his brother, he purchased the ground and fitted it up in first-class style, and there is no better park outside of Chicago. He has always taken an active part in anything to further the interests of the city, and is quite well posted on river transportation and river improvement, being Secretary of the St. Paul Railroad Convention in 1877, a delegate to the New Orleans Commercial Convention in 1878, and also to Quincy in 1879; and to him is the credit due for the first efforts being made in having the large sand-bar in front of the harbor dredged out, which at one time threatened to close up the landing. Socially, Mr. L. is an affable and courteous gentleman, having as large a circle of acquaintances as any young man in the Mississippi Valley; has traveled considerably; is possessed of a good mind, and devotes what little leisure time he has to books and music. He is one of the men whom misfortunes could not dishearten, and quickly builds new castles on the ashes of old hopes; endowed with that energy and ability that never fails to achieve the greatest success.

EDMOND LINEHAN, deceased; was one among the early settlers who came West to open up our Iowa prairies; he was born in County Cork, Ireland, and spent his youth laboring on a farm; he came to Dubuque in 1842, and traveled to Brownsville, Minn., where he entered one-half section of land; he returned and bought 320 acres of land in Whitewater Township, and also entered a farm close by where the present monastery now stands; he was possessed of good education, of temperate habits, and left a name untarnished; he died May 20, 1860, leaving a wife, one daughter and five sons, two of whom—the Revs. Thomas M., of Fort Dodge, and Mathia C., of Lyons—are clergymen in the Catholic Church; D. W., of the firm of Linehan & Pier, ice dealers; Alderman John J., who has so well represented his ward in the Council for the past six years, and Bart E., of the firm of Hansen & Linehan, who is well known throughout the Mississippi Valley.

JOHN J. LINEHAN, Superintendent of the Dubuque Street Railway Company; is a native of Ireland, and was born June 24, 1842; his parents came to America in 1850, and came to Dubuque the same year; he grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in contracting; in January, 1876, he was appointed Superintendent of the Dubuque Street Railway Company, and has since then held that position; he holds the office of City Alderman. In May, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Hare, a native of Dubuque, and daughter of Edward O'Hare, one of the early settlers of Dubuque Co.; they have five children—Edward, John, Mary M., Charles and James; they have lost one son.

C. LOETSCHER, of the firm of Farley, Loetscher & Co., proprietors of the Key City Planing Mills, corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Aug. 2, 1850; he emigrated to this country in 1869; he spent several years in California, and came to Dubuque in 1872; in 1875, he associated with Mr. J. P. Farley, one of Dubuque's oldest and most enterprising citizens, and they established the Key City Planing Mills; during the year 1879, they built their present large commodious brick building, which is the largest mill in the city, and they carry on an extensive business, and have a capacity of employing 125 hands. When Mr. Loetscher came to this country, he only had $40, and by industry he has worked himself up to his present position. He married Miss Mary Loetscher, a native of Switzerland; they have four children—John A., Fred W., Emile C. and Lydia C.

JOHN S. LOONEY, residence 1370 Iowa street; is a native of Smith Co., Tenn., and was born Aug. 11, 1806; when 12 years of age, he went to Kaskaskia, Ill., and lived there when Illinois became a State; he grew up to manhood there; he helped to survey the land where Springfield and Jacksonville are now located; in October, 1827, he came to the lead-mining region, and passed by where Dubuque now stands, on the steamer Red Rover; he returned to Kaskaskia in 1835; he again came to Galena, and afterward came to Dubuque; engaged in mining; in 1859, he went out to the mountains, and returned in 1861; he went to Minnesota and lived there until 1867, then returned to Dubuque. Mr. Looney is perhaps the only person now here who passed by this place as early as 1827. In 1828, he married Miss Margaret White, a native of Randolph Co., Ill.; she died in October, 1874; they had ten children, seven are living—Corrydon, Abraham, Matilda, Elizabeth V., Margaret, Eliza and Ella.

R. LORENZ, merchant tailor, No. 255 Fourth street, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 8, 1835; he grew up and learned the tailor's trade there; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Dubuque the same year, and began working at his trade; in 1860, he engaged in business for himself, and has continued in the business since then; when he came here, he had nothing, and has earned what he has by his own efforts. He married Miss Anna Gaylord, from Belgium, June 4, 1866; they have eight children—Mary, Tillie, Rosa, Amelia, Louise, August, Otto and Adam. The father and mother of Mr. Lorenz are both living in this city, and are 72 and 71 years of age.

MRS. CATHARINE LUCK, whose maiden name was Bright, was born in Kentucky Feb. 20, 1808; she was raised there, and in 1825, married Larkin Luck; he was born in Virginia July 17, 1801. They came to Dubuque in 1834, and were among the early settlers here. He was a wagon-maker by trade and made the first wagon ever made in Dubuque; he afterward engaged in mercantile business; he died July 27, 1855; they had eleven children, five of whom are living—Eliza, Kittie, Greenbury, George and John. Mrs. Luck lives with her son on Alta Vista street.

GEORGE LUCK, plasterer; residence, Alta Vista street; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque May 2, 1836; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade in this city. After the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. F, 21st I. V. I.; he was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was taken prisoner at Jackson, and was in Libby Prison six weeks; was at the taking of Mobile, and in other battles; he served three years. After his return from the war, Mr. Luck was united in marriage, June 13, 1863, to Miss Sarah Harris, a native of the city of Glasgow, Scotland; they have one son—Charles B., who was born April 15, 1867. Mr. Luck was a member of Julien Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the A. O. U. W., and to the Order of Foresters. Mr. Luck is one of the oldest native-born citizens of Dubuque Co. now living here.

ANTHONY LUGER, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, 456 and 438 Seventh street; was born in Tyrol, Austria, Aug. 16, 1848; he came to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque the same year, and grew up here. He has been engaged in his present business for the past twelve years; he belongs to Schiller Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Mary F. Flynn, from this city, Oct. 31, 1871; they have three children—Eveline, Mary and Helen M.

EDWARD A. LULL, cashier of the Dubuque County Bank, No. 625 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Windsor Co., Vt., and was born Aug. 24, 1816; he grew up and attended school there, and spent several years in Boston; after reaching manhood, he came West to Dubuque in 1838; he remained here only a short time and went to Potosi, Wis., in the mining region, and remained until 1843, when he returned to this county and engaged in business at Cascade several years, and at Canton, Jackson Co., until 1851, when he located permanently in Dubuque and engaged in mercantile business and mining; in 1862, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and held that office until 1873, when that office was abolished; he was elected cashier of the Dubuque County Bank upon its organization in 1875, and since then has occupied that position. In 1839, Mr. Lull was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Ward, a native of New York.

E. R. LUMBERT, dealer in lumber, corner of Seventh and White streets, Dubuque; is a native of Bangor, Me.; he grew up to manhood and engaged in lumbering; in 1850, he went to California and remained there thirteen years, and, in April, 1864, he came to Dubuque, and since then has been engaged in the lumber business; he was elected County Supervisor in 1877 and held that office two years. In 1870, he was united in marriage to Marcia Holmes, a native of Maine. Col. Lumbert has two children by a former wife.

W. C. LUTHER, proprietor of European Hotel and dealer in wines and liquors, Seventh street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, March 28, 1823; he emigrated to America in 1845; came to Chicago; he came to Dubuque in 1848, but returned to Chicago and lived there until coming to Dubuque in 1856; he engaged in his present business and continued it for twenty-four years; he opened the European Hotel in 1864, and has continued it since then; he is also interested in mining. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the Turner's Society. In 1852, he married Miss Dora Hagerhurst, a native of Hanover, Germany; they have seven children—Minnie, Emma, Clara, Augusta, William, Tillie and Frank.

E. P. LYMAN, Superintendent of the telegraph lines of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; is a native of Illinois, and was born in Geneseo, Henry Co., Dec. 14, 1848; he grew up to manhood in that State; he has been connected with railroading, in the telegraph department, since he was 15 years of age; he came to Dubuque in June, 1868; in 1872, he was appointed train dispatcher, and, Jan. 1, 1873, was appointed Superintendent of Telegraph Lines of the road, and since then has held that position. In October, 1878, Mr. Lyman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Johnson, niece and adopted daughter of Judge Grant, of Davenport.

D. E. LYON, attorney at law, firm of Foulke & Lyon, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; he grew up and received his education there; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1857; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1858, and since then has practiced law here in the office he now occupies. He has held the office of City Attorney; he holds the office of United States Collector of the Port of Dubuque.

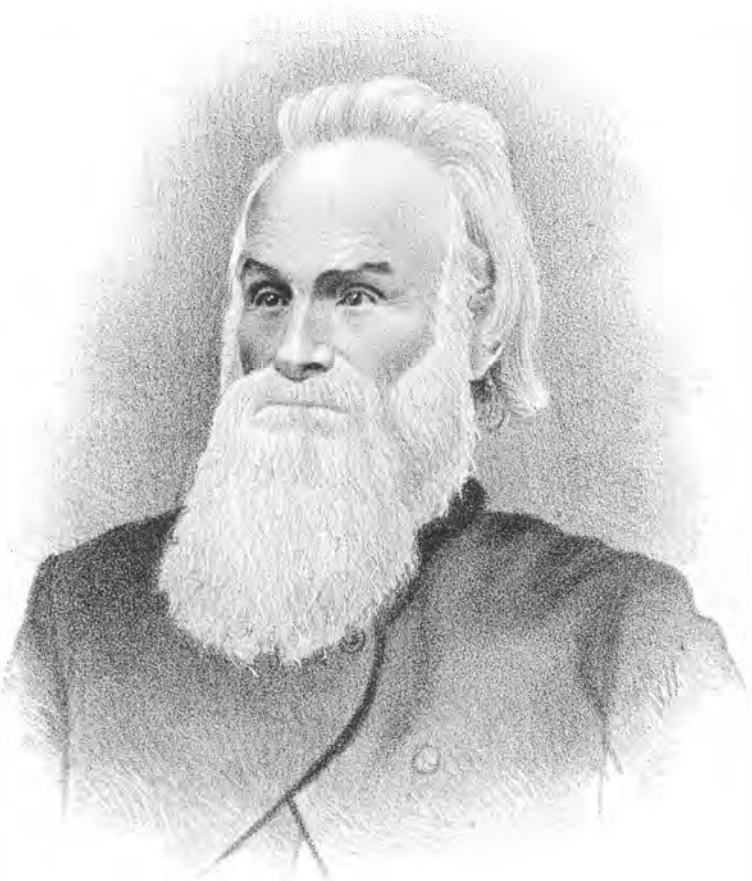
DANIEL McCLEAN, pilot on the Mississippi River; residence, No. 309 Julien avenue; was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1834; his parents came to America in 1840, and they settled in Dubuque in 1845; in the fall of 1848, he went on the river, and began piloting in 1855, and has continued since then—over a quarter of a century; he has been engaged in steamboating over thirty-two years, and is one of the oldest now on the river. In 1860, he married Miss Mary Ann McManus, a native of New York; they have nine children—Emeline, George, Charles, Mamie, Daniel, Alice Lucy, Willie, Fannie and Frank.

BENJAMIN McCLUER, physician and surgeon, southeast corner Main and Tenth streets; is a native of Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and was born May 8, 1824; he grew up and attended school there, and entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he completed his literary course; he commenced reading medicine with W. C. Dwight, M. D.; attended lectures in Boston during the winter of 1849–50, and, during the winter of 1850–51, attended

lectures in Cleveland; in 1851, went to Cambridge, Mass., and the Lawrence Scientific School; then took a course in the Medical Department, and graduated in the spring of 1852; he practiced medicine in Middlesex Co., Mass., four years, and came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the practice of his profession here in October, 1856. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was commissioned by Gov. Kirkwood as Surgeon of the 9th I. V. I.; the 3d Iowa Battery, under Col. Wm. Van Dever, was a part of the command; he held this position until April, 1863, and was honorably discharged in April, 1864; he was called into the service again, and ordered to duty as Surgeon of Volunteers, and was commissioned by President Lincoln and served as executive officer of the Madison U. S. General Hospital at Madison, Ind., was promoted Surgeon, and afterward had charge of the hospital boat Jacob Strader, at Louisville; Feb. 20, 1865, he was ordered to report to Gen. J. H. Wilson, at headquarters of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, March 4, 1865; he was ordered to Gen. Croxton, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the division; he remained on duty and served as Post Surgeon and Health Officer at Macon, Ga.; June 30, 1865, he was made Medical Director of the cavalry corps, and was Medical Director of the District of Columbus, headquarters at Macon, and had charge of matters pertaining to the Freedmen's Bureau in that locality until December, 1865; in November, 1865, by recommendation of Gen. John H. Wilson, he was made Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, and in February, 1866, he was mustered out of the service. He returned to Dubuque and resumed the practice of medicine, and since then has practiced his profession here.

JOHN McCOY, contractor and builder, is a native of the city of Cork, Ireland; he came to the United States in 1850, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Rochester, N. Y.; he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, in 1856, and began working at his trade; he has been engaged in contracting and building for many years, and is one of the oldest in the business here; he has erected some of the best buildings in Dubuque. Mr. McCoy married Miss Margaret Redfern, a native of Bedford, Penn.; they have five children—James, Mary M., Sarah E., John and Edward.

ORLANDO McCRANEY, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue; is the son of Thomas and Susan McCraney, and was born in Adams Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1826; his parents were among the very earliest white settlers of Dubuque; they arrived here Oct. 12, 1832; they were the first family to come here and locate on the main shore; it was before the settlers were allowed by the treaty to come here; when the soldiers came to order the settlers off, Mr. McCraney did not go; they threatened to tear down his shanty, and finally did so; Mr. McCraney engaged in mining and smelting, and he erected the first furnace that was built here; he sold the property now embraced between Eighth and Twelfth streets, and from Main street back on the bluff, to P. Lorimier for 30,000 pounds of lead; Mr. McCraney was one of the earliest pioneer miners, and was connected with it for a long time; he died in 1866. Orlando grew up and attended school here; he was a scholar in the first school ever taught in Iowa, and was present the first day the school was taught; he afterward entered the office of the *Miners' Express*, and learned the printing business; he was connected with the *Iowa Transcript*, and afterward published the Dubuque *Telegraph;* he started the Fairfield *Ledger*, in Jefferson Co., in 1852, now one of the oldest papers in the State; he was editor of the *Rocky Mountain Herald* in Denver City, and was connected with other journals; he lived in McGregor a number of years, and was engaged in real-estate business, and was also extensively engaged in building there; he also laid out and started several towns elsewhere in this State; he has been connected with the revenue service since 1862, and has served as Assistant Assessor and Deputy Collector. Mr. McCraney is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been prominently connected with the Order officially; he has served as Grand Master and Grand Representative of the State. In April, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hill, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Dr. Allan Hill; Mr. and Mrs. McCraney have three children, one daughter and two sons—Ella V. (now Mrs. Wm. H. Lorimier), Henry A. and Read.



J. M. EMERSON.
(DECEASED)
DUBUQUE.

A. Y. McDONALD, manufacturer of pumps and plumbing goods, Iowa street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; is a native of Scotland, and was born in the city of Glasgow Feb. 14, 1834; after reaching manhood, he came to the United States in 1854, and came to Dubuque in 1860. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in April, 1861, in the 1st I. V. I., Co. I; was wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek; he re-enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. E, and had command of the company much of the time; he was wounded at Black River Bridge; he served until the close of the war. After his return, he established his present business, and has built up a large trade. In 1865, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Masoner, of this city; they have five children —Mattie E., Andrew Y., John M., Hannah M., Nellie Y.

NEIL McGOWAN, blacksmith, corner Delhi and Center streets, West Dubuque; was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in boyhood, and lived in New York twelve years; he came to Dubuque in the fall of 1848, and began working at his trade; he has been engaged in blacksmithing and mining for thirty years. In 1838, he married Miss Margaret Flanagin, a native of Ireland; they have three children—James, Ellen and Jeremiah. His eldest son was educated for the ministry, and is Rev. Father McGowan, Pastor of the church at Bankston, in this county.

REV. P. J. McGRATH, President of St. Joseph's College, Fourteenth street, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Clare July 7, 1847; he came to America in November, 1868; he received his classical education at Milwaukee Seminary and pursued his philosophic and theological studies at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; he came to Dubuque and was ordained by Bishop Hennessy, at the Cathedral, July 26, 1874, and since then has been connected with the St. Joseph's College, serving as Vice President until July, 1877, when he was appointed President of the college, and since then has occupied that position.

JAMES M. McKENZIE, wagon-maker and blacksmith, 879 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Canada, and was born in 1846; he grew up and learned his trade there; he came to Iowa in 1867 and located at Dubuque; in 1874, he engaged in business for himself; he has carried it on since then. In September, 1868, he married Miss Rosa Ortschied, from Cassville, Wis.; they have three children—Edward, Alexander and Annette.

FRANCIS McLAUGHLIN, Auditor of Dubuque County; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1836; his parents came to America in 1848; they lived in Pittsburgh, Penn., two years, and came to Dubuque Co. in the spring of 1850; he grew up and lived on a farm for fifteen years; he was engaged in the grain business for ten years; he was elected Auditor of Dubuque County in 1873 and was re-elected in 1875 and again in 1877; he has also held town and school offices. In 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McDaniels, in this county; they have four children—Edward, Peter, Francis and Johanna.

JOHN MACDONALD, manager of the house of H. C. Tillinghast & Co., dealers in hides, tallow, wool and furs, No. 280 Main street and 281 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Scotland; he came to the United States in 1865; learned the tanning business in Pennsylvania; came West to Iowa in 1870, and since then has been connected with the house of H. C. Tillinghast & Co., of Chicago, and since 1875, when the branch house was established here, Mr. Macdonald has had the management of the business. It is the only exclusive house of the kind in Dubuque, and they have a very large trade, their shipments in 1879 amounting to over 2,500,000 pounds. Mr. Macdonald, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza G. Powell, from Galena, Ill.; they have one daughter—Evelyn C.

MACKENZIE & HARPER, photograph artists, No. 751 Main street, Dubuque. A. H. Mackenzie is a native of the city of New York; he came to Dubuque in 1875 and established their present business; in 1878, D. W. Harper, who grew up to manhood in this city, became associated with him, and since then the firm of Mackenzie & Harper have built up a good business, making good pictures at the most reasonable prices.

J. MACLAY, senior member of the firm of J. Maclay & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware and house-furnishing goods, 768 Main street; is a native of New York City, and was born in 1826; when 7 years of age, he came to Galena with his father in 1833; in August, 1845, he came to Dubuque, and, after learning the business in 1853, he engaged in business for himself on the same lot that the firm now occupies; the firm was Maclay & Green until 1858, when Mr. Green retired, and Mr. Maclay continued the business until 1875, when the firm became J. Maclay & Co.; with one exception, it is the oldest hardware and house-furnishing goods house in the city, and they are doing a large trade; the sales the present year will amount to $150,000. Mr. Maclay has been actively identified with the interest and growth of the city, and has aided in building railroads, street cars, churches, schools, library and other associations; he has held the office of City Alderman; has served as President of the Bible Society, and President of the St. Andrew's Society, and Vice President of the Board of Trade. He is an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has served as one of the Ruling Elders for a great many years. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Alexander, a native of Scotland; she grew up to womanhood in this country; they have seven children, four daughters and three sons.

JOHN N. MANNING, Superintendent of the Dubuque Steam Heating Company; is a native of Illinois, and was born in the city of Chicago Sept. 5, 1844; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he served an apprenticeship and learned his present business there; he held the position of Superintendent of the steam-heating department of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company for five years, and had charge of the outside construction; he has had a large practical experience in heating buildings by steam; he came to Dubuque in August, 1879, and since then assumed the duties of his present responsible position. Mr. Manning was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Carrico, from Springfield, Ill., in 1861; they have three children—George G., Maud, Guy.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, proprietor of the Eagle Steam Boiler Works, Washington street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born in the city of London June 24, 1831; he grew up to manhood here, and served an apprenticeship in the boiler works; he came to America in 1854, and came to Chicago in July, 1855, and began work for C. Reisig & Co., boiler-makers; in 1856, he came to Dubuque and engaged in business for one year, then returned to Chicago; in January, 1861, he came to Dubuque and located permanently, and engaged in his present business; he had a partner until 1865, and since then he has carried on the business alone. In 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah Adams, a native of London; they have nine children, five sons and four daughters.

J. M. MARSH (deceased); was a native of Seneca Co., N. Y.; he grew up to manhood, and came West and engaged in surveying; he surveyed a large part of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa; he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1840; he was U. S. Deputy Surveyor; he ran the State line between Iowa and Minnesota, under the authority of the Government; he possessed rare ability as a mathematician, and was usually employed in the more intricate and responsible branches of the service. In 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L. Langworthy, a sister of the Langworthy brothers; she died in 1854, leaving one son—Frank M., now living in Sioux City, and is Civil Engineer and Roadmaster on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. In January, 1856, Mr. Marsh was united in marriage to Ann J. Stevens, from Seneca Co., N. Y. Mr. Marsh died Jan. 16, 1858, leaving one son—James E., in the employ of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Mr. Marsh was a man of strict integrity, of great energy, and was actively identified with the interests of Dubuque; he built the large, attractive home occupied by Mrs. Marsh, in 1856; at that time, it was the most elegant house in Dubuque.

GEORGE MARTIN, engaged in teaming and transferring freight; residence, 68 Burch street; was born in County Down, Ireland; he grew up to manhood there and came to the United States in November, 1853, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in December, 1853; he bought a horse and dray, and began delivering

goods; the next summer, he bought a team and since then has continued in his present business; he brought the load of freight after the railroad reached Dunleith; he has been engaged in the business longer than any person in the city; when he came to Dubuque, he only had $20, and his success is owing to his own efforts. In 1844, he married Miss Mary Ann Murdock, a native of County Down, Ireland; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Hugh, James, William, Moses, George F., Annie and Mary.

HUGH MARTIN, of the firm of Martin & Strane, dealers in coal and wood, corner Third and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born Aug. 15, 1844; he came to the United States in 1855, and came to Dubuque the same year; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the wood and coal business, and has carried it on for the past thirteen years, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Martin has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Rachel Strane, from Pittsburgh, Penn.; she died in 1876, leaving one daughter—Laura. His present wife was Miss Emily Laud, a native of Dubuque Co.; they have two daughters—Lulu B. and an infant not named.

CHRISTOPHER MASON, dealer in stoves and tinware, 251 Main street; is a native of Norfolk, Va., and was born Sept. 19, 1812; he grew up to manhood in that State, and learned his trade in Norfolk; after reaching manhood, he went to St. Louis and remained several years; then came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, arriving here Nov. 15, 1842; the ground was covered with snow, and continued covered until the following May. Mr. Mason brought his tools with him and engaged in business, and has carried on the business since then, except a short interruption; there is not a merchant doing business here now that was here when he came, thirty-seven years ago, and he has carried on the business longer than any merchant in Dubuque. In September, 1840, he married Miss Susan P. Smith, from Missouri; they have three children—Christophene, Edward, Louise; Edward is engaged in business with his father; they have lost five children—Christopher, Charlie, Fannie, Emma and Lillie.

F. I. MASSEY, contractor for the Holly System Steam Supply office, corner Main and First streets, Dubuque; is a native of Lockport, N. Y., and was born May 31, 1842; he grew up to manhood and received his education there. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. B, 105th N. Y. V. I.; he served in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg; in November, 1863, he was transferred to the regular service with rank of First Lieutenant, was on detached duty and served in the War Department until 1868, when he resigned his position and came to Iowa, locating in Dubuque. He held the position of Auditor of the C., D. & M. Railroad until 1876; he built the Steam Motor Railroad on the Bluff, and also had charge of building the works of the Steam Supply Company, having a large stock interest in both; in January, 1880, he resigned the management of the Dubuque Steam Supply Company, and since then has been engaged in contracting for the Holly system of steam heating. Mr. Massey was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1866, to Miss Aleen M. Langworthy, daughter of the late James Langworthy, one of the earliest and most honored settlers of Dubuque.

HERMAN MAUER, President of the Key City Furniture Company, Elm street, from Eleventh to Twelfth street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Hanover July 24, 1834; he came to the United States in 1851; lived in Chicago two years, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque and worked at cabinet-making; then was engaged in building for fifteen years; upon the recent organization of the Key City Furniture Company, he was chosen President of that corporation. In 1860, he married Miss A. Kruse, a native of Prussia, Germany; they have nine children—Emma, Augusta, Rosa, Herman, Lulu, Henry, Willie, Waldy and Lilly. Mr. Mauer belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the Encampment and to the German Benevolent Society.

H. H. MEAD, dealer in groceries and provisions, 522 Julien avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Delaware Co., Ohio, and was born in 1839; he came West to Dubuque in 1856; during the war he enlisted in Co. L, 1st I. V. C., and was in many fights and skirmishes; he was in the service three years; since the war, he has been engaged in

business here. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He married Miss Virginia Mace Sept. 12, 1864; they have three children—Walter C., Hilan H. and Leroy R.

GEORGE MEHL, retired, Seventh and White streets, Dubuque; was born at Alsace, France, Jan. 17, 1819; he emigrated to America in 1832, and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived nineteen years, and came to Dubuque June 13, 1851, and engaged in the furniture business with Mr. Herancourt for three years; then engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Seventh and White streets; he erected the building in 1856. He belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1842, Mr. Mehl married Miss Elizabeth Herancourt, a native of Bavaria; they have two children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles P. Belz, and Charles, engaged in business with Mr. Belz; Charles was in the army; he enlisted in Co. G, 16th I. V. I., under Capt. Ruehl; he was in twenty battles and engagements—Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta and with Sherman to the sea.

N. MELMER, proprietor of billiard parlor, No. 530 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Luxemburg Dec. 16, 1856; he came to America in 1872, and came the same year to Dubuque; he went away in 1875, and returned in 1878 and engaged in his present business.

F. M. MENGIS, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery goods of all kinds and fancy dress costumes, No. 738 Main street; is a native of Switzerland, and was born March 7, 1837; he came to the United States in 1852; he learned the drug trade and was engaged in the drug business in Indiana. While living there, in 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Weber, a native of the city of Luzerne, Switzerland; her parents came to Dubuque in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Mengis came to Dubuque in 1865, and soon after engaged in the millinery business, and since then have successfully carried on the business, and have built up a large and leading trade in this city; when they came here, Mr. Mengis says, they had only one child, a canary bird and 35 cents; through their own efforts they have the largest business in their line in the city, and carry a stock of $25,000; they have five children—Paula, Irma, Herbert, Walter and Lessing.

NICOLAS METTEL, owner of the Tivoli Flower Garden, West Eagle Point avenue; was born in Rhine Prussia, Germany, Feb. 27, 1828; he came to the United States in 1854, and came to Dubuque in 1856, and has lived here twenty-four years; he has had a large experience in gardening and cultivating flowers; engaged in business for himself three years ago; he has the finest roses in the city, and is building up a nice trade. He married Mary Greiner, a native of Germany, in 1854; she died in 1856. He married Margaret Greiner, a native of Germany, in 1856; they have four children—John, Mary, Susie and Josephine; have lost three children.

JOHN D. METZ, blank-book manufacturer, book-binder and printer, corner Fifth and Main streets, Dubuque; was born in Holland March 5, 1822; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade there; he emigrated to America in 1846; he lived in Rochester, N. Y., and worked at his trade there, and afterward engaged in business for himself; in 1860, he came to Galena and was there two years; then came to Dubuque; he established his business here and has continued in the business since then; has built up a good trade and employs seven men; the character of work turned out by Mr. Metz bears testimony to his experience and superior ability in his business; in 1875, he received the only premium for blank books awarded by the American Institute of New York, and he also received the grand medal of honor and diploma of highest merit awarded by the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. In 1858, Mr. Metz married Miss Maria Faas, a native of Holland; they have six children.

WILLIAM MEUSER, of the firm of William Meuser & Co., brewers and maltsters, Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Nassau, Germany, and was born Aug. 22, 1834; he emigrated to America in 1856; he came West to Wisconsin. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 2d Wis. V. I., Co. I, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, and in all the battles of the Wilderness and many others; he was wounded at Gainesville; in the battle of Gettysburg, of 550 men of his regiment who were in that engagement, only forty answered roll-call the following morning; he

was in the service over three years. After the war, he engaged in brewing business at Mineral Point, Wis.; he came to Dubuque in 1875 and engaged in his present business and is building up a large trade. In 1864, he married Miss Margaret Eulberg, a native of Nassau, Germany; they have four children—Joseph, Margaret, Lizzie and Willie.

HENRY MEYER, dealer in groceries and provisions, choice teas and crockery, 241 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born April 17, 1820; he emigrated to America in 1848; he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque in April, 1852; engaged in tobacco and cigar business for two years, and then engaged in the grocery trade and has carried on the business since then, a period of over twenty-five years, a longer time than any retail grocer in the city. In 1852, he married Miss Charlotte Quade; she is a native of Hanover, Germany.

JOHN P. MEYERS, stonecutter and contractor, corner Seventh and Jackson streets, Dubuque; was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, in 1834; he grew up and learned his trade there; emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Dubuque in May, 1857, and began working at his trade, and since then has continued in the business and is one of the oldest stonecutters in Dubuque. In 1857, married Margaret Mares, from Prussia; they have had three children; none of them are living.

PETER MIHM, stonemason; residence 500 West Eagle Point avenue; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 16, 1827; he grew up and learned his trade there; came to this country in August, 1852; lived in Pennsylvania and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1855, and began working at his trade; he has worked at his trade here twenty-five years and is one of the oldest stonemasons in Dubuque. In 1853, he married Mary B. Albenger, a native of Germany; they have had ten children, eight of them are now living—Annie M., Katie M., John J., Peter E., Amelia, Frank, Bertha and Lizzie. They have lived on this place twenty-five years. Mr. Mihm belongs to the Pius Society.

C. M. MILLS, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, corner Sixth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and was born Oct. 20, 1847; his parents came to Dubuque in 1855, when he was only 8 years of age; his father, Wm. Mills, was one of the leading attorneys of this section of the State for many years; he died May 18, 1879. C. M. grew up to manhood and received his education in this State; studied law with Mills & Graham, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and engaged in the practice of law. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace—was appointed in 1876, elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. In November, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Lee, a native of New York.

GEORGE MINGES, M. D., physician and surgeon, 989 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque July 8, 1855; he grew up and attended school here and graduated from the high school; he went to Europe and completed his education there, mostly in Vienna; he studied medicine and graduated at the Buffalo Hospital College; he completed his medical education in Europe; after completing his studies, he engaged in the practice of his profession in this city in September, 1879; he is a member of the Dubuque Medical Society. His father, Dr. Minges, a physician and surgeon, was a native of Bavaria, and was born on the Rhine in 1825; he received his literary and medical education there, taking his diploma in Wurzburg, Bavaria; he came to Dubuque in 1854, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He married Miss Laura Hillgaertner, a native of Bavaria. Dr. Minges continued in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in March, 1870; he left two sons and three daughters; Mrs. Minges is still living in this city.

C. W. MITCHELL, Vice President of the Norwegian Plow Company, Dubuque; is a native of Racine Co., Wis., and was born Dec. 2, 1842; he grew up and received his education in Green Co., that State; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the mercantile business; in 1874, he associated with H. H. Sater, and engaged in manufacturing the "Norwegian Plow," at Brodhead, Wis.; they continued until 1879, when the Norwegian Plow Company was organized and the business

removed to Dubuque, where they have erected large works and engaged in manufacturing on an extensive scale, Mr. Mitchell being elected Vice President of the Company. Mr. Mitchell, while living in Wisconsin, served on the County Board of Supervisors and held town and school offices. In 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jelliff, a native of Newark, N. J.; they have two children—Ora and Eddie.

MAJ. RICHARD MOBLEY, Main street; is a native of Wellsburg, Brooke Co., West Va., and was born Aug. 29, 1800; when 18 years of age, he went to Shelbyville, Ky., and, in 1819, came to Illinois and settled in Jonesboro; in 1821, he went to Vandalia, then the new seat of government, and the first session of the Legislature was held there in that winter; in July, 1823, he went to Springfield, and, a land office being opened there, he cried the first sale of public lands there; in the winter of 1826–27, he represented Sangamon Co. in the State Legislature; when Tazewell Co. was first organized, he was Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder and Judge of Probate and Postmaster; in the spring of 1844, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque; he engaged in banking, and continued until the panic of 1857; in 1849, he was appointed Receiver of Public Lands, by President Taylor; in 1861, he went to Washington and was appointed by President Lincoln Chief Clerk of Public Lands, and held that position until November, 1866, when he was appointed Pension Agent, and held that office two years; was again appointed Chief Clerk in the Land Department by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and remained in that position until June 1, 1878, when he resigned the office and returned to Dubuque to reside with his only daughter, Mrs. Littleton. In 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Stephenson, a native of Kentucky; she died July 3, 1873; there are three children living. Maj. Mobley had five sons in the Union army during the war; he was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and enjoyed his confidence in a high degree, and has letters now in his possession written him by Mr. Lincoln after he was elected President. There are very few men who have been more prominently identified with the affairs where he has resided for the past fifty years than Maj. Mobley, and now, nearly 80 years of age, he looks twenty years younger, and is still an active Christian gentleman.

JAMES F. MONTAGUE, proprietor of the Key City Sign Works, and dealer in ornamental glass, No. 38 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the city of Boston Feb. 22, 1853; he came to Dubuque in 1870 and learned his trade here; he established his present business in 1878, and is building up a large trade; he makes a specialty of painting fine carriages and deals in ornamental glass of all kinds.

M. H. MOORE, President of the Dubuque Lumber Co., Dubuque; is a native of the town of Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt.; he grew up and attended school there; after taking a preparatory course, he entered Williams College and graduated in the class of 1854; after graduating, he came West to Iowa and located at Waterloo in 1856, and engaged in lumbering and banking; in 1865, he came to Dubuque, and, in 1866, organized the Dubuque Lumber Co., and was chosen Vice President, and since then has been actively identified with the management of the company, which is the largest, in the manufacture of lumber in Dubuque; it has suffered largely from fires three different times since its organization, involving a loss of from $40,000 to $80,000 each time; but, by the energetic management was immediately rebuilt, with all the latest improvements, and is now one of most complete mills on the river. In October, 1856, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Matilda P. Wheeler, a cousin of Vice President Wheeler; she died Aug. 10, 1871, leaving four children. In May, 1876, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Ella H. Ratcliff, a native of Wheeling, Va.; they have one son. Mr. Moore is a native of the same town of President Hayes, and was intimately acquainted with the family.

WILLIAM H. MORHISER, photographic artist, Diamond House, corner Julian avenue and Hill street, Dubuque; was born in the city of Dubuque March 28, 1844; grew up and attended school here. After the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. H, 16th I. V. I.; after serving eighteen months in that regiment, he served as headquarters scout for the First Brigade, McCook's Division, in the Army of the Cum-

berland; he was taken prisoner July 30, 1864, and was confined in Andersonville a long time. After the war, he studied photography in St. Louis, and since then has lived in Springfield, Mo., and in Dubuque. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment, and to the Veteran Corps. In September, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Cheekham, a native of England; they have had four children; only one daughter, Amy, survives. Mr. Morhiser's father, Philip C. Morhiser, is a native of Baltimore, and came West to Dubuque in 1835; after the war broke out, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., and was commissioned Captain of Co. G; he served as Inspector General of the brigade; he was taken prisoner and was in prison several months; after being released, he was acting Provost Marshal and Chief of Military Police at Nashville until close of the war. Mr. Morhiser married Miss Amelia Bush, sister of Hon. John D. Bush, Mayor of Dubuque; they have seven children; Mr. and Mrs. Morhiser are living at Springfield, Mo.

F. E. MOSER, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of 11th and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born March 20, 1836; he came to America in 1850, and came to Dubuque in 1851; he grew up to manhood here, and entered the grocery store of Bissell Bros., on the same corner he now occupies, and, in 1856, he engaged in his present business, and has continued in the same location for twenty-four years—a longer time than any retail grocer in the city except one. In October, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lawton, from New York State; they have three children—Fred W., Alice and Charlie; they have lost one daughter, Carrie.

GEORGE G. MOSER, dealer in groceries and provisions, flour and feed, Clay street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Sept. 2, 1837; his parents emigrated to America in 1848, and they came to Dubuque in 1850, and grew up to manhood here. After the war broke out, he enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 21st I. V. I.; he was wounded in the charge on Vicksburg May 22, 1863; he was promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. I; he was in twelve different engagements, and served three years; after his return from the war, he engaged in business, and has continued in trade since; he holds the position of Junior Vice Commander of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and is a member of the Order of Workmen and the Legion of Honor. Mr. Moser was united in marriage, Oct. 25, 1865, to Miss Sophia M. Weigel, a sister of Fred Weigel, one of the early settlers of Dubuque; they have one daughter—Lizzie Ann.

D. D. MYERS, of the firm of Myers, Tice & Co., manufacturers of tobacco and wholesale dealers in tobacco, domestic and imported cigars, 322 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born Nov. 3, 1841; he grew up to manhood and has lived in this county over thirty-eight years; he was Clerk in the County Treasurer and Recorder's office, under W. G. Stewart, and held the position of Deputy Recorder; he was in the office of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; in 1867, he engaged in business for himself. The firm of Myers, Tice & Co. have a large wholesale trade; they have a large factory fronting on Iowa street, where they manufacture largely chewing, fine cut and smoking tobaccos; it is the only one in the city. Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Gregoire, of this city, May 17, 1865; they have five chlldren.

ERNST MUELLER, dealer in confectionery and fancy goods; was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1846; he came to America in 1862, and came to Dubuque in the spring of 1863; he established his present business in 1873, and has built up a good trade; he is a member of the Order of I. O. O. F., and the United Workmen. In 1872, he married Miss Emma Werft, a native of Saxony, Germany; they have three children—Emile, Bertha, Carl. During the war, when only 17 years old, Mr. Mueller enlisted and served in the 46th I. V. I., Co. A.

CORNELIUS MULLEN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Londonderry; he emigrated to America in 1844, and came to Dubuque the same year, and engaged in farming and mining, and has carried

on that business until within the past few years; he entered the farm from the Government, where he now lives; also has 160 acres in Center Township. Mr. Mullen is one of the early settlers; he is unmarried.

DANIEL H. MURPHY, Pastor of the Cathedral, Dubuque; is a native of Appleton, Wis.; he grew up and attended school there, then entered the seminary in Milwaukee, where he remained three years, and completed his studies at the seminary in Montreal, where he remained three years; he was ordained in 1875; he was Pastor of the church at Ossian, west of McGregor, over three years; Aug. 5, 1879, he was appointed Pastor of the church at McGregor, where he remained only a short time, and, Oct. 5, 1879, he was appointed to his present charge as Pastor of the Cathedral.

LAWRENCE MURPHY, superintendent of A. A. Cooper's wagon factory, Dubuque; is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born March 25, 1837; he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1850; he grew up and learned his trade here. After the war broke out, he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., Co. F, and remained in the service until the end of the war; he was in seven battles. After the war, he returned here, and since then has been with Mr. Cooper; in 1870, he was appointed general superintendent of the manufacturing department, and since then has held that position. In 1867, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Maria Crowley, a native of Dubuque; they have three children—William, Mary, Albert.

TIMOTHY MURPHY, Auditor of Dubuque Co., Dubuque; is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born June 7, 1845; his parents came to Iowa and located in Dubuque Co. in 1850; he grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Auditor, and took charge of the office Jan. 6, 1880; he has also held town and school offices, and was chosen President of the School Board. In June, 1875, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Morgan; she was a native of Galena, but grew up in this county; they have three children—Maggie, Patience and Timothy C.

MICHAEL MUSCHITSCH, grocery store, 379 High street, Ham's Addition, Dubuque; is a native of Austria, and was born in August, 1829; he emigrated to America in 1851, and came to Dubuque in the spring of 1852; he kept store in Liberty Township, and has been engaged in his present business for the past fifteen years. In 1853, he married Maggie Beuchel, a native of Prussia; they have two children—George Y. (clerk in store) and Mary M.

DIEDRICH MUYGENBURG, brick manufacturer, north end of Broadway, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in 1823; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1855, and began working in a brickyard; in 1876, engaged in making brick; he manufactures 700,000 yearly; he owns thirteen acres of land. In 1863, he married Miss Frederika Muker, a native of Germany; they have four children—Otto, Charlie, Gustav, Bertha.

REV. G. T. NAGLE, private secretary of Bishop Hennessy; is a native of the city of New York, and was born in 1857; his parents came to Dubuque in 1859; he grew up and attended school here, and afterward entered college at Prairie du Chien; after completing his literary course, he pursued his philosophical and theological studies in Montreal, Canada, and was ordained there Dec. 20, 1879; upon his return to Dubuque in January, he was honored with the appointment of private secretary to Bishop Hennessy, a position of honor and responsibility.

THOMAS S. NAIRN, dealer in leather, imported and domestic calfskins, saddlery hardware, etc., 372 Main street; is a native of Washington Co., Md., and was born Feb. 16, 1822; he grew up there, and, after reaching manhood, he went South to Mobile and remained there three years; he came West to Iowa in 1845 and located in Dubuque; he soon afterward entered the office of the Surveyor General; a great deal of the land in Iowa, Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota was surveyed under his supervision; he remained in the office of the Surveyor General for seventeen years; in 1861, he engaged in the drug business in Washington, D. C., and continued there until 1866; in 1867, he engaged in the leather trade, and since then he has continued

in that business; he is Secretary of Linwood Cemetery Association. A few years after coming to Dubuque, on the 13th of June, 1848, Mr. Nairn was united in marriage to Miss Henrietti Karrick, a native of Madison Co., Mo., and daughter of George O. and Amanda Karrick; they came to Dubuque in 1836, and were among the earliest settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Nairn have four children; three sons—John, Joseph and George, and one daughter—Mary.

WILLIAM NEUMEISTER,, dealer in fresh and salted meats, at 205 Johnson avenue and at the Central Market, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Feb. 14, 1827; he grew up to manhood there and emigrated to America in August, 1848; he came West to Wisconsin and lived there until the spring of 1850, when he came to Dubuque; he worked as a butcher, and, in 1854, he engaged in business for himself, and he has carried on the meat business here over twenty-five years and is one of the oldest in the city; he belongs to Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to the German Benevolent Society. He married Miss Mary Beyer, a native of Germany, Jan. 29, 1854; they have ten children; three daughters—Mary (engaged in teaching school), Julia and Henrietti, and seven sons—Henry, Willie, Fred, August, Frank, Charlie and Otto.

J. W. NEWBURGH, decorative painting and frescoing, No. 86 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 13, 1840; he grew up and attended school there until 16 years of age; then went to Detroit; he learned his trade in Detroit and Cleveland; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1862 and established his present business; he carries on both house and sign painting, and gives special attention to decorative painting and frescoing, employing fifteen men and doing the leading business in his line in Dubuque; he sends his work through this section of the State, and has sent his work to Chicago and even New York; he is a member of the Masonic Order—the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery—the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. In September, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brendle, from Galena, Ill; they have three children—Carrie, Charles and Alfred.

JOHN NEWMAN, carriage and wagon maker, 141 Third street, Dubuque; is a native of Geneva, Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born Oct. 20, 1831; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade in that State; came to Dubuque in 1854 and began working at his trade and continued until 1875, when he engaged in business for himself. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Quinn, from this city, in 1859; they have four children.

A. L. NICHOLS, foreman car department C., C., D. & M. R. R.; residence, 1829 Jackson street; is a native of Western New York, and was born near Buffalo June 26, 1831; he came West to Chicago in 1856; lived in Belvidere, Ill., four years; he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1861, and lived there ten years, and came to Dubuque in 1871, and since then has been connected with the shops of the C., C., D. & M. R. R.; in 1875, he was appointed foreman of the car department, and since then has occupied that position. Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Mrs. M. M. Stiles, from Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 25, 1861; she is an accomplished musician, and has taken a leading part in church choirs for many years.

A. NIEBUHR, merchant tailor, No. 1314 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born Feb. 22, 1839; he grew up and received his education and learned his trade there; he traveled for a number of years in different kingdoms and speaks fluently five different languages; he came to America in September, 1872; he was engaged in his business in Washington, D. C., for five years, and came to Dubuque in March, 1877, and since then has carried on his business here. In 1875, he married Miss Mary Gorius, a native of Dubuque Co.; they have one daughter —Matilda, a nice little girl.

HERMANN NIENSTAEDT, druggist and apothecary, proprietor of the Fifth Ward Drug Store, No. 1924 Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born March 27, 1847; he grew up to manhood and received his education there and studied his profession; he came to America in 1873, and came to

Iowa the same year and located in Dubuque, and since then he has been connected with the drug business; he is building up a good trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Pleins, from this city, Aug. 27, 1878; they have one son—Franz L.

F. R. NITZSCHE, physician and surgeon, 1077 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Saxony July 2, 1829; he grew up and received his education there, and studied medicine and graduated in 1861 at the Surgeon Medical Academy, Dresden; he came to America in 1866, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1870, and engaged in the practice of his profession; in 1876, he went to Chicago and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, and graduated from that institution and received a diploma. In April, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Jodam, a native of Dubuque Co.

RUDOLPH NOLTE, residence corner Jackson and Tenth streets; is a native of Prussia, and was born in Westphalia March 13, 1813; he emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore Sept. 19, 1836, after a voyage of ten weeks, and a part of the time they were out of provisions. He came to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque June 19, 1837, and began working at the carpenter trade; he helped finish the first brick house built in Dubuque; he bought the lots where he now lives in 1837; it was then a corn-field; he and D. Harms, now of Platteville, Wis., used to chop wood in the winter and sold it for $1 a cord, and they had to pay 75 cents to get it hauled here, and teams were so scarce they could only get it hauled on Sunday, and only got 25 cents a cord for chopping; in the winter of 1838, he made some furniture; he could get no varnish here, and he walked to Galena and back again in one day, and paid $2, all the money he had, for varnish; Mr. Nolte has been engaged in mining for a great many years; when he began life he had nothing, but he has been successful, and has accumulated a competency; he owns the property where he lives, and the brick store adjoining and other city property. He has been married three times; he married his present wife, Paulina Zwiener, Dec. 8, 1868; they have two children—Emil and Alwin.

NORTON BROS., 245 West Locust street, Dubuque, consisting of Joseph, John and Edward Norton, are all natives of Dubuque, and sons of the late Patrick Norton, one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque Co.; they grew up to manhood here and are engaged in tree-planting; the business was established by their father, and they have been engaged in it longer than any one here. Joseph, the oldest of the firm, was born here Dec. 7, 1847; he grew up and succeeded his father in his present business. He married Miss Margaret Glynn, from this city, in 1869; they have had three children; only one daughter, Stella, survives.

PATRICK NORTON (deceased) was a native of Ireland; he came to Dubuque in 1833, and was one of the earliest settlers. He married Amanda Kea, a native of South Carolina. He was engaged in teaming, tree-planting and dealing in real estate. He died in 1867, leaving a widow, now living, and six sons and one daughter. The old Norton homestead was located where the Episcopal Church now stands, on the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

M. O'CONNOR, dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 85 Bluff street, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cork in 1803; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1840, and came to Dubuque in the fall of 1834; he is one of the early settlers, and has lived here thirty-six years; there were only several brick buildings in Dubuque when he came; he was engaged in draying and teaming for many years, and for some time past has been engaged in his present business; when Mr. O'Connor came here, he had nothing, and by his industry he has acquired considerable property. He is a consistent member of the church, and gives liberally to its support. Married Miss Ellen Linehan, a native of Ireland; she died June 29, 1851; they had six children, three of whom are living—John, William and Richard.

MRS. E. M. OGILBY, 1044 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Chester Co., Penn.; her maiden name was Miss E. M. Reed; she came West to Iowa with the Philadelphia Company in 1836, and settled in Dubuque; they were among the early settlers here. Miss Reed was united in marriage, June 10, 1840, to Joseph Ogilby, from Philadelphia; he came West to Iowa with the Philadelphia Company in

1836, and settled in Dubuque; he was extensively engaged in building and contracting; was interested in manufacturing and other enterprises; his death occurred in 1865, leaving three children—Elizabeth R. (now Mrs. Maj. J. L. Horr), Josephine, Joshua.

MRS. ANN O'HARE, Grand View avenue, between South Dodge and West Dodge streets, Dubuque; was born in County Monahan, Ireland; she came to this country and arrived at Galena in October, 1823. On the 6th of June, 1841, she married Edward O'Hare, a native of County Clare, Ireland; he came to America about 1825, and came to Galena and Dubuque among the earliest settlers; he was one of the pioneers of this county; he was engaged in mercantile business and farming during his life, and was successful; he died July 31, 1854, leaving a nice property; they had seven children, only three of whom are living—Timothy A., James Edward and Margaret, she married Alderman J. J. Linehan of this city. Mrs. O'Hare lives on Grand View avenue; she owns nineteen acres of land finely located inside of the city limits.

PETER OLINGER, livery, sale and boarding stable, corner Eleventh and Clay streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Luxemburg June 11, 1854; he came to the United States in 1871, and came to Dubuque the same year; in 1877, he engaged in the grecery trade, and, in 1878, he engaged in his present business; his stock of horses and carriages are as good and well selected as there is in the city, and he is building up a good business. In 1877, he married Miss Maggie A. Whiel, a native of Germany; they have two sons—John and Frank.

BERNARD J. O'NEILL, manufacturer of brick, and buying and shipping grain, Brad street, south of Third street, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born Aug. 15, 1846; his parents came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque Co. in 1852; he grew up and attended school here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the grain trade, and has carried on that business since then; for the past ten years, he has also been engaged in manufacturing brick; during the summer season, he makes 1,000,000 annually; he buys and stores grain during the winter, and ships it during the spring. Mr. O'Neill was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Gandolfo, from this county, Oct. 29, 1872; they have three children—Dominick John, Henry E., Bernhard J.

FRANK E. ORMSBY, manufacturer of shirts, collars and cuffs, and proprietor of the Steam Laundry, No. 890 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., and was born Feb. 10, 1857; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Chicago in 1876, and came to Dubuque in 1877 and established his present business, and is building up a good trade; he has the only steam laundry in Dubuque. Mr. Ormsby was united in marriage, Dec. 4, 1879, to Miss Stella Pyne, from this city.

J. C. PAINE, dealer in stoves, tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, and house-furnishing goods, 846 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Canada, and was born near Montreal Jan. 9, 1832; he grew up to manhood there; after living in Vermont a short time, he went to Albany, N. Y., where he learned his trade; he came to Dubuque in 1857, and began working at his trade with J. Maclay, and was with him about eighteen years; he engaged in business for himself in 1874, and has established a good trade; he belongs to the Masonic Order, and also is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was united in marriage, May 12, 1863, to Miss Julia Gilliam, daughter of Charles Gilliam, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Paine have three children—Eva, Charles, Gertrude.

W. A. PALMER, of the firm of Palmer, Winall & Co., blank-book manufacturers, printers and book binders, corner Sixth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and was born Dec. 18, 1836; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Galena, Ill., in 1857, and engaged in business, and remained there until 1860, then came to Dubuque and engaged in his present business, and, in 1864, the firm of Palmer, Winall & Co. was organized, and they have continued the business since then, and have built up a large trade; in 1879, they erected the large brick building on the corner of Sixth and Iowa streets, to meet the demands of their trade. In 1861, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Strong, from Galena, Ill.

JOHN PALMER, retired; is a native of Christian Co., Ky., and was born Aug. 3, 1813; he lived there until 15 years of age, except one year spent in Morgan Co., Ill.; in May, 1828, he came to Galena with his father, who died in the fall of the same year; John returned to Morgan Co. and attended school, and left there to come to Galena to take part in the Black Hawk war; after the war closed, he with others were back and forth from Dubuque to Galena, until the Government allowed them to come, in June, 1833, then he came and settled here permanently; he engaged in mining for some years; he entered land from the Government at the land sales, and made a farm which he still owns, adjoining the city corporation; he has also been connected more or less with mining interests; he has held town and school offices; he served officially on the School Board in the Sixth School District for over thirty years. In 1837, Mr. Palmer married Mary Gwyther, an English lady; she died in 1871, leaving four children, two of whom are still living—Edward D. lives at Yankton, and is in the employ of the Government; Elizabeth, (now Mrs. Graham), living in Hardin Co.; Margaret J. and Mary A. are not living. In 1878, Mr. Palmer married Mrs. Mary Graffort, a native of Illinois. Mr. Palmer's son Edward was in the army, and held the commission of Lieutenant in Co. C, 21st I. V. I., and participated in several battles.

LEWIS H. PARKER, freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Hillsboro Co., April 13, 1836; he grew up and attended school there; after reaching manhood, he came West, in 1858, to Springfield, Ill.; he began railroading with the Great Western, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and remained with that road as agent and trainmaster until 1866, when he became connected with the Illinois Central Railroad; he was cashier and head book-keeper in the office of the Superintendent at Centralia, Ill.; he remained there until September, 1872, when he came to Dubuque and was appointed trainmaster here and served until January, 1877, when he was appointed freight agent at Dubuque, and since then has held that position; while living in Centralia, Mr. Parker was elected Mayor of the town. In June, 1858, Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McDoel, a native of Hillsboro Co., N. H.; they have two sons—Harry D. and Lewis W.

W. W. PARKER, manufacturer and dealer in trunks, No. 614 Main street; is a native of Gallia Co., Ohio, and was born Sept. 1, 1847; his parents came to Illinois in 1854 and located in Galena; he came to Dubuque the following year, and attended school and grew up to manhood here; he engaged in his present business in July, 1877. He manufactures and supplies the merchants here, and has built up a good trade and does the largest and principal trunk business in Dubuque.

W. H. PEABODY, capitalist; residence, corner Locust and Fourteenth streets; is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born in 1823; he grew up and received his education in that State; after reaching manhood, he engaged in mercantile business at an early day in Toledo, Ohio, and established the first wholesale and jobbing trade that was ever done there; he was actively and prominently identified with the interests of that city for ten years; in 1856, he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque and engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on successfully for eighteen years, until 1874, when he retired from active commercial business; he had nothing when he began life, and owes his success to his own industry, energy and good management. In 1847, Mr. Peabody was united in marriage to Miss J. A. Barr, a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have had three children, none of whom are living.

PROF. H. L. PEET, Principal of the High School, Dubuque; is a native of Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y.; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he entered Genesee College, and graduated in 1870; a degree was also conferred upon him by the Syracuse University; he engaged in teaching; he came West to Winona and was Principal of the schools there for two years, and was for four years connected with Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; having studied law, he was admitted to the bar; he practiced law in Chicago for two years; in 1878, he came to Dubuque, and since then has held his present position as Principal of the High School.

CHRISTOPHER PELAN (deceased) was a native of the city of Belfast, Ireland; he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1837, and was among the early settlers here; he engaged in the lumber business and was in partnership with Alexander Anderson and with Mr. Waples, and afterward with Mr. J. S. Randall. Mr. Pelan built the first saw-mill erected in Dubuque. He was united in marriage, March 14, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth S. Simplot, a native of Oswego Co., N. Y., and a sister of John Simplot, of this city. Mr. Pelan held the office of City Alderman several terms, and was actively identified with the interests of the city; he continued in the lumber business until his death, which occurred April 12, 1877; he left a nice property; they have seven children—Charles H., James, Leroy, Willie, Fannie, Eva and Hattie. Mrs. Pelan resides in the home place, 181 Alpine street, Dubuque.

CHARLES J. PETERSON, dental surgeon, corner Main and Eighth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Rockland Co., N. Y., and was born in 1854; his parents came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1856; he grew up and attended school here, and graduated at the high school; he studied dentistry, and graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in March, 1877, and since then has practiced his profession here; Dr. Peterson is one of the few graduates in dental surgery now in practice in this State, and he has established a leading business in Dubuque. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the Knights of Pythias; he belongs to the 4th I. N. G., and is Lieutenant of Co. A.

BRONSON PETTIBONE, dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 1098 Main street; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and was born May 3, 1830; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came West to Iowa in 1852, and located in Dubuque; he entered a store as clerk, and afterward engaged in the dry-goods business; in 1862, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade, and since then has been engaged in that business. Soon after coming to Dubuque, in 1853, Mr. Pettibone was united in marriage to Miss Eveline Eggleston; she is a native of New York, but is an early settler of Dubuque; they have four children—Frank B., George E., Charles J. and Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Pettibone have lived in their present location on Seminary Hill twenty-three years.

FRANK B. PETTIBONE, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Main and Eleventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque April 13, 1858; he grew up to manhood here, and engaged in his present business during the past year, and is building up a good trade. He married Miss Jennie Heck, from this city, Sept. 3, 1878.

ADAM PIER, dealer in groceries, corner White and Eleventh streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born June 15, 1842; he emigrated to America in 1858, and came to Galena the same year, and lived there until coming to Dubuque in February, 1868; he worked at the cooper's trade, and was in a grocery store with his brother several years, and held the office of market-master four years; he engaged in his present business in 1879. He married Catharine Krause, a native of Germany, Dec. 29, 1868; they have six children—Stephen, William, John, Addie, Lorenzo, Katie.

JOHN PIER, proprietor of the Key City Brewery, South Locust street, Dubuque; was born in Germany Nov. 5, 1834; he emigrated to America in 1853; came to Galena in 1855, and came to Dubuque, where he located, in 1857; he and his brother had a boat store on the Levee; in 1861, he engaged in the grocery business, near the court house, and continued until 1879; he has held the office of City Alderman and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and belongs to the Order of I. O. O. F., and Order of Workmen. In the spring of 1861, he married Miss Lizzie Ham, from St. Louis; they have two children—John A. and Lena. Mr. Pier is a member of the German Benevolent Society, and the Mechanics' Benevolent Society.

ANDREW PFIFFNER, stonemason and contractor, No. 658 Fifteenth street, corner of Washington street, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, born Jan. 10, 1830; his father, Jacob Martin Pfiffner, was born in Switzerland Aug. 13, 1794; he

was a soldier in the army, and was present when Bonaparte was last taken; he emigrated with his family to America in 1845, and came to Dubuque; is still living here, and is 86 years old; he has four children living—Martin, Andrew, Jacob and Mary. Andrew, when 15 years of age, came with his parents to America, and to Dubuque in 1845, and began working at his trade of stonemason; he and his brother Martin have been partners, and engaged in stonemason work and contracting over thirty-three years, and are the oldest in the business in this city. Married Miss Magdalena Wilthaber May 9, 1854; she was born in Switzerland Feb. 5, 1828; they have four children—Andrew, Josephine, Bertha, Lena.

J. J. PFIFFNER, dealer in groceries, provisions, flour and feed, Couler avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Sept. 8, 1828; he emigrated to America in 1843; he came to Illinois and lived nine years in different places, then came to Galena and lived eight years; he came to Dubuque County in 1859; engaged in farming eight years, then was engaged in the saw-mill and flour-mill business; he came in the city and engaged in his present business in 1877; he has held the office of Assessor of Jefferson Township, and also held school offices. In 1854, he married Miss Lena Kessler, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have six children—A. H., J. J., E. J., Charles F., George A., Maria L.; they have lost three children.

JAMES PLAISTER, insurance agent, over Commercial National Bank, corner Fifth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of England, and came to this country in 1849; he came to Iowa the same year, and located at Dubuque; he entered a store with Peter Waples in the same room now occupied by the office of the Julien House; in 1853, he went to Dyersville, in this county, and became identified with James Dyer, the founder of that town; they owned the location of Dyersville, and also that of Manchester, and a part of Earlville; they were extensively engaged in real estate, and entered at one time 3,200 acres of land in one body in Dubuque Co., known as "Farley Prairie." Mr. Plaister returned to Dubuque in 1862, and, in 1864, he formed a partnership with Gen. Smith, the firm being Smith & Plaister, which continued until July, 1879, and since then Mr. Smith has continued the business; his insurance agency is the oldest in the city of Dubuque. Mr. Plaister was united in marriage to Mrs. Laura T. Rice, in Marshalltown, Iowa; she is a native of Keene, N. H.; he has three children—Joseph D., book-keeper for John Bell & Co., of this city, and Mrs. Morley, of Dyersville, and one daughter, Anna D., at home.

JACOB F. PLAPP, cooper, corner Jackson and Thirteenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Wittenberg, Germany; born Jan. 2, 1824; grew up and learned his trade there; emigrated to America in March, 1853, and came direct to Dubuque; worked at his trade one year and then engaged in business for himself, and has carried it on over twenty-five years, a longer time than any other cooper in the city, and carries on the largest business in the city, employing ten hands; when Mr. Plapp came here, he only had a very little and owes his success in life to his industry and close attention to business. In August, 1852, was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Bockel, a native of Germany; she was born March 14, 1831; they have three children, two sons and one daughter—Frederick William, attending the high school; Christian Henry and Louise, both attending school.

F. M. PLEINS, of the firm of Pleins & Beach, soap and candle manufacturers, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Rhenish Prussia Aug. 13, 1823; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he came to America in October, 1849, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque Aug. 10, 1855, and established his present business, the firm being F. M. Pleins & Co.; in the spring of 1858, James Beach bought his partner's interest, and since then they have carried on the business and have built up a large trade. Mr. Pleins has been twice married; his first wife was Dorothea Klingenberg, a native of Hanover, Germany; she died in 1871, leaving four children—Elizabeth, Tecla H., Francis and Rudolph. In July, 1872, he married Louise Nieustaedt, a native of Hanover, Germany; they have one son—Leo.

SAMUEL M. POLLOCK, attorney and counselor at law, corner Eighth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1829; he received a

good academic education; he commenced reading law, and, having pursued his studies for several years, was admitted to practice in the courts of that State; about the year 1855, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque and engaged in the practice of his profession; being a close student and applying himself closely, he soon gained distinction in his profession, and, in the spring of 1859, was elected Judge of the City Court, which had concurrent jurisdiction in civil cases with the District Court; he afterward resigned his position and resumed the practice of his profession. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1862, he enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment; the regiment was sent on the frontier to fight the Indians, and Col. Pollock participated in several severe conflicts with the savages; Col. Wilson having resigned his commission, Lieut. Col. Pollock was appointed Colonel of the regiment and continued in command until 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of the service. After the close of the war, Col. Pollock returned to Dubuque and again resumed the practice of his profession, taking into partnership James H. Shields, and the firm of Pollock & Shields have built up a large and lucrative law business; they continued together until 1879, when they dissolved. In 1872, Col. Pollock was united in marriage to Miss Hughlet, of Galena, Ill.; they have two children.

HORACE POOLE, of the firm of Poole, Gilliam & Co., jobbers and wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, teas, syrups, canned goods, fruits, tobaccos and cigars, 272 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Danvers, Essex Co., Mass.; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa in 1859, and located in Dubuque. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 1st I. V. I.; in 1862, he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., and was commissioned Adjutant; in February, 1863, he was commissioned Adjutant General, and held that position until the close of the war in July, 1865. He returned to Dubuque, and, in 1870, the firm of Poole, Gilliam & Co. was organized, and they have continued in business since then and have built up a large trade. Mr. Poole was united in marriage, Sept. 27, 1864, to Miss Frances Langworthy, a native of Dubuque, and a daughter of Solon Langworthy, one of the early settlers and an honored citizen of Dubuque; they have two sons—Clark L. and Horace S.

B. W. POOR, attorney at law and Register in Bankruptcy; is a native of Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., and was born Jan. 15, 1818; he grew up to manhood and received his education there; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844; after being admitted, he went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged in the practice of law in the same office with Gen. Butler; he remained there seven years, and came West to Iowa, and located in Dubuque in June, 1852; in December, he engaged in the practice of law; for six years he was one of the well-known law firm of Smith, McKindley & Poor. He was appointed Judge of Circuit Court, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge D. S. Wilson; in February, 1869, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and is Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. In 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna P. Walker, a native of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt.; they have four children.

C. L. PRITCHARD, of the firm of C. L. Pritchard & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in patent vehicle tops, corner Fourth and White streets, Dubuque; is a native of Connecticut; he grew up to manhood and received his education in Connecticut and New York State; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1869, and in 1877, established the business of C. L. Pritchard & Co.; they began making a cheap sun top for wagon-seats for summer use; they then made a more substantial top, similar to the buggy top; the demand increased, and they patented their present popular and substantial vehicle top; from the small beginning that they first made, they now employ forty men during the busy season, and have five men on the road soliciting orders; they ship their goods to every State in the Union and to Canada, and their business is constantly increasing.

B. B. PROVOOST, No. 1067 Clay street, Dubuque; is a native of the city of New York, and was born Feb. 15, 1813; his parents were descendants of the Huguenots, and were one of the oldest families of New York City; his grandfather was the first Episcopal Bishop of New York State after the Revolutionary war; Mr.

Provoost grew up and attended school in New York City until 16 years of age; then went on the Morris Canal under Col. R. B. Mason, of Chicago. Mr. Provoost ran the first level to get the height of Bergen Ridge on the survey of the road from Jersey City to Newark. In 1851, when Col. Mason was appointed Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Provoost came West with him, and was appointed Division Engineer, and had charge of the survey and building of the division of the road from Rock River to Dunleith. In 1854, he came to Dubuque, being appointed Chief Engineer of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad; he located the road to Sioux City, and had charge of building the road as far west as Manchester; he afterward located and helped build the Western Union Railroad from Freeport to Lanark; Mr. Provoost has had a large experience in engineering and contracting on railroad work. He has been one of the Directors of the Second National Bank for a long time. He was united in marriage in November, 1847, to Miss Grace Ann Merwin, a native of Connecticut; they have four children—Mary, now Mrs. Albee, of this city, Sarah, Nellie and George.

W. W. PYNE, fruit-raising and mining, Wilde street, Dubuque; is a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born Aug. 23, 1840; he was raised mostly in Cazenovia, New York State; he came West to Dubuque in 1858; in March, 1859, opened the Key City House, and kept that hotel nine years; he engaged in fruit-raising, and has ten acres of land in the city limits well improved, with over three thousand grape vines and also cherries and small fruits; in March, 1878, he opened the Tremont House, and kept that until September, 1879, when he engaged in mining. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 18th Wis. V. I., Co. G; during the first year, he was in every battle of the regiment; was wounded twice the same day at the battle of Corinth; he served four years. In 1866, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Eleanor Clinton, from Grand Rapids, Wis.; they had one son—Jesse—who is not living.

JOHN QUAIL, engaged in stone-quarrying, West Locust street, Dubuque; was born in County Down, Ireland, November 12, 1827; he emigrated to America in the year 1854, and came to Dubuque in the spring of 1855; he has lived here for twenty-five years; he rents Blake's quarries, and has been engaged in quarrying for the past five years, and he gets out an excellent quality of heavy stone. In 1850, he married Susan Wilie, a native of Ireland; she died in 1863, leaving three children—Ellen, John and Robert. In 1867, he married Mary Leahy, a native of Ireland.

DR. JOHN P. QUIGLEY, City Recorder; is a native of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and was born June 29, 1825; his father, Patrick Quigley, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1799, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Rooney, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1798; they were married in St. Louis in 1824; they came to Galena early in the year 1833; they came to Dubuque and located in August, 1833, and were among the earliest white settlers that came on this side of the river; Patrick Quigley was a man of great intellect, unswerving honesty and integrity, and noted for his determined opposition to all forms of dishonesty in public as well as private life; he died Aug. 10, 1865, and his wife died Aug. 8, 1878. Dr. John P. Quigley grew up and received his education here; studied medicine in Galena for two years, then pursued his medical studies here and in Cleveland, Ohio; in 1850, he went overland, with the great tide of emigration, to California, and remained there five years and returned in 1855. During the same year, in St. Louis, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Sullivan, from this city. Dr. Quigley has held the office of City Treasurer, and held the office of City Alderman for seven years, and has served as a member of the Board of Education; he was elected City Recorder in 1878. Dr. and Mrs. Quigley have four sons—J. P. Quigley, Desmond C., Joseph H. and Charles A., all holding good positions in this city.

P. J. QUIGLEY, Clerk of the Courts of Dubuque Co.; is a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn., and was born June 1, 1837; his parents came to Iowa when he was 10 years of age, arriving in Dubuque in June, 1847; he grew up and received his education here, and since then has resided in this county. He held the office of Justice of the Peace four years; in 1870, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and has been

Isaac W. Baldwin

CASCADE.

re-elected to the same office every two years since then, and is now serving his ninth year. He married Miss Mary L. Van Every, a native of Canada; they have one son, Joseph C.

LEONARD RADFORD, engaged in teaming, Grand View avenue, Dubuque; is a native of England and was born Sept. 2, 1836; he came to America in 1843, and came to Dubuque in 1844; he grew up to manhood here, and since then has lived here. He married Miss Alice Chalber, from Platteville, Wis., in 1859; they have three children—Martha, Ellen and Robert H.

L. D. RANDALL, of the firm of L. D. Randall & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and saddlery hardware; is the oldest merchant now in business in Dubuque, and is the oldest dealer in leather and saddlery hardware west of the Mississippi River; Mr. Randall is a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 25, 1818; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came West to Illinois, in 1836, with his parents, and located on Fox River, at St. Charles; he remained there until April, 1846, when he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, which was then in its infancy; he began harness-making on Main street, where the store of John Bell & Co. now stands, the firm being L. D. Randall & Co.; he continued the business until 1861, when Mr. John Thompson became associated with him, and since then they have carried on the business under the same firm name and have established a large and leading trade through the Northwest. Mr. Randall has no taste for office, though he was elected and served as City Alderman, and has been actively identified with the interests of the city. In 1849, Mr. Randall was married to Miss Fannie Simplot, a native of New York; she died in 1855; they had two children, who died the same year. In 1859, Mr. Randal was united in marriage to Miss Maria E. Crandall, a native of New York; they have two children—Fannie M. and Juliette.

J. S. RANDALL, manufacturer of lumber and dealer in all kinds of lumber, lath and shingles—saw-mill and lumber-yard on Southern avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and was born in 1816; he grew up to manhood in that State; in 1836, he came with his parents to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where he lived until coming to Dubuque in 1861; he associated with Mr. Pelan, the firm being Pelan & Randall; they bought the present mill, which was built by Gibbs Brothers in 1857; it is the oldest saw-mill in Dubuque, and one of the oldest on the river; it has a capacity of cutting 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually, giving employment to forty hands. Mr. Randall was elected Sheriff of Kane Co. while living in Illinois. He was united in marriage to Miss Emerette Foster, a native of Ohio; they have three children—Frank L., Emerette, now Mrs. Kingman, and Maud.

AUGUST RASMUSSEN, sign and decorative painting; is a native of Denmark, and was born in 1848; he grew up and served an apprenticeship in art and decorative painting; he came to the United States in 1869, and came to Dubuque the same year and engaged in working at his trade; in 1877, he engaged in business for himself, and is building up a nice trade; Mr. Rasmussen gives special attention to art and decorative painting, and has few equals in this branch of work; he has testimonials from many of the leading citizens of Dubuque, who testify to his ability.

CHRISTIAN RATH, farmer and gardener, Wilde street, Dubuque; was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 1, 1811; he emigrated to America in 1851, and came to Dubuque the same year and engaged in farming and gardening; he has lived here twenty-nine years, and has a nice place well improved. In 1841, he married Maria Volff, a native of Neihaus, Germany; they have six children—Johanna, William, Henry, Eliza, Mary, Otto.

E. RATCLIFF, capitalist; residence, 365 Julien avenue; is a native of England, and was born Nov. 12, 1828; his parents came to Canada in 1836, and afterward came to New York State; he came West to Chicago in 1840, when that city was not as large as Dubuque; he was in the employ of the great stage line of Frink & Walker, and was with that company five years, and afterward kept hotel at Twelve Mile Grove, and also at Rockford. He came to Dubuque in 1855; engaged in omnibus

business, transferring passengers and baggage between here and Dunleith, and afterward engaged in the livery business. When he began life, he had nothing; when he left Watertown, N. Y., he had only 15 cents. Mr. Ratcliff married Miss Mary L. Paul, from Montpelier, Vt.; she died in August, 1877, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Frank Parker, of this city.

GEORGE RATH, of the firm of George Rath & Son, pork-packers and provision merchants, corner Twelfth and Clay streets, Dubuque; is a native of Wittemburg, Germany, and was born Dec. 21, 1821; he emigrated to America in 1847, and came to Dubuque in the fall of the same year; he worked for R. Nolte and C. Rose; after a few years, he engaged in business with J. H. Strobel, and the firm of Strobel & Rath carried on business about sixteen years; since then, he has given his son an interest in his business, and they have a good trade. When Mr. Rath began, he had nothing, and his success is owing to his own efforts. He married Miss Elizabeth Steiner, a native of Switzerland, June 28, 1848; she came here in 1846; they have six children—George C., Annie, Augusta, Minnie, Eddie and Emma.

WILLIAM REBMAN, builder and contractor; residence, Bluff and Sixteenth streets; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born Oct. 20, 1821; when very yonng, his parents removed to Ohio; he came to Dubuque on the steamboat Palmyra, and arrived here May 3, 1837; he found employment at McKnight's furnace; after a few years, he learned the trade of blacksmith, and worked at that and engaged in building; in 1850, he engaged in the real-estate business, and since then, he has been extensively engaged in real estate, contracting and building; he has erected more buildings than any contractor in Dubuque; he built Rebman Block, now known as Sanford's Block, the first business block built north of Eighth street; the work was begun in February, when the frost was two and a half feet deep in the ground, and the stores were rented and occupied in May. Mr. Rebman has been actively identified with the interests of the city, and has done more for the excellent street improvements of the city than any other one man; he was instrumental in securing the grading and beautifying of Washington Park; he was twice chosen Health Officer, and built the hospital and quarantined the city. In February, 1847, Mr. Rebman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Kephart, a native of Pennsylvania; they have had nine children, only five of whom survive—William H., Charles A., Frank, Minnie B. and Gertie. Mr. Rebman is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and has been more actively identified with Sabbathsschool interests than almost any man in the State; he has been Superintendent of two Sabbath-schools for thirty-two years, without a vote ever being cast against him, and defraying the expenses himself; he has traveled twenty-two miles and held five meetings in one Sunday, and it is said that, in twenty years, he has not missed being present as many Sabbaths. Mr. Rebman was chosen President of the Sunday School Convention of the Third Congressional District, and was also President of the Dubuque County Sunday School Convention four different terms, and now holds that position; his election as presiding officer of these conventions was entirely unsolicited by him, but was made because of his peculiar fitness for the position; he was instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and was elected President of it, and has served as Director and Chairman of the Finance and Mission Committee, and for a long term was one of its principal supporters.

WILLIAM RECHE, gardening and fruit-raising, Delhi Road, Dubuque; is a native of Germany and was born Oct. 28, 1823; he grew up and learned his business there; he came to the United States in 1849 and lived in Schenectady, N. Y.; he came to Dubuque in 1856 and engaged in gardening; he established the first market for vegetables in Dubuque, and used to supply the boats; he is the oldest gardener in Dubuque; has been in the business twenty-four years; he is a member of the Order of I. O. O. F. In 1850, he married Miss Louise Casper, from Prussia, Germany; they have four children—Ida, Eliza, (now Mrs. Dr. Hall, of East Dubuque), Isabella, Henry; they have lost one daughter, Theresa.

HENRY REED, lumber dealer, corner White and Seventh street, Dubuque; is a native of Hallowell, Me., and was born in 1816; he grew up to manhood there and engaged in lumbering and ship building in 1838, and continued in that business many years; he came West to Iowa in 1856 and located in Dubuque, and since then has been engaged in the lumber business here and is one of the oldest dealers in the trade. In 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy W. Freeman, from Hallowell, Me.; they have three children—two daughters, Ella F. and Lizzie M., and one son, Arthur H., engaged in lumber business in Wisconsin.

C. A. REED, of the firm of Stahlman & Reed, dealers in groceries and provisions, 640 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., and was born Jan. 19, 1841; his parents came over to Dubuque in 1843; he grew up to manhood and received his education mostly in this State, completing his literary course at Cornell College; he afterward entered the State University of Michigan, and graduated from the medical department. When the war broke out he enlisted and went out with the Governor's Greys, which was afterward Co. I, 1st I. V. I.; he was afterward appointed First Assistant Surgeon of the 9th I. V. I. and served until the close of the war; after the war closed, he was Secretary and Surgeon of the Peace Commission to make treaties with Indians on the Missouri River, and since then has been engaged in business here. In 1867, Dr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Augusta E. Woodworth, daughter of W. W. Woodworth; they have three children—Georgiana, Julian and Hortense.

JOSEPH REINFRIED, dealer in groceries and provisions, 1796 Clay street; is a native of the city of Dubuque, and was born Oct. 11, 1848; his parents were early settlers; he grew up and attended school here; he engaged in his present business in April, 1878, and is building up a good trade. He married Miss Louise Hilsob, from Fountain City, Wis., Dec. 18, 1872; they have two children—Charles and Lulu. Mr. Reinfried belongs to the German Benevolent Society.

LOUIS REINECKE, dealer in fresh and salted meats, corner of Julien avenue and Bluff street, Dubuque; is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born in 1845; he grew up to manhood there, and came to the United States in 1866, and came to Dubuque the same year, and since then has been connected with the meat trade; in 1874, he engaged in business for himself in his present location; has built up a good trade. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the United Workmen. In 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Sippel, a native of Germany; they have five children—Charlie, Emma, Agnes, Alvina, Eddie; they have lost one son—Louie.

GEORGE REYNOLDSON, dealer in leather, shoe-findings and whips, No. 808 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born in 1822; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1845, and came to Iowa in 1846, and located in Dubuque Co., at Center Grove, and engaged in mining, and continued for fifteen years; then engaged in tanning for several years, and afterward engaged in the leather and shoe-finding business, and has established a good trade; he had nothing when he began life, and owes his success to his own efforts. Mr. Reynoldson has been married three times; his present wife was Anna Curry, a native of England; he has six children—Mary Ann, Margaret, Joseph, John, Fanny, George. Mr. Reynoldson attends the Methodist Church.

HENRY T. REYNOLDS, yardmaster Illinois Central R. R., Dubuque; is a native of Illinois, and was born in Springfield, Sangamon Co., Sept. 20, 1839; he grew up to manhood, and, when 19 years of age, entered the employ of the Illinois Central R. R.; he came to Dubuque in 1866; he has held the position of yardmaster in Illinois and Iowa for sixteen years; he has been connected with the Illinois Central R. R. for twenty-one years, except while in the army, and, what is very unusual among railroad men, during all that time he has never smoked a cigar, used tobacco or drank a glass of beer or liquor of any kind. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 13th I. V. I.; he also served in the 45th I. V. I., Co. F. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret

C. Girton, from Buchanan Co., Iowa, April 26, 1863; they have two children—Harry J. and Willie G.

L. A. RHOMBERG, of the firm of Jaeger & Rhomberg, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, 521 Main street, is a native of Austria, and was born June 15, 1843; he came to Dubuque Feb. 28, 1860; after reaching manhood, he engaged in business in 1864, the firm being L. A. Rhomberg & Bro., and, afterward, was a member of the firm of Paul Trant & Co., who were succeeded by the present firm of Jaeger & Rhomberg. Mr. Rhomberg was united in marriage, July 23, 1866, to Miss Margaret Jaeger, a native of the city of Dubuque; they have three children—Louise L., Alphonso and Augusta. Mr. Rhomberg belongs to the German Benevolent Society, shooting societies, and others.

JOSEPH A. RHOMBERG, residence 17 Prospect street, is a native of Tyrol, Austria, and was born in 1833; he came to the United States in 1852, and, the following year, migrated to Iowa and settled in Dubuque; when he arrived here, he had only 25 cents; in 1863, he built a large distillery, and engaged extensively in distilling; afterward, in 1873, the building was changed into a flouring-mill; Mr. Rhomberg was prominently identified with various railroad enterprises; when the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad was built, he was the first Vice-President and Superintendent, and was also President of the Construction Company; he was the last President of the road before it changed hands; he is President of the Dubuque Street Railroad Company, and has been actively identified with the interests of Dubuque. In 1857, he married Miss Catharine Breall, a native of Tyrol, Austria; they have four children—A. L. Rhomberg, Joseph, Edward and Ludmillo.

C. J. RICHARDS, fruit-grower, Seminary street, Dubuque, is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and was born June 27, 1812; he came West to Illinois in 1834; at that time Chicago contained only 1,800 people; in 1836, he came to Milwaukee, when there were less than 1,000 people there; he lived there eighteen years, and came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1853; engaged in mercantile business; he afterward moved to his present location and engaged in fruit growing; he owns ten acres of land finely located on Seminary avenue, well stocked with small fruits; he held the office of Acting Sheriff of Milwaukee three years, and has served as Street Commissioner of Dubuque three years. In July, 1841, while living in Milwaukee, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Mira Blanchard, a native of Massachusetts; they have four children—George L. (cashier of the Union National Bank, of Streator, Ill.), Levancia (now Mrs. E. E. Bale, of Streator, Ill.), Ella B. (engaged in teaching in the Fifth Ward School, this city), and Edward A. (engaged in banking business at Manson, Iowa.) George L. enlisted and served in Co. E, 89th Ill. V. I.; he was severely wounded in the battle of Stone River.

JACOB RICH, former editor of the Dubuque *Times;* is a native of New York City, and was born Dec. 18, 1832; he grew up to manhood and received his education in Philadelphia; he came West in 1856, spent some months in Dubuque, and then removed to Buchanan Co., where, in the fall of the same year, he commenced the publication of the Quasqueton *Guardian*; in 1858, he removed the paper to Independence, in the same county, where he continued its publication until 1865; in 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster of Independence, and, in 1864, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the General Assembly Chief Clerk of the House, and elected, serving through the session; in 1865, he went to Washington as Clerk of the Naval Committee of the U. S. Senate, holding that position until 1869; in the summer of that year, he started on a tour through Europe, and extended it to South America, returning in August of the following year; in October, 1870, he bought a half-interest in the Dubuque *Daily Times* establishment, and assumed editorial control of the paper; the next year the paper was greatly enlarged and improved, provided with steam machinery and a new dress, and removed to a fine, new building, erected specially for its occupancy. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, Mr. Rich was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa, and again in 1877; in 1874, he was appointed Pension Agent at Dubuque, continuing to hold the office until the

consolidation of pension districts in 1876, and the removal of the office to Des Moines; in 1875, he disposed of his interest in the Dubuque *Times*, and retired from its editorial management. In 1877, he was united in marriage to Annie K. Smith, daughter of Sabin Smith, Esq., of Chicago.

HENRY RICHTER, of the firm of Richter & Newman, carriage and wagon manufacturers, Third and Locust streets; was born in Prussia, Germany, Nov. 24, 1844; at the age of 13, he began learning his trade; when 17½ years old, he left home and worked at his trade in Russia, Hamburg, Berlin and Leipzic, and elsewhere; he came to the United States in 1869; worked in the large carriage factory of Coan & Ten Broecke, Chicago; afterward joined the colony and went to Colfax, Colo., where he lost all he had; returned to Chicago, and, after the great fire in 1871, he came to Dubuque and entered the employ of Tom Connolly, and for seven years he held the position of foreman of the wood-working department of his extensive factory; he has recently associated with Mr. Newman, and engaged in business for himself; Mr. Richter is one of the best-skilled and finest workman in the city. In October, 1872, he married Miss Emma Shenker, a native of the city of Dubuque; they have two children—Matilda and Emma.

JONATHAN RICKARD, of the firm of Farley, Loetscher & Co., proprietors of the Key City Planing-Mill; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Plymouth Co. May 25, 1829; he grew up to manhood and lived in that State until he came West to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Dubuque April 11. Mr. Rickard has been connected with the manufacturing of sash, doors and blinds for twenty-five years, and is the oldest in this business in Dubuque; he has been a member of the present firm since 1876. Mr. Rickard was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Bland, a native of New York, in January, 1866; they have three children—Fred, Alvin, Lyman.

HENRY RIKER, of the firm of Fischer, Wheeler & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in ice, corner Third and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Canada, and was born in 1844; his parents came to Iowa in 1848, and located in Dubuque; he grew up to manhood here; he entered the employ of Cushing, Fischer & Co. in 1858, and has been with the firm twenty-two years; since 1872 he has had an interest in the business. He enlisted in the army during the war, but was under age and not accepted. He belongs to the I. O. O. F, the United Workmen and the Legion of Honor. In December, 1865, he married Miss Annie Moore, from Stevens Point, Wis.; they have five children—Harvey, Fannie, Harry, Carrie and Mamie.

DR. H. J. RISCHATSCH, physician, corner White and Tenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born on March 19, 1811; he grew up and was educated in Switzerland and Germany; he studied medicine and graduated, taking his diploma, which bears date March 6, 1839; he emigrated to America in 1849, and came to Wisconsin and practiced medicine in Milwaukee; he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque in 1856, and since then has practiced his profession here over twenty-three years. He married Laura Lefever, a native of France, Jan. 13, 1851; she died in 1861, leaving two children; in 1863, he married Mary Ann Dansch, from Pennsylvania; they have four children—Herman, Laura, Mary, Bernard.

J. H. ROACH, proprietor of the Key City Candy Factory, 182 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Champaign Co., Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1855, and came to Dubuque and located permanently in 1860; he established his present business in 1864; he has built up a large wholesale trade; he manufactures largely for the jobbing trade in this city. Mr. Roach married Miss Mary Dunnen, from this city, in 1861; they have five children.

ASA ROBERTS, carriage blacksmith, corner Fifth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; was born in Montreal, Canada, Nov. 11, 1827; he grew up and learned his trade in Montreal; he came to Dubuque in 1857 and began working at his trade; he was in partnership with T. Connolly for three years; he has been engaged in business here over twenty years. In 1852, he married Margaret Perkins, from Kentucky; they have three children—Mattie, now Mrs. Morgan; Minnie, now Mrs. Coffee; Fanny,

now Mrs. Richards, all living in this city. Mrs. Roberts has two daughters, Mrs. Agnes Jones, living in New York, and Mrs. Maria Straight, living in Eau Claire, Wis.

FRANK M. ROBINSON, attorney at law, corner Main and Sixth streets; is a native of South Reading, Windsor Co., Vt.; he grew up and attended school there, and entered Dartmouth College, where he completed his education, and began reading law; he came to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque Feb. 16, 1856; he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and engaged in the practice of his profession; in January, 1862, he formed a copartnership with Hon. Austin Adams, now Judge of the Supreme Court, and they remained together fourteen years; he was also associated with Judge Lacy, both of whom are on the bench. He was united in marriage to Miss Laura G. Spaulding, a native of Vermont; they have three children.

W. H. ROBISON, wholesaler and retailer in boots and shoes, 544 Main street; is a native of Wooster, Ohio; he grew up to manhood there, and, in 1840, engaged in the boot and shoe trade; he carried on the business for fifteen years, and, in 1855, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and continued for several years, and, in 1860, he engaged in his present business; he does both a wholesale and retail business, and has built up a large and leading trade; he also has a branch store in Clinton, which is managed by his son. In 1852, Mr. Robison was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Marshall in Cincinnati, Ohio; they have three children—Edgar M., Charles S., Alice Maud.

J. M. ROBISON, deceased; was a native of Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio; he grew up and attended school there, and entered Western Reserve College, and completed his education at that institution; afterward, he engaged in business. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Juliet Bostwick, daughter of Judge Bostwick, of Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, who was one of the early settlers of that country; he was elected Judge of the courts, and served on the bench over twenty years, and was honored with many offices of trust; he was one of the most prominent men in that section of the State. In 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Robison went to New York City, where he was engaged in business until 1858, when he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in the lumber trade; he built large mills in Wisconsin, and carried on the lumber business until his death, which occurred in July, 1876; he left three children, two of whom survive—D. B. Robison, living in Chicago, and Charles W. Robison, engaged in the lumber business in Dubuque, and living with his mother, on Main street.

JAMES ROCKWELL, proprietor of the Boston Bakery, 974 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., and was born in 1828; he grew up to manhood there; in 1870, he came West to Wisconsin, and, in 1876, he came to Dubuque; he engaged in his present business in 1879; the bakery was established in 1873; he is building up a good business. In 1854, he married Miss Matilda Kidder, a native of Lewis Co., N. Y.

AUGUST ROEBER, brick manufacturer, North End Lake street, Eagle Point, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Jan. 1, 1849; he came to the United States in 1866, and came to Dubuque in 1870, and engaged in making brick, and has carried on the business for the past ten years; he manufactures 1,000,000 annually; his brick is of a superior quality, and he is building up a large business. In 1870, he married Mrs. Wilhelmina Bechrens, a native of Germany; they have one son —August; Mrs. Roeber has two children—William and Theresa, by her former husband.

F. ROEHL, dealer in hardware and groceries, corner of Couler avenue and Nineteenth street, Dubuque; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Oct. 9, 1836; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1862, and came to Dubuque the same year; he entered the store of Junkerman & Haas, and was with that firm ten years, and was with Andrew & Treadway five years—two of the oldest and best firms in the city; in 1879, he engaged in his present business, and is building up a good trade. During the war, he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., Co. E; after serving a year,

was discharged on account of sickness. In 1866, he was married Wilhelmina Grutzmacher, a native of Germany; they have five children—Emma, Frank, Emile, Fred and Clara.

HON. THOMAS ROGERS (deceased), was born at Fort Edward, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1808; he graduated at the Albany Academy, and studied law at Saratoga in the office of his step-father, Judge Esek Cowen, the eminent jurist; his fellow-students were Stephen P. Nash and William A. Beach, now prominent lawyers of New York City; his uncle, Judge Halsey Rogers, was an active Democratic politician, and Mr. Thomas Rogers became early interested in politics, and won a reputation in Saratoga and vicinity as a public speaker and debater; he was admitted to the bar in 1836; Henry Clay, having heard him speak, advised him to seek a fortune in Iowa; in 1839, Mr. Rogers disposed of his property in New York, and came to Burlington, Iowa, and Hon. Augustus Dodge there gave him a letter to Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque; so, in 1839, Mr. Rogers commenced the practice of law in Dubuque, and his life henceforth, for over thirty years, was identified with that of his adopted city. Mr. Rogers formed a partnership with J. V. Berry, and afterward with W. J. Barney; Mr. Rogers' spontaneous oratory, strict integrity and genial nature, made him at once a popular lawyer and politician; a year after his arrival in Dubuque, he was elected, in 1840, to the Legislature, and reëlected in 1842; his legislative ability and brilliant talents made him a leader in that body, and his wit and eloquence became traditions throughout the Territory; Mr. Rogers was a life-long Democrat, and the Constitution was his idol; his speeches owed their force to his enthusiastic belief in this cause, for both at the bar and on the rostrum, he only advocated what he thought was right; Mr. Rogers was an adept in the appropriate use of words, and in private conversation, as well as public speaking, his English was beautiful; from 1840 to 1850, he frequently contributed to the press of his city—an occupation for which he was peculiarly fitted by his tastes and his judgment; his tact and courtesy were such that his opponents never became his enemies; he was the object of warm personal attachment of his friends, and disinterestedly gave his advice and services whenever they were needed; though an ardent partisan for others, he was not ambitious for his own advancement; he refused the Surveyor Generalship of Iowa and Wisconsin, and, in 1855, Gen. Jones in vain urged him to accept the United States District Judgeship, which was afterward given to Judge Love; he discontinued his law practice, and entered into the flouring-mill business in 1858, with C. H. Booth and N. Nadeau. Mr. Rogers was dark, short of stature, and had classic features; his voice was wonderful for its power and magnetism; during the discouragement which followed the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Rogers made his last public speech, which was a vigorous and effective appeal for enlistments. Mr. Rogers married Anna W. Borton in 1850; they had three children who survive them—May, Alice A., and Tom M.; after a brief illness, Thomas Rogers died Feb. 6, 1874, aged 65 years. The Hon. Thomas Rogers will be remembered as one of the best and kindest of men; simple-hearted as a child, with a man's wisdom, and the noble instincts of a true gentleman.

S. ROOT, photograph artist, corner Eighth and Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1820; he grew up to manhood in Ohio, and studied his profession three years in the city of Philadelphia, then opened a gallery in the city of New York, where he remained until the early part of 1857, when he came West to Iowa, and located in Dubuque; he opened a gallery and has practiced his profession here since then; he is the oldest photographer in the State, and one of the oldest in the country now engaged in the business. Mr. Root made the first picture of Jenny Lind ever taken in this country; he has daguerreotypes which he made of Henry Clay, G. W. Curtis, Dr. Albert Barnes, Bayard Taylor, George M. Dallas, Edwin Forrest and others, all taken from twenty-five to thirty years ago; he has been engaged in the business over one-third of a century. In 1856, Mr. Root was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Furman, from Rochester, N, Y., daughter of Rev. Charles Furman; they have no children, but lost one son during the war in the Government's service.

H. ROUSE, senior member of the firm of Rouse, Dean & Co., proprietors of the Iowa Iron Works; is a native of New York State, and was born in the town of Penfield, Monroe Co., Oct. 15, 1824; he grew up to manhood in that State; came West to Iowa in the spring of 1851, and located in Dubuque and established their present business; he was associated with J. P. Farley in the business from 1851 until 1858. Mr. Rouse has carried on the business since then, a period of twenty-eight years, and is the oldest in the business on the river north of St. Louis; he is well known along the river and through the West, and built up a large trade. Mr. Rouse, after locating in Dubuque, returned East and was united in marriage, Sept. 23, 1851, to Miss Mary L. Dean, of Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have four daughters—Jane, Isabel, Martha and Mary. Mr. Rouse has long been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has served as one of the Ruling Elders of that body.

JOHN RUEGAMER, of the firm of Ruegamer & Ade, butchers and dealers in fresh and salted meats, No. 1216 Iowa street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Bavaria Feb. 7, 1830; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1850; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in the fall of 1854; in 1855, he started a meat market, and in the fall of 1856 he and Mr. Ade entered into partnership, and they have successfully carried on the business for twenty-four years, and have built up a large trade; they are one of the oldest firms in the city without change. Mr. Ruegamer has held the office of County Supervisor for eleven years, and has also served as City Alderman four years. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society, and the Pius Society; when he came to this country he only had $10, and owes his success in life to his own industry and good management. In November, 1855, Mr. Ruegamer married Miss Mary B. Coughlin, in Dubuque; they have four children—Peter, Amelia, Katie and Joseph; they have lost one child.

T. W. RUETE, druggist, 568 Main street; is a native of Germany, where he was regularly educated as an apothecary, and, after passing his examination, received his license as a pharmacist in the Prussian Kingdom; in 1861, Mr. Ruete emigrated to the United States, and was soon employed in a drug house in New York City. During the war of the rebellion he served in the medical department of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in almost every battle and engagement of that historic army; having after the close of the war made an extensive European trip, Mr. Ruete was again engaged in the drug business, alternately in New York, Philadelphia, and later in Western New York, until he located in Dubuque in 1873; the famous old stand, the Pioneer Drug Store, well known under its former proprietors, Messrs. Dr. T. Mason and P. C. Samson, as the "Good Samaritan Drug Store," being at that time vacant, Mr. Ruete established himself here, and built up a thriving business, which soon made a removal into more spacious quarters necessary; consequently, in the centennial year, his present commodious store in the Langworthy Block, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was occupied and fitted up in the most substantial manner; by steady growth, this establishment has become one of the most extensive ones of its kind in Dubuque, comprising everything pertaining to drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, paints, oils, brushes, instruments, bandages, etc., etc.; as Mr. Ruete devotes his entire time to his business, and employs competent and skillful assistants, it is no wonder that his share of public patronage is large and continually increasing.

WILLIAM RUFF, retired, No. 532 Main street, Dubuque; was born in Baden, Germany, May 28, 1811; when 10 years old, he went to Lyons, France, where he grew up and learned the trade of cabinet-maker; he lived in Paris ten years, and came to America in 1843, and came to Dubuque in June, 1845; he engaged in the cabinet-making business, on the same lot where he now lives; people laughed at him for locating in the country; he was the first cabinet-maker to engage in the business in Dubuque, and he continued in the trade until a few years ago; he laid the first brick sidewalk in front of his store that was laid on Main street. In 1844, in New Orleans, he married Miss Katherina Schunk, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—William A., attorney in Chicago, he was in the army and was Captain of Co. G, 16th I. V. I., served four years, and was wounded at the

battle of Shiloh; Herman, auditor, C., C. & D. R. R.; Emile, money-order clerk in the post office; Carrie, now Mrs. C. H. Meyer; Charles H., machinist; Edward F., letter-carrier in Dubuque Post Office.

BENJAMIN RUPERT, Deputy Surveyor of Customs; is a native of the city of Philadelphia, and was born May 1, 1805; he grew up to manhood and lived there until coming to Iowa; he arrived in Dubuque June 5, 1836, and began working at the trade of carpenter and joiner; he continued building until 1852, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and held that office until 1859; when the City Court was established, he served as clerk for two years. In 1831, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Dungan, a native of Philadelphia; they have two children; one son—J. K. Rupert, and one daughter—Frances, now Mrs. A. G. Chapin, living here; they lost one son—William. Mr. Rupert is prominently connected with the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Order over fifty years; he is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 2, the second lodge formed in the State; in 1867, he was elected Grand Master of the State, and, in 1868, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States; in 1869, he went to California and attended the annual session held there; he is quoted as authority on matters pertaining to the Order.

G. F. RYAN, of the firm of Ryan Bros., dealers in groceries and provisions, Main street, between First and Second, Dubuque; is a native of the city of Dubuque, born May 9, 1856; grew up and received his education here; after reaching manhood, engaged in the grocery and provision trade in 1879, and is building up a good business.

REV. ROGER RYAN, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, corner Fifteenth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Limerick April 6, 1843; he grew up and received his literary education there, and then pursued his theological studies; he came to the United States in 1866; he came to Dubuque and was appointed Pastor of St. Patrick's Church in 1869, aud has served acceptably in his present pastorate for eleven years.

H. L. RYDER, Superintendent of the Diamond Jo Boat Store, Nos. 1 and 2 Levee, Dubuque; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cincinnati Jan. 19, 1840; he grew up, and was a licensed pilot when only 18 years of age, and was one of youngest pilots on the river. After the war broke out, he enlisted and served in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and was in several battles. Mr. Ryder has been on the river since 1858; since 1877, he has been Superintendent of the Diamond Jo Boat Store; he holds the office of Alderman of East Dubuque; he has lived there since 1873. He married Miss Sophia Plourde, from Benton, Wis., Sept. 29, 1869; they have two children—Mattie and Gertrude.

GEORGE SALOT, Deputy Sheriff of Dubuque County, Dubuque; is a native of France, and was born March 15, 1837; when 16 years of age, he came to America, and came to Dubuque in 1853, and since then has resided here; he has held the offices of City Recorder and Wharfmaster; he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and has held that office since Jan. 1, 1872, and is a courteous and popular officer. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Scheibler, of this city, Feb. 2, 1860; they have five children.

H. W. SANFORD was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y.; at an early age, even in boyhood, he migrated to Dubuque; while in his native town, and before the age of 14, he received, at the village school, all the education he ever obtained; but his subsequent history proves that he gave himself a business education by practical experience, which is no less creditable to himself than it is a bright example of what American youth may accomplish by imitating his course of industry, temperance, prudence and economy, used in acquiring a fortune and then enjoying it before age dulls the senses, and in a manner conducive to the best interests of society; he learned something of the mercantile business in a store in his native place; like thousands of other boys and young men in New York and other Eastern States, his thoughts and

aspirations were turned to the West, the utmost limit of which was then considered to be the shores of the Mississippi.

When he came to Dubuque, a town of only about 500 inhabitants, he sought a situation as a merchant's clerk. But there was no vacancy in the few stores which then managed all the commerce of the largest town above St. Louis; the few business houses were all situated in the vicinity of Main, Locust and Iowa streets, and below Second street; while seeking employment in the only business he considered himself fitted for, he stopped at an Irish boarding-house situated near the present site of A. A. Cooper's wagon manufactory; failing for several weeks to obtain a clerkship, he concluded to go into the country and seek other employment; every kind of business was very dull—the town was then sickly—and his prospects seemed gloomy; still he determined to save his $100 and invest it in some way for profit when an opportunity should offer. He accordingly packed up some of his wearing apparel and started up the Coule (now Couler avenue) on foot to look for work; in a mile he had passed over the prairie which is now the center of population, and of the business of Dubuque, and entered the Coule Valley; he saw some men making hay and offered his work for the mere consideration of board; the haymaker was Jesse Morning, who looked at the slim spare youth before him, and thought there was not sufficient strength in him for work enough to pay for three meals a day, and he declined Mr. Sanford's proposition.

He went on northward several miles farther, and at noon reached the site of the subsequent Sageville, five miles distant, where, with one of the early settlers along the Little Maquoketa, he procured dinner, but no chance to work. Learning that there were some settlers still further up the stream, he set out to find them, and reached the last "cabin" in three miles, but no one wanted to furnish board for any "help." Being afraid to try to cross the hills and prairies to any other "settlements," in fear of being lost or waylaid by strolling Indians, he resolved upon a retreat, and to apply to every man he met on his way to Dubuque. Toward night, he reached the spot which afterward became the John E. Miller farm, a part of which is now the present fair ground, where, by the side of the road, he accosted two lead miners standing by their rudely constructed cabin. They were two bachelor brothers, of the name of Carson. He told his condition, of wanting a clerkship, but was willing to do any kind of work till he could get such a situation. Partly from sympathy, the Carsons told him that he might board with them and do such work as he could till he could get other employment. He adopted a new kind of life at once, and slept on the floor of the log cabin. The next day, he took his trunk to the Carson cabin, and assisted the bachelors in making hay, and in other work in providing for the winter. Dubuque, dating from the first permanent settlement, was then but two years old, and everything about it indicated the very first stages of pioneer life. But young Sanford had no congeniality for the much whisky drinking, some gambling and more rowdyism incident to the first settlement of all mining localities. He was not one of the adventurers who sought to make a fortune in a day or a week, and who would be likely to waste it in a month or a year, and hence the moral principles of his youth were not affected by the allurements of the dissipation he saw around him. The better part of the community—those who, if able, would have built churches and established schools and public libraries—were not only in the minority, but it required, in that year, all the moral power of the new town to close the stores, shops and liquor saloons (then called "groceries") on the Sabbath. Mr. Sanford remained with the brothers Carson about two months, making hay, harvesting their grain, and in other work, until October. Meantime, he waited to see a chance for a clerkship for any one of the few merchants who then controlled all the commercial affairs of the first place settled in Iowa, and which has since become the metropolis of the State.

One evening, one of the Carsons told him that he had engaged a situation for him with Messrs. Sleator & Smoker, dealing in dry goods and groceries, in a small building on the east side of Main street and near the site of the present Julien House. He entered upon his clerk duty the next day, at a salary of $50 per month and board, and remained with his employers about a year, when they closed business. He then entered

the service of another merchant, Davis Gillilan, with whom he remained a year at the same salary. Mr. Gillilan having closed his business, Mr. Sanford next became a clerk for F. K. O'Ferrall, then one of the most prosperous of Dubuque merchants. He took nearly the entire charge of Mr. O'Ferrall's business, as well as that of O'Ferral & Harberson, smelters, for about five years.

While in the service of Mr. Gillilan, Mr. Sanford made his first purchase of real estate, a lot on the west side of Bluff street, above Fifth. Soon afterward, while a clerk for Mr. O'Ferrall, he began to lend money, at the then usual rate of 25 per cent interest, a rate often exceeded in all the new mining towns. Mr. Sanford had saved his earnings to the amount of $1,500 besides the purchase of a few lots. In 1842, he became a clerk for William Lawther, with whom he remained in mercantile business for about four years, at a salary of from $600 to $700 a year. In the year 1846, Mr. Sanford thought he could make a better use of his time and money by giving his exclusive attention to the loaning of money, to brokerage, to land agency, purchase and sale of city lots, and especially to "entering land on time," the latter plan being to enter Government land in his own name on the request of parties desiring it, and giving the party a bond expressing an obligation to deed to him the land at the end of a specified time on the payment of the Government price, with a certain high rate of interest added. If the new Iowa farmer was successful, the "promise to pay" was a profitable investment for him, as was the case with a majority of those who obtained, in that way, their first claim to Iowa lands. If, however, the party left the country or did not improve the opportunity he had himself sought, Mr. Sanford retained the title to the land, which often doubled in value in a single year by the general growth and prosperity of the country. So profitable was this business, that in four years, or in 1850, he had accumulated about $30,000, but partly from the rise in value of some of his city lots. His land office was first opened in a second-story back room, of the building occupied by the hardware business of J. Christman & Co., on Main, below Fourth street. In a few years, he moved his office to the corner of Fourth and Main, then the center of business, and, about 1856, on becoming the owner of the "Sanford Block," he moved his business to commodious rooms in that building.

His most extensive purchases of city property were made in 1854–55, at prices which were then considered very high; he did not sell many lots until after 1860, though he commenced the sale of his country lands before that time, and had sold them all by the year 1865; retaining most of his city property, he found it rapidly increasing in value up to 1867, when he concluded that twenty-five years of steady work entitled him to the privilege of some rest and recreation. In 1858, when he had made over $100,000, and had securely laid the foundation of his present fortune, he arranged his business for a half-year's absence, and made his first tour to Europe. In 1846, his capital, including the value of his lands and lots, did not reach $10,000; at that time, and for several years after, there were several other parties engaged in competition with him, each with a much larger amount of capital, but none attended so tenaciously to the business, especially in reference to the dealings in public lands; some of them failed about the time Mr. Sanford's success was complete; of his competitors who are living, few, if any, own any property in Dubuque or elsewhere.

In the ten years of his hard labor of brain, pen and book-keeping work in the land business, he never had a clerk—never intrusted any man with his letters, papers, plans or accounts; to this fact may be ascribed the circumstances that he made no errors involving a loss, and that he could, at any moment, by ready reference, know all the facts of any of his former or pending business transactions; the result has shown that he did more work than the competing land agencies with their several clerks, and did it better; the titles to over a million acres of land have passed through his hands, in Northern Iowa, and no title or paper to which his name has been attached, touching lots or lands, has ever been disputed, and he has never had any lands or lots sold for taxes; he has had but few law-suits, and in all cases has been successful; his word, his business integrity and his moral character are not surpassed by the reputation for like qualities by any man in the State.

The success of Mr. Sanford in being the architect of his own fortune is a worthy example for the youth and young men to imitate, not for the mere purpose of making money, but for the higher object of leading a pure life, maintaining a spotless reputation, and, in later years, enjoying the fruits of industry in a conscious prosperity, and in the use of wealth in the most rational manner; he has not only built costly buildings, but he has enabled others to do so; he has never lived in a house of his own, though a hundred families are his tenants. Now, though in good health, he gives little attention to business, having his affairs all so well arranged that they can be easily attended to by an agent; hence, with no desire to accumulate more, he spends a part of his time in Dubuque, and in visiting each season his birthplace at Sherburne, taking in the Eastern cities and the numerous summer resorts at the sea shore.

There is not residing here a better example to the boys and young men of Dubuque of what may be accomplished in one-fourth of an ordinary lifetime that the result shown by the success of Mr. Sanford; with only a limited education, but indomitable perseverance, he worked years at the rate of $600 a year, while now the same labor would command $1,000 to $2,000; he was content with small profits, compared with those made by many others and soon lost; he sought only honest gains that were untainted by fraudulent speculations; he reaped only where he sowed, and was himself the just steward of his own conscience; few men, of active temperament, are as contented with what they have gained as Mr. Sanford; his success is plainly to be attributed to his untiring industry, his abstemious habits, his strict temperance, his rigid economy and his punctual regularity, all tending to his perfect health, clear mind, quick perception and ready action for the dispatch of any business that came before him.

Since June, 1858, he has passed over half the time on the Eastern continent; in his first tour, that year, he visited all the principal cities and traversed the most important countries in Europe; he returned happy, and with expanded ideas of the world's progress, and resolved not to pass the rest of his life in filling out deeds, receiving and paying out money, or in looking for new investments; the next year, he extended his European travels and included a tour of Russia, and, passing through Moscow, he approached Middle Asia, and in half a year added largely to his knowledge of the geography and of the political and civil condition of the Eastern World. In 1862, he made his third tour and visited Palestine and Egypt, passing some months in the ancient land of the Israelites, among the localities known in ancient history as the places of events narrated by the sacred records of the Bible; on this trip, he revisited the principal cities he had seen before, and a hundred others for the first time, and returned gladly to Dubuque, though not quite satisfied with having seen only a part of the thousand attractions which kept half his thoughts upon the Old World. In 1865, he set out again, without fixing the time for his return. He had learned to make traveling haste more slowly, and stopped longer to learn all about the evidences of the progress by which an Old World city is built in a thousand years, and how, and why great cities of the dead past became ruins thousands of ages ago—to compare the rapidly progressive America with the slow movements of some of the nations of Europe—to study the habits of the people of different classes, nations and races, and amuse himself with a study of human nature in the phases that mark different degrees of civilization under different forms of Christianity, and the religious policy of Mohammedanism.

In the course of his travels, he has become familiar with the land where historic cities stood, where ancient battles were fought for human freedom or political aggrandizement; has followed the roads along which ancient and modern armies marched, and drank at the fountains where even the fabled heroes of antiquity were said to have quenched their thirst; he has seen all the best of modern civilization of the Eastern World, from Sweden to the Mediterranean, and from the Bay of Biscay to the land of the Tartars; with a mind stored with a knowledge of the present and the past, he has food for thought for the rest of his life; even the names of the sites of ancient cities and of the modern cities and towns he has visited beyond the Atlantic, in the hundred thousand miles he has traveled, would more than fill a newspaper column. On his tour abroad of 1865, he was absent three years; spent a winter in Egypt,

ascending the Nile to the Cataracts, and was present at the world's exposition at Paris in 1867, returning home to Dubuque in 1868; since that time, he has made three subsequent tours to Europe—making seven in all; he spent the summer of 1873 at Vienna, attending the world's exhibition held there that year; in 1876, he was present most of the season at Philadelphia, at the centennial exhibition, and in 1878, attended the world's exhibition at Paris for several months, returning home late in the fall to Dubuque; that was his seventh trip to Europe; in November, 1868, Mr. Sanford sailed from New York to Havana, and spent the entire winter in Cuba and in Mexico, arriving in the City of Mexico in January; he found his visit to Mexico very instructive and most pleasant, as well as that to the tropical region of Cuba; he returned to New York in the spring of 1869, with a valuable addition to his stock of knowledge of this world and of foreign lands. In stature, Mr. Sanford is tall and slim, being near six feet in height, and never weighing over 140 pounds; his complexion is fair, his eyes dark, his manners are unassuming and plain, and kindly to all, gentlemanly and courteous, becoming one who has seen so much of the world and so many of the distinguished personages in it; he has a fluent tongue, and a vast fund of knowledge of nearly all the world; his powers of describing are remarkably good and intelligent; he is almost as familiar with the continental capitals and cities as with Dubuque, where he resides; his fortune is ample, and he gives it liberally and quickly where he thinks it is most needed. The public county records of all of Northern Iowa, showing deeds from Mr. Sanford by thousands to the farmers for hundreds of thousands of acres of land, now their cherished homes and their children's after them—these will be a monument to Mr. Sanford, more enduring than marble or granite, and it is great satisfaction to him to know that every one of those thousands of persons has a solid title to his land, and that in all the varied and numerous transactions connected with their titles and Mr. Sanford, each and every one, rich and poor, were honorably and honestly dealt with by him.

H. H. SATER, Superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Norwegian Plow Company; was born in Norway, about seventy miles from Christiana, the capital, in 1842; he grew up to manhood in that country and emigrated to America in 1868; he came West to Wisconsin the same year; he engaged in blacksmithing; he is a natural mechanic, inheriting it from his father, who was a plow-maker. Mr. Sater began making plows on a small scale, and by giving close attention to his work, he soon earned a reputation for his plows. In May, 1875, Mr. Mitchell, the present Vice President of the company, became associated with him, and they manufactured the Norwegian Plow at Brodhead, Wis., until June, 1879, where the Norwegian Plow Company was organized; in October, they removed to Dubuque and erected large works, and Mr. Sater was elected Superintendent of the manufacturing department. In 1874, Mr. Sater was married to Miss Barbara Jensvold, a native of Albany, Green Co., Wis.; they have two children—H. Melvin and Josephine.

FRED SCHLOTH, of the firm of Schloth Bros. & Gray, manufacturers of Caledonia oatmeal and kiln-dried cornmeal, foot of Eleventh street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Feb. 9, 1831; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Dubuque in 1856; in 1858, he engaged in the butchering and meat-market business and continued for twenty years; they established their present business in October, 1879, and promise to build up a large trade. In 1866, he married Miss Sophia Meyer, a native of Germany; they have five children—Mary, Laura, Freda, Selma and Charles.

PAUL SCHLENKER, dealer in general hardware and stoves and worker in tin, sheet iron and copper, No. 1378 Clay street, Dubuque; was born in Prussia, Germany, Nov. 24, 1831; he came to America in 1853, and the same year came to Dubuque; he went over to Galena and learned the tinner's trade; in 1861, he returned to Dubuque and engaged in his present business, and has carried it on since, building up a good trade. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 11, and also of the Encampment. He married Miss Barbara Zanuck, a native of Switzerland, Dec. 27, 1859; she died Aug. 13, 1874, leaving one son—Albert; he

married Miss Anna Rehbaum, a native of Buffalo, N. Y.; they have two children—Emma and Paul.

M. H. SCHILLING, brickmason and contractor; residence, 2011 Couler avenue; is a native of Germany, and was born April 1, 1835; he grew up and learned the trade of stonecutter; he came to the United States in 1852, lived in New Jersey and Ohio, and came to Iowa, learned the trade of bricklayer, and settled in Dubuque April 1, 1857, and began bricklaying, and since then has been engaged in that business; he is one of the oldest bricklayers and contractors in Dubuque, and has done some of the best work in the city. He married Miss Mary Froeley, a native of France, in 1858; she died Sept. 14, 1874, leaving six children—Matilda, Henry, Emile, William and Bertha; Annie has since died. In June, 1875, Mr. Schilling married Matilda Stolde, from Mecklenburg, Germany; they have two children—Alma and Eddie. Mr. Schilling belongs to Julien Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and to Halcyon Encampment and to the A. O. U. W. and to the Knights of Honor. His father died in 1858; his mother is 80 years of age and is living here with her son.

C. W. SCHRIEBER, of the firm of Schrieber & Strinsky, proprietors of the Key City Iron Works, Eighth street, between Iowa and Clay, Dubuque; is a native of Luzerne, Switzerland, and was born Dec. 3, 1847; and came to Iowa in 1851. He enlisted in the 27th I. V. I., Co. A, and served three years; was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill. After the war, came to Lansing, Allamakee Co., Iowa, and, in 1868, came to Dubuque and worked for Rouse & Dean; in 1877, engaged in business with Mr. Strinsky; they are building up a good trade. Mr. S. belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Chapter and the Commandery; also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Foresters. In 1872, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Woodward, a native of Dubuque; they have two children—George and Olma.

BERNHARD SCHULTE, of the firm of Schulte & Wagner, stonecutters and contractors, White street, corner Tenth, Dubuque; was born in Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 29, 1831; he grew up and learned his trade there; he came to the United States in 1854, and, in December of the same year, came to Dubuque and began working at his trade; in 1857, he began contracting; in 1867, Mr. Wagner went in partnership with him, and since then they have successfully carried on the business and have the largest trade here. Mr. Schulte belongs to the German Benevolent Society. He married Miss Annie Becker, a native of Westphalia, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1854; they have five children—John, Katie, Gerhard, Mary and Valentine.

HENRY SCHUELER, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Delhi and Center streets, West Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse-Darmstadt Nov. 2, 1830; he came to the United States in 1848, and came to Dubuque in 1849; he entered a printing office and learned the printing business, and afterward published the *Iowa Banner* for two years; in December, 1859, he engaged in his present business, and has carried on mercantile business in his present location since 1861; there are few merchants who have been engaged in business here longer than he has. In 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Duffit, daughter of Francis Duffit; they have had six children, four of whom survive—Sophia, May, Florence and Estella.

JOHN SCHULER, dealer in groceries, dry goods and notions, No. 1772 White street, Dubuque; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, April 3, 1825; he emigrated to the United States and came to Dubuque in May, 1855; he worked at the carpenter's trade for eighteen years, and since then has been engaged in his present business; when he came to this country he only had $30; he owns his store and other city property. He married Miss Elizabeth Haertert, a native of Germany, Feb. 2, 1854; they have seven children—Catharine, Anna, Peter, Maddie, John, Lucy and Nicholas.

JACOB SCHWIND, of the firm of Tschirgi & Schwind, brewers, Dubuque; born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 18, 1827; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1848; he went to Wisconsin, and lived in Milwaukee and Oshkosh, and came to Dubuque in August, 1853; the following year, he went in partnership with Mr. Tschirgi, and they engaged in the brewing business, building a

brewery where they are now located; it was then covered with hazel brush, and away out of town; they have continued in the business over twenty-six years, and have one of the largest and best breweries in the State, and do a large business. In 1852, he married Miss Mary Deitz, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have nine children—Emma, Mary, Josephine, Minnie, Annie, Louise, John, Bennie and Clara.

J. P. SCOTT, lumberman; residence, 1212 Locust street, Dubuque; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in August, 1854, and engaged in the mercantile business; he continued in the mercantile business for thirteen years; then engaged in the lumber business, and in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds; he carries on the business in Wood Co., Wis.; he has lived in Dubuque over twenty-five years. He married Miss Alice De Wolf, of Cleveland, Ohio; she is a native of New York; they have four children, one son and three daughters.

JOHN G. SCOTT, steamboat inspector; residence, 78 Center place, Dubuque; is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and was born Sept. 14, 1830; he grew up to manhood, and came West in 1856, and went on the river as engineer for the Minnesota Packet Company; he remained with this company seven years; during the war, he entered the naval service, and served as chief engineer of the Mississippi squadron, until the close of the war, in 1865, when he again went on the river; he held the position of chief engineer of the "Diamond Jo" nine years, from 1869 to 1878; in July, 1878, he was appointed steamboat inspector, and since then has occupied that position; this inspection district embraces more territory than any other district in the United States. In December, 1857, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Anna Delaney, from Pittsburgh; they have three children—Frank, Stella and Kittie.

IGNATZ SEEGER, retired, No. 1185 White street, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland Feb. 14, 1807; he grew up to manhood in Austria, and emigrated to America in December, 1849, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in May, 1851; the following year, he engaged in the brewing business; in 1853, his brewery burned down; he rebuilt it; when completed, the arches were not strong enough, and the building came down; after two years, he rebuilt it, and carried on the business successfully until 1868. In 1849, he married N. Kaufmann, a native of Germany; she died in 1862, leaving two children—Louis and Josephine. In 1863, he married Gertrude Bowmann, from Baden, Germany; they have two sons—John and Frank. Mr. Seeger had very little when he began, and owes his success to his own efforts. He belongs to the Pius Society.

C. H. SEYMOUR, D. D., Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dubuque; is a native of Watertown, Conn., and was born May 15, 1831; he grew up and attended school there; entered Trinity College and graduated from that institution; he was connected with the Hampden Rectory School in Connecticut four years, and was at the head of the Punchard Free School, at Andover, Mass., two years; he was ordained by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and for ten years was Rector of Trinity Church, at Haverhill, Mass.; remained there until 1868, when he came West to Dubuque, and since then has been Rector. In 1853, Dr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Burnham, from Hartford, Conn.; they have one daughter, now Mrs. F. Daniels, of this city.

E. G. SHACKFORD, fuel agent for the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of Stafford Co., N. H.; in 1840, he removed to Massachusetts and remained there until he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, Oct. 4, 1862; during the same month, he entered the employ of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and remained with that road until 1867, when it was leased by the Illinois Central Railroad, and since then he has been connected with this division of the railroad, and is one of the oldest officials of the company here. In July, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Abbie V. Crocket, a native of New Hampshire; they have two daughters—Nettie M. (now Mrs. Pollard), of Waterloo, and Emma J., at home.

JOHN J. SHERIDAN, dealer in groceries and provisions, and agent for the National Steamship Line, No. 5 Main street Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque, Dec. 26, 1856; his parents were early settlers;

he grew up to manhood in this city, and engaged in his present business Aug. 1, 1879, and is building up a good trade.

GEN. JOHN G. SHIELDS, the son of James and Eleanor Goldsbury Shields, was born May 22, 1811, in Grayson Co., Ky. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, a companion of Daniel Boone's, and a participant in many of the fierce struggles between the whites and Indians which characterized the early history of the "dark and bloody ground." He took part as a member of the famous "Kentucky Battalion" in the campaign which preceded and culminated in the disastrous defeat of St. Clair by the Indians under Brant Nov. 4, 1791, wherein 890 men were killed and wounded out of a force under St. Clair of less than 1,400 men; and, of 84 young Kentuckians under Maj. Gray, James Shields was one of six who escaped the terrible slaughter of that day. In 1817, when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age, his father removed with his family, slaves and household effects to the then Territory of Missouri, and settled upon a large farm near Bowling Green, Pike Co.

The "Fever River Lead Mines," since 1823, had begun to attract attention, and especially from the residents of Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. In the fall of 1828, when but 17 years of age, young Shields, with a companion, set out for the new El Dorado, and spent the winter of 1828–29 at Galena, returning in the spring to his father's farm. The spirit of adventure and enterprise was now kindled in his breast, and the quiet life on a Missouri farm had no longer any charms for him. At this time, the stock and farm products of the region where he lived, found a market on the Lower Mississippi at New Orleans, and the chief mode of transportation was by the "Broad Horn," floating upon the current of the great river. It was the custom of those days for the larger farmers once in each year to build and load a flat-boat with the accumulated stock and produce of the year, and float it to New Orleans to market. One of the nearest neighbors was the Emerson family, the head of which, Edward D. Emerson, had removed from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in 1818, the year after the removal of the Shields from Kentucky. In 1830, upon one of these boating expeditions to the "lower country," with two boats lashed together, loaded with the products of the Shields and Emerson farms, young Shields in charge of one and John H. Emerson in charge of the other, commenced the partnership of "Emerson & Shields," afterward so long and well known in the Dubuque lead region. The crews consisted of the young captains in charge and a black man each from their fathers' farms. The journey was a long, tedious and dangerous one—dangerous not only on account of the "sawyers" upon which the boats might be wrecked, but also from the organized bands of river pirates and robbers infesting the lower river from "Natchez under the hill" to the Balize. These trips down and back, occupying some months, were the events of the next succeeding four years, and laid the foundation, and their success gave the earnest, of the future successful trader and merchant. In 1836, Mr. Shields established his business in Dubuque, and, for more than twenty years, the firm of Emerson & Shields was one of the best known, not only in the lead district, but throughout Northern Iowa and the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The firm was engaged in a general mercantile business, dealing in lumber and pork packing. Gen. Shields and Hon. Jesse P. Farley were the pioneers in steamboating so far as Dubuque was concerned, and, in 1852, when the old "Galena Packet Co." was discriminating against Dubuque and in favor of her more powerful rival, Galena, they purchased and placed in the St. Louis and St. Paul trade the well-known steamers, the Lamartine and Excelsior.

Gen. Shields held many positions of honor and trust, and few men were more highly esteemed by, or enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance with, the leading men of the State. He was appointed by the Governor of Iowa the senior Major General of the militia of the State, and as such organized the State troops to resist the last Indian raid made in Iowa—the Spirit Lake massacre in 1853. He served four years in the State Senate when the Dubuque District comprised the thirteen northeastern counties of the State, or what now nearly constitutes two Congressional districts. The

James Hill

CASCADE.

Senate at this time contained such men as James M. Love, James W. Grimes, Wm. G. Stewart and Shepard Leffler, whose intimate friend he was, and with whom he ranked as a legislator. In 1855, he was almost unanimously elected Mayor of Dubuque, and, after serving one term with marked ability, declined a re-election. He also served several terms as Alderman, and was a leader in all public and business enterprises calculated to advance the prosperity of his city.

Gen. Shields married Elizabeth Emerson, a native of Virginia, the sister of his partner, John H. Emerson, to whom there were born five children—Mrs. Thomas F. Gilliam, Mrs. James N. Hill and James H. Shields, now living in Dubuque, Mrs. James V. Rogers, living near Palmyra, Mo., and Charles F., deceased.

In every relation of life, whether public or private, Gen. Shields merited and won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. As a merchant and man of business affairs generally, he was energetic, honest, sound in judgment, and, consequently, successful; and in his public life he was sincere, independent, honorable and broad in his views of measures and men. His demeanor, though reserved and dignified, was tempered by a sincerity and cordiality which gave a charm to his society. By his family and immediate personal friends he was loved, appreciated and esteemed, and his memory will ever be cherished by them as the best of fathers and the truest of friends. He died June 25, 1856, at the early age of 45 years, at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., whither he had gone to restore his shattered health.

J. H. SHIELDS, attorney at law, corner Main and Seventh streets, Dubuque; is a son of Gen. John G. and Elizabeth Emerson Shields, and was born in Frankfort, Pike Co., Mo., May 8, 1842; he came to Dubuque in infancy, his parents being early settlers here; he grew up and attended school here, and prepared for college; he attended Alfred University at Allegany, N. Y., where he spent two years of his collegiate course, then entered Union College as a junior and graduated in 1862; after graduating, he studied law with Gen. Henderson, of Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; he engaged in the practice of law, and, during the same year, he was elected City Attorney and held that office for two years; in 1867, he associated with Judge Barker, one of the leading attorneys in this section of the State; there they continued together until the latter was elected Judge, and went upon the bench; in 1871, he became associated in practice with Judge Pollock, and this partnership continued eight years. Mr. Shields is a close student, and has taken a leading position in the profession; he is attorney for the Dubuque Harbor Company, and has been a Director in the company since 1863; at the recent election for city officers, he was elected to the office of City Attorney by both parties without opposition; in 1876, he was earnestly solicited to accept the nomination for Congress, but declined, preferring to devote his whole time to the interests of his profession. Mr. Shields was united in marriage, June 3, 1874, to Miss Mary Tomlin, a native of Galena and daughter of Allan Tomlin, Esq., who came to Galena in 1827, and is one of the oldest settlers of that place now living; Mrs. Shields died Nov. 8, 1879, leaving one daughter—Eleanor.

W. J. SHOUP, Principal of the Fourth Ward School, Dubuque; is a native of Armstrong Co., Penn., and was born in 1846; he grew up to manhood in Illinois and received his education in that State, and graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, in 1873; after graduating, he came to Dubuque, and, since then, has been connected with the public schools of this city. During the war, he enlisted and served in Co. H, 48th I. V. I. Mr. Shoup is editor of the *Iowa Normal Monthly*, the official school organ of the State; he was chosen and served as President of the State Teachers' Association.

ALEXANDER SIMPLOT, engraver and designer, Julien House Building, Dubuque; is a native of the city of Dubuque, and was born Jan. 5, 1837, in a log cabin on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; his parents, Henry and Susan Simplot, were among the earliest settlers of Dubuque Co.; his father was engaged in general mercantile business; he was one of the first Board of Aldermen elected in Dubuque, and represented the First Ward; he was one of the wealthiest men in Dubuque at the time of his death, which occurred in 1847; his wife died in 1876.

Alexander grew up and attended school here, and afterward attended Rock River Seminary, and was a student there with the late John A. Rawlins and Gov. Cullom, of Illinois; he entered Union College and graduated in the class of 1858; during the war, he was special artist for *Harper's Weekly*, and was with Gen. Fremont, Commodore Foote, and with Gen. Grant. Mr. Simplot has had a large experience as an artist in sketching and engraving, and has an extended reputation; he works by the new photo-engraving process, and with excellent success, and has all he can do with his other business. In 1866, Mr. Simplot was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Knapp, of this city; they have five children—Ella N., Mamie, Frank A., Harry A., Leroy; they have lost one daughter—Ada M.

CHARLES SIMPLOT, engaged in mining; Sec. 22; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque April 24, 1840; he grew up and attended school here; after reaching manhood, he was engaged in the grain business, and is now engaged in mining. During the war, he enlisted in the 46th I. V. I., and was Commissary Sergeant and Acting Quartermaster. In April, 1867, Mr. Simplot was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bonson, a native of this county and daughter of Richard Bonson, one of the oldest and most honored settlers of Dubuque Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Simplot have three children—Susan H., Henry F. and Jane B.

JOHN SIMPLOT, capitalist, 504 Julian avenue, Dubuque; is a native of Besancon, France, and was born July 7, 1808; he came to America in 1820; he grew up to manhood in Oneida and Oswego Cos., N. Y., and came West to Iowa and landed in Dubuque June 1, 1835; he engaged in the grocery trade; Mr. Simplot is one of the early settlers; in the early days of Dubuque, when every one engaged in mining, it is something unusual to say that he was never persuaded to enter it; he was engaged in the iron and heavy hardware business for some years, and carried on an extensive trade. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moffet, of Dubuque; they have four children, three daughters and one son—Mary A., Fannie, Ida and Henry J.

J. E. SIMPSON, Collector of Internal Revenue; is a native of the State of New York, and was born in the city of New York Aug. 10, 1833; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came West to Iowa in 1855, and located in Winneshiek Co., at Decorah; he engaged in teaching, and was elected Superintendent of Schools, and was very active in advancing the early educational interests of that county; he was also elected County Surveyor. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted, in 1861, in the 12th I. V. I., Co. G; he was Orderly Sergeant, and was afterward promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant; after serving one year, he was obliged, on account of ill health, to resign his commission; he returned to Decorah, and, the following year, entered the Provost Marshal's office and served as Deputy until 1865; then he entered the Internal Revenue Service, and was Supervising Agent in charge of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Montana and New Mexico; he served in this position over ten years; in 1868, a law was passed by Congress, limiting the number of revenue agents or supervising officers in the United States to twenty-five, and Mr. Simpson was among those retained in the service; after ten years' service in seven States and Territories, he was promoted and received the appointment of Collector of the district, taking charge of the office April 18, 1878; there are few officials in this department of the Government service who have the experience of Mr. Simpson. On the 7th day of July, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Rankin, a native of the city of Chicago; she was the second daughter of the late Wm. Rankin, of Frankville, Allamakee Co., Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have two children, one son and one daughter—Charles T. and May W.

JOHN SIMPSON, retired, Sipmson's Hill, Dubuque; is a native of Yorkshire, England; born Dec. 13, 1811; he grew up to manhood there and came to this country in 1838; he came to Dubuque and arrived here July 4 of the same year; he engaged in mining; he has continued mining ever since he came, a period of forty-one years, in the vicinity of Dubuque—a greater length of time than any miner now living

here; he has been engaged in mining fifty-nine years, altogether; when Mr. Simpson came to Dubuque, he only had two sovereigns; his success in life is owing to his industry and good management; he laid out Simpson's Addition, where he now lives; it is called Simpson's Hill. In December, 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Lobley, a native of Yorkshire, England; they have six children—Nathan, Margaret R., John R., George M., Mary A., James T.; all are married except James, who is now in Cornell College; he is reading medicine; Nathan enlisted and served in the 21st I. V. I. during the war, and was slightly wounded; John R. served in the marine artillery during the war, and was also wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWIN SMEDLEY, master mechanic of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; is a native of England, and was born in the city of Manchester Nov. 22, 1840; he came to the United States in 1853, and served an apprenticeship of four years in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, as mechanical engineer. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted April 15, 1861, in Co. E, 4th Ohio V. I, and served three months; then re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment; after serving nineteen months, he was transferred to Battery A, of the 4th U. S. Artillery; he was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness campaign, and others; he served over three years, and returned to Ohio; in 1865, he came to Illinois, and in January, 1873, he came to Dubuque, and became general foreman of the railroad shops; in 1875, he was appointed to his present position of master mechanic; his profession is mechanical engineer and draughtsman. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Order of I. O. O. F. Mr. Smedley was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Cobb, a native of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1865; they have had three children, only one of whom survives, a daughter—Lillian.

DWIGHT T. SMITH, of the firm of M. M. Walker & Co., commission merchants and dealers in oil, foreign and domestic fruits, and grain, Nos. 242 to 248 Main street; is a native of Windham Co., Vt., and was born Feb. 14, 1845; he came West to Dubuque in 1865; in 1871, he entered the large commission house of M. M. Walker, and remained there until September, 1879, when he became a member of the firm. He holds the position of Major of the 1st Cavalry I. N. G. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, April 8, 1868, to Miss E. M. Boyce, a native of Washington Co., Vt.; she is a lady well known in literary circles—a contributor to several papers; writes under the nom de plume of "Maud Meredith;" she is now in New York, having been solicited to take charge of the literary department of several papers. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter—Georgie G., and have lost one son, Dwight E.

G. B. SMITH, foreman car-shops Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and was born April 11, 1814; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; in 1854, he came West to Chicago, and became connected with the Illinois Central Railroad; in the spring of 1855, he came to Dunleith, and since then has lived there; he built the first house erected on the bluff there. He entered the employ of the old Housatonic Railroad in 1839, and has been connected with the Illinois Central Railroad twenty-five years. He has held school offices, and served as Alderman and Justice of the Peace. In 1855, he married Miss Sallie Sherman, from Newtown, Conn.; they have four children—Abbie J., Julius M., Mary F. and Ada L.

JOHN M. SMITH, painter, No. 153 Seventh street, Dubuque; is a native of Westmoreland, England, and was born in 1834; his parents came to America when he was very young, and he grew up in Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Dubuque; he learned his trade here, and since then he has been connected with the business; he is one of the oldest painters in Dubuque. In August, 1858, he married Miss Christina Curtis, a native of Cornwall, England; they have five sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM SPENSLEY, engaged in mining, residence West Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque County, and was born Feb. 14, 1842; his parents were early

settlers here; he grew up to manhood here, and engaged in mining; he began working in the mines when only 8 years of age; he has carried on the business successfully, and is taking out a large quantity of ore. In 1873, he married Miss Sarah Beatty, of Dubuque; they have three children—Charles, William, and an infant son not named.

DR. JOSEPH SPRAGUE (deceased), was a native of the State of Rhode Island, and was born in Providence May 22, 1807; during his boyhood, his parents came West to Ohio; after reaching manhood, he began his professional studies in the medical department of Bishop Chase College at Worthington, Ohio, and graduated at Western Reserve College at Cleveland; he associated with Dr. Asa Horr, now of this city, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Baltimore, Ohio; he afterward practiced medicine at West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, for four years; in 1847, he came West to Iowa, and located in Dubuque, and again formed a copartnership with Dr. Horr; they continued together several years; Dr. Sprague went back to Ohio and remained three years, and again returned to Dubuque. On the 18th of November, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Burton, a native of the State of Delaware; she came to Dubuque in 1853. Dr. Sprague was subsequently associated in practice with the late Dr. Finley; Dr. Sprague continued the practice of his profession until failing health compelled him to abandon it; his death occurred Nov. 20, 1878; Mrs. Sprague still resides in this city.

CHARLES STAFFORD, retired, No. 463 Windsor street, Dubuque; is a native of Northamptonshire, England, and was born Aug. 19, 1812; he came to Canada in 1828; he came to Dubuque in August, 1838; in 1839, he ran a flat-boat ferry for Timothy Fanning, the first ferry run across the river from this side; the next year, he ran Gen. Jones' horse-boat; he afterward engaged in plastering. Mr. Stafford has lived here forty-two years, and has been engaged mostly in farming and mining; he laid out Stafford's Addition to Dubuque; he had nothing when he began life, but has secured a competency. In 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Pfotzer; she is a native of Galena, and came with her parents to Dubuque July 3, 1833; they kept the first boarding-house ever kept in Dubuque; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have seven children—William, Charles, Jackson, Mary, Emily, Francis and Henry.

GEORGE F. STARR, engaged in mining; residence, Delhi street; is a native of Dubuque, and was born Nov. 16, 1850; he grew up and attended school here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in mining; he, in company with three others, are engaged in working a mine in West Dubuque. He married Sarah Eddy, a native of Dubuque, in December, 1874; they have two children—Milton S. and an infant son.

J. F. STEINER, of the firm of Steiner & Parker, dealers in fancy goods and notions, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, 730 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Feb. 18, 1842; his parents came to Dubuque when he was only 6 years of age; he grew up and attended school here, and entered a store; he has been engaged in mercantile business here over twenty years; the firm of Steiner & Parker was established in 1878, and they have built up a good trade. In November, 1867, Mr. Steiner was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Humkey, a native of Dubuque Co.; they have three sons and three daughters—Anna C., Bertha W., Fannie A., Frank C., Clifford E. and John F.

WILLIAM G. STEWART, President of the Dubuque County Bank, Dubuque. Among the honored names of Dubuque's early settlers, none are more worthy of record than that of the subject of this brief sketch; he is a native of Lee Co., Va., and was born July 10, 1813, and is the son of William and Jane Stewart, both natives of Virginia; his early education was limited, but later, through his own efforts of reading and study, he has placed himself above others with much better opportunities for learning. In early life, he had an ambition to see and live in the Great West, and, in September, 1831, his father's family removed to Montgomery Co., Mo., and he accompanied them; in the spring of 1832, he was employed by the Government to assist in the removal of the remnants of the tribes of Seneca, Delaware and other tribes of Indians, from Ohio to their reservations, about one hundred miles above Little Rock, Ark.; having heard

of Galena and the great lead mines, he determined to visit them ; arriving in Galena in October, 1833, he remained until the 10th of February, 1834, when he came to Dubuque, which was then in Michigan Territory, and returned to Missouri the following summer; after remaining away about one year on account of sickness, he returned to Dubuque and engaged in farming and mining. He was elected Sheriff of Dubuque Co. in 1847, and held that office for six years; in 1856, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years; he was elected Treasurer of Dubuque Co. in 1869, by a large majority, and, by re-elections, he held that office for twelve years; he is connected with the Dubuque & Sioux City, Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and Iowa Pacific Railroads, and is active in the development of the interests of the city and county; he has acted with the Democratic party and is an advocate of its principles. On the 2d of June, 1842, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Caroline Wilson, by whom he has six children.

W. STOLTEBEN, merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, corner Main and Fifth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born March 27, 1829; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there, and emigrated to America; came to Dubuque in May, 1856; he began working at his business, and has been engaged in merchant tailoring since then; when he began he had nothing, but by industry, good management and close attention to business, he has built up the largest and leading trade in the city; in addition to his large stock of goods, he has built one of the finest and most pleasant homes in Dubuque, and is one of the successful business men of Dubuque. In 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Hellman, oldest daughter of John H. Hellman, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Galena; they have four children—Frank, Willie, Paula and Bertha; Mr. Stolteben has two sons, Rudolph and Anton, by a former wife.

CASPER STREIF, dealer in wines and liquors, corner Eighth and Bluff streets, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland, and was born Feb. 28, 1834; he came to America in 1847, and came to Galena the same year and grew up to manhood there; he came to Dubuque in 1869, and since then has resided here. He married Mrs. Mary Andrews March 18, 1856; she is a native of Pennsylvania, but was raised in Detroit; they have six children—Lillian, William, Ada, Ned, Stella and Selma Augusta.

FRANK STRINSKY, of the firm of Schreiber & Strinsky, proprietors of the Key City Iron Works, Eighth street, between Clay and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Bohemia, born June 30, 1847; his parents came to America when he was 10 years of age; they came to Dubuque in 1857; he grew up and learned his trade here, and in January, 1877, engaged in business with his present partner, Mr. Schreiber, and they are building up a good trade. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the I. O. O. F. and Foresters and the Bohemian Mutual Association. In 1867, he married Miss Rachel Hunt, from Zanesville, Ohio; she died in August, 1872. In February, 1873, married Laura Matthews, a native of Bohemia; they have three children—Mary A., Joseph and Florence.

JOHN H. STROBEL, pork-packer, Clay street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born Sept. 19, 1825; he emigrated to America in 1844; lived in Missouri three years, and came to Dubuque in 1847; he began work at brickmaking; then worked for Mayor Bush and Fred Weigle, all three of them were bachelors together at that time; in 1853, he engaged in business for himself in packing pork, in a small way, and had a candle factory; he did a large business in manufacturing candles during the war; he took George Rath in partnership with him, and the firm of Strobel & Rath carried on the business for sixteen years, and since then he has continued in business alone. During the war, he was chosen Treasurer of the draft fund for the Second Ward, and was active in recruiting men for the war; he has held various church offices. When Mr. Strobel began life he had nothing, and he owes his success to his own efforts and good management. In August, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Benner, a native of Switzerland; they have six children—Emelia E., Andrew, Rosalie, Caroline, John E. and Charles A.

JOHN STURGEON, of the firm of Lawther & Sturgeon, dealers in dry goods and clothing, 145 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Down June 27, 1848; he emigrated to America in 1862, and came to Dubuque the same year, and entered his uncle's store as clerk; he associated with Mr. Lawther, and succeeded his uncle in their present business, and they have a large trade.

MARK SULLIVAN, farmer and President of the Board of Supervisors of Dubuque Co.; Sec. 31; P. O. Ballyclough; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in 1840; his parents came here in 1835, and were among the first settlers; he grew up and attended school here, and, after reaching manhood, engaged in farming; he is the oldest of nine children, and he has the management of the estate, which consists of 480 acres of land, also city property. Mr. Sullivan was elected County Supervisor in 1875, and has held the office for the past five years, and has been twice elected President of the Board; he has also held the offices of Town Clerk, Assessor and Town Trustee.

JOHN H. THEDINGA (deceased) was the son of Claus Herman and Follmina Margaretha Thedinga, and was born May 25, 1814, on the family estate, "Kloster Thedinga," near Leer, in the province of Ostfriesland, Kingdom of Hanover, Europe; being of a studious nature and very delicate in his early youth, he was destined to study law and for this purpose received a classical education; but, at the age of 18 years, when prepared to enter the university, he, being in poor health, with the assent of his father (influenced by his brothers-in-law, who were all merchants), resolved to abandon his studies and become a merchant. In 1832, he went to Amsterdam and took a position in the counting-house of a brother-in-law, where he remained till 1835, when he came to the United States to visit a sister, who had removed to St. Louis, Mo., with her husband the year before; but instead of returning to Europe, as intended, he concluded to remain there. He at first entered into business in St. Louis with his brother-in-law, I. N. A. Bentzen, under the firm name of I. N. A. Bentzen & Co., but soon dissolved this partnership, and came to Dubuque with a young Russian gentleman, Mr. Konopka, with whom he opened a store at Peru, then a flourishing village a few miles north of Dubuque. They closed this business in the spring of 1837. In 1838, Mr. Thedinga went to St. Louis, but, in 1839, he returned to Dubuque and opened a store in connection with his brother-in-law, Bentzen. From that time, he remained in Dubuque, and was engaged in various kinds of commerce till 1852, when, in consequence of injuries received in 1851, by which his sight was nearly destroyed, he quit the commercial business. It was on the evening of Jan. 11, 1851, that this terrible calamity befell him. He was then in the grocery and drug business, and, one Saturday evening, when he and two clerks were alone in the store, one of the clerks, whom he had befriended and given an interest in the drug department, in apparently his usual mood, placed a lot of sulphuric acid upon the stove and heated it to a boiling point; this he then suddenly dashed into the face of Mr. Thedinga. The agony was excruciating, as it burned its way into the flesh and consumed one of the eyeballs. Frantic with pain, he ran to the door screaming "Murder!" and fell prostrate upon the sidewalk. As soon as it was discovered what had been done, the most intense excitement prevailed; the bells were rung, and all the town was called out to search for the dastard who had perpetrated this diabolical act. He could not be found that night, but next morning he was discovered dead in a stable in the vicinity—a suicide by strychnine. Mr. Thedinga never harbored any ill will toward the man who had done him such an irreparable injury, believing him to have been insane, though no trace of it had been discovered before. The last entry in the diary of the man who did this fiendish act was "Strange that I could do my best friend such a terrible injury." In the year 1846, he was married to Maria Louise, daughter of Dr. C. Koepfli, by whom he had thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters; his wife, two sons and seven daughters survived him. He held several offices of honor and trust; in 1844, he was elected Alderman, and re-elected in 1845 and 1846; in 1850, he was elected County Commissioner; in 1852–54, Justice of the Peace; in 1858, member of the Board of Education, to which position he was continually re-elected without opposition, and which he held at the time of his death; in 1861, he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1862 and 1863, Mayor

of the city of Dubuque; he was the first German Mayor of the city; in 1847, he was one of the committee of twenty-five citizens to settle all land claims in the mining district of Dubuque before the land sales. When the German Savings Bank (afterward German Bank) was established in the fall of 1864, he was elected President and remained at the head of this institution until his death. As member of the Board of Education, he was for many years Chairman of the Finance Committee, and it was to his good judgment and management, mainly, that the school finances of Dubuque City were gotten in such good condition. He died Dec. 13, 1876, aged 62 years and 6 months. We add the following from the Dubuque *Times* of Dec. 14, 1876: "In whatever position he was placed, he was no passive 'figure-head' of the party that nominated him; he was always a positive power, actively influential, and that always on the side of morality, justice and right. When storms of opposition came that others found it impossible to breast, he remained firm and calm and steadfast. When others deemed that a little compromising, a little temporizing might be the better policy, he asked only where the right was, and then he took and kept his position. When others were carried off their feet by some tidal wave of enthusiasm or rush of indignation, his judgment was as clear and unperturbed as ever. Yet while so strong in all the elements of intellectual and moral manhood, he assumed no air or bearing of superiority, his sympathies went forth not only toward all good and noble things, but toward all mankind, making him ever genial and approachable. His clear judgment and strong self-control was combined with the sincerity and simplicity of a child. When things were going wrong in city and county, in public or private affairs, in financial matters or school matters or social matters, as the case might be, no one ever appealed to him without receiving not only a kindly, but a cordial hearing; certainly wise and practical suggestions, and, if possible, active assistance. To say that his neighbors and acquaintances esteemed him is too weak an expression; they loved him, rather. To his wife and children he was less a husband and father than their genial associate and dearest friend."

N. H. THEDINGA, dealer in hardware, nails and paints, 679 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque March 28, 1847; he grew up to manhood and received his education here; he engaged in the hardware business in 1872, and is building up a large trade. In May, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Ryhiner, daughter of Dr. Ryhiner, of Highland, Ill.; they have one daughter—Ilda.

N. O. THEISEN, proprietor of New Harmony Hall, corner Tenth and Clay streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Luxemburg Feb. 17, 1833; he came to America in 1855, and came to Iowa and located in Tete des Morts, Jackson Co.; engaged in mercantile business and buying grain for four years; then came to Mosalem Township, this county, and opened a store; engaged in farming about ten years, then came to Dubuque, and since then has been in present business. He married Miss Catharine Noel, from this county, Jan. 29, 1861; they have six children —John, Frank, Mary, Katie, Lena, Annie.

THE DUBUQUE DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, corner Main and Fifth streets, Dubuque.

THE DUBUQUE FURNITURE AND BURIAL CASE COMPANY, 584 Main street, Dubuque; was established Feb. 1, 1877; they manufacture all kinds of furniture and burial cases; their large manufactory on the corner of Washington and Eighteenth streets employs fifty-five hands; they do both a wholesale and retail business. Mr. William Kley, the manager of the store and salesroom, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born Feb. 21, 1830; he grew up and learned the business there, and emigrated to America in 1849, and came to Iowa in August, 1856, and settled in Dubuque and began working at his trade; he has a large experience in the business, and has built up a large trade in Iowa, and extends into Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. Mr. Kley married Miss Elizabeth Wagner, a native of Germany, in 1852; they have three children—Mary, Emma and George.

JOHN THOMPSON, of the firm of L. D. Randall & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and saddlery hardware; is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 1, 1821; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came West in the summer of 1854, and located at Galena; he came to Dubuque in 1857, and, in 1861, he associated with his present partner, L. D. Randall, and since then they have successfully carried on the leading and largest wholesale leather and saddlery hardware trade west of the Mississippi River; in 1876, Mr. Thompson was appointed Receiver of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroads; the appointment was entirely unsolicited by him directly or indirectly, though there were many applicants for the position; he turned the road over to the bondholders after it was sold, and made his final report in April, 1877, and was complimented by the court for his able management and the full and complete account rendered of the same. Mr. Thompson in politics is an Independent Democrat; he is not an office-seeker; he has held the office of Mayor of the city for three terms; he was elected in 1862; the following year, he was unanimously re-elected by both parties without opposition, and he was again re-elected, and the administration of the affairs of the city during that time was characterized by great energy and efficiency; it being during the war, he was active in lending his aid in raising volunteers for the support of the Government; he is a great admirer and an intimate personal friend of Gen. Grant, and, during his administration as Mayor of the city, tendered him one of the finest receptions that he had ever received at that time, and since his return from abroad, on the 1st of December, 1879, he tendered him a private reception at his elegant residence on Locust street, in this city. In March, 1843, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Marshall, from Erie Co., Penn.; they have two children—one son, J. Frank, and one daughter, Ella M.

J. W. THOMPSON, physician, oculist and aurist, 153 Ninth street, Dubuque; is a native of Monmouth County, N. J.; when 12 years of age, he came to Ohio; he attended school there and entered the University of Michigan, where he completed his literary course and took two courses in the medical department of the University, and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1865; after graduating, he went abroad and spent one year in London and one year in Vienna; after his return, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Indiana for twelve years; he came to Dubuque in February, 1879, and since then has practiced his profession here, giving special attention to the treating of the eye and ear, and is building up a good practice.

GEORGE L. TORBERT, Postmaster, Dubuque; is a native of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he came West to Iowa, and arrived in Dubuque in November, 1855, and engaged in real-estate and loan business, and afterward connected insurance with it; after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was appointed Quartermaster, and served in that position at Camp Union during the early part of the war; he was afterward commissioned Major of the 46th I. V. I.; he received the appointment of Postmaster of Dubuque, March 25, 1872, and is serving his seventh year. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret R. Rockwell, from Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1869; they have three children—Horace G., Kate Kellogg and James R.

W. H. TORBERT, wholesale druggist, 576 Main street, Dubuque, warehouse 445 and 447 White street; the drug business now carried on by the subject of this sketch was established by Timothy Mason, in 1837; he was succeeded in the business by P. C. Sampson; Mr. Torbert was a partner of Mr. Sampson, and succeeded him in the business; Mr. Torbert is a native of Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., and was born in 1845; he came West to Dubuque in 1864, and in 1868 located here permanently; he carries on both wholesale and retail business; he has by his ability and energy built up a large wholesale trade, which extends through Iowa into Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Illinois and Wisconsin; he gives special attention to the retail prescription department of his store, and the perfection it has attained we should expect for two reasons—the first one is the almost unparalleled accuracy with which prescriptions have

been put up by this house; it being a fact that in 100,000 prescriptions put up in the last twenty years, no error of an important or serious character has been made; secondly, every patient and customer knows that their medicine will be compounded with pure goods at the lowest possible prices.

PAUL TRAUT, of the firm of Traut & Heer, dealers in hats, caps and furs, and gents' furnishing goods, No. 559 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque County, and was born in the city of Dubuque June 27, 1850; he grew up and received his education here; he was book-keeper in the wholesale drug house of E. H. Moore for five years; in 1873, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, firm Paul Traut & Co., and continued for six years; in 1879, he engaged in his present business and is building up a good trade; he is a member of the Dubuque Sharpshooters. In April, 1873, Mr. Traut was united in marriage to Miss Louise Jaeger, a native of the city of Dubuque; they have four children—Nora, Frank, Louise M., Mary A.

ALFRED TREDWAY, of the firm of Andrew, Tredway & Sons, wholesale dealers in heavy and shelf hardware, 484 to 488 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of the State of New York, and was born in New York City in 1817; he grew up to manhood, and lived in that city and State until 1851, when he came West to Iowa, and located in Dubuque; in 1853, he associated with his present partner, Mr. William Andrew, and established the house of Andrew & Tredway, which has successfully carried on the leading trade in their line in Dubuque for over a quarter of a century; in addition to their large and commodious double store on Main street, they have three stores fronting on Iowa street, stored with iron, heavy hardware and carriage timber, to meet the demands of their jobbing trade; they have a large and extensive business. Mr. Tredway was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Taft, a native of Lyons, N. Y.; they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

HUGH TREANOR, retired, 190 Julien avenue, Dubuque; was born in the North of Ireland Aug. 18, 1802; he grew up to manhood there and emigrated to America in 1832; he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in June, 1837, and was one of the early settlers; he engaged in mining for several years, and then engaged in the grocery trade; he continued in mercantile business about a quarter of a century; he has held the office of City Alderman for eight years. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Sherlocke, a native of the North of Ireland, Sept. 16, 1828; she died in 1860; they had eight children, six of whom survive—Philomine, Catharine, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Hugh. Mr. Treanor was actively identified with the State militia at an early day, and he was Captain of the third company of militia raised in Iowa; his command was called out and were under arms during the Missouri boundary-line war; during the Mexican war, eighty men of his company volunteered, and Mr. Treanor was elected Captain, but before going into the field orders came for them to remain here, as their services might be needed to assist in defense of the British line.

JOHN TREXLER, contractor and builder, corner of Jackson and Seventeenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born March 3, 1825; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1852, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1855, and began working at his trade of carpenter and joiner, and has been engaged in building and contracting for twenty-five years. He belongs to the Pius Society. In October, 1851, Mr. Trexler married Miss Kate Eichmann, a native of Germany; they have six children—Caroline, John, Emma, Louie, Kate and Otto.

TRILK BROTHERS, ceiling and decorative paper-hangers, house and sign painters, No. 255 Eighth street, Dubuque; Theodore Trilk is a native of Dubuque, and was born May 3, 1852; he grew up and attended school and learned his business here; he engaged in business for himself in 1877, his brother being associated with him, and, by industry and close attention to the demands of the trade, they are building up a good business. Adolph Trilk, of the firm of Trilk Brothers, is a native of Dubuque, and was born July 31, 1860; he grew up, attended school and learned his business here; since 1877 he has been engaged in business with his brother.

JOSEPH TRUEB, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland June 12, 1844; he came to America in 1867, and came to Dubuque the same year; engaged at the cabinet and carving trade; he afterward engaged in his present business. In 1868, he married Miss Mary Gurthner, a native of Switzerland; she died in 1875, leaving two children—Louie and Annie.

MATTHEW TSCHIRGI, Jr., City Engineer, city hall, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque Nov. 28, 1850; he grew up and attended school here; then entered the University of Michigan, where he took an engineering course and graduated in June, 1872; he opened an office on the corner of Fifth and Main streets. In 1876, he was elected County Surveyor, and, in April, 1877, he was elected to his present office of City Engineer.

M. TSCHIRGI, of the firm of Tschirgi & Schwind, brewers, Dubuque; is a native of Switzerland; was born Oct. 25, 1824; grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1845; came to Dubuque in the spring of 1846, and engaged in the brewing business; afterward, in 1854, he formed a partnership with Mr. Schwind, and they engaged in the brewing business, building a brewery on their present location, which was then out of town; they have continued in the business twenty-six years without any change of firm; they have one of the largest and most complete breweries in the State. In 1848, Mr. Tschirgi married Miss Kathrina Zollicoffer, a native of Switzerland; her father was one of the earliest settlers, and came here in 1834; he died in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Tschirgi have seven children—Catharine (now Mrs. F. Jaeger, of this city), Matthew (City Engineer of Dubuque), Louise (now Mrs. Jacob Traut, of this city), John, George, Arnold and Frank.

NICHOLAS TUSING, stock-dealer and dealer in fresh and salted meats, 185 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Luxemburg Jan. 7, 1830; he emigrated to the United States in 1858, and came to Dubuque the same year; engaged in buying stock six years, then engaged in farming until 1874, when he again engaged in buying stock, and has continued in this business since then; he also carries on a meat market on Main street. In 1860, he married Miss Connolly, a native of Ireland; they have three children—Catharine, Margaret, Ellen.

L. B. TUTTLE, carpenter and builder, corner Iowa and Fifth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Connecticut; he came West to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque Oct. 11, 1858; he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and afterward he engaged in building, and has continued in the business for the past fifteen years, and has built up a good business; he has been connected with the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and Commandery, and all Masonic bodies. He was in the army; enlisted in the 44th I. V. I. He married Miss Julia Thurston, of Canada, in 1866.

D. W. TYLER, foreman of machine-shop of Novelty Iron Works, residence, 709 West Fifth street; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Worcester; he grew up and learned the trade of machinist; after reaching manhood, he went South and was engaged in putting up steam mills in Louisiana until the war broke out; he came North in 1861. Married Miss Harriett M. Freeman, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. During the war, he served in the Ordnance Department as Inspector of Arms; after the war, he came West to Minnesota; in 1871, he came to Dubuque, and since then for nine years has held the position of foreman of machine-shop of Novelty Iron Works; he is a member of the firm of Grow & Tyler, manufacturers of the turbine water-wheel, which is acknowledged to be the best water-wheel manufactured. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have four children—Herbert F., Fred W., Frank E. and Wilma Jessie May. Mr. Tyler belongs to the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor and the Independent Order of Foresters.

MRS. JACOBINA UFFEL, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Jackson and Nineteenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Germany; she came to America in 1850, and the same year came to Dubuque. Before leaving Germany, in 1849, she married Fred Von Uffel, a native of Germany; he died Aug. 7, 1856; they had two children, and all died within one year; Mrs. Uffel has carried on the business since his

death, a period of twenty-four years; she paid all the debts of the store and paid for her house; she does her own buying and selling and manages everything for herself; she has good credit and can buy all the goods she wants; there are very few men who conduct their business with more care and prudence.

SAMUEL UPTON, proprietor of the American Restaurant, No. 583 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born Feb. 15, 1832; came to America in 1850, and came to Dubuque in 1852; engaged in making brick and mining; he established his present business in 1862, corner Seventh and Main streets, and was burned out in 1874; since then has been in present location; the American Restaurant is the oldest in the city; has served two years as Deputy Marshal; belongs to I. O. O. Foresters. He married Miss Mary A. Nelson, from Galena, Nov. 11, 1856; they have six children—Wallace, William H., Kate, George, Charlie and Fannie.

CHRIS VATH, shaving and hair-cutting parlor, No. 861 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 14, 1832; he grew up and learned his trade there; he came to the United States in 1849, and came to Iowa in October, 1855, and located in Dubuque and engaged in his present business; he has carried on the business longer than any barber in Dubuque; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to the United Workmen and to the Turner Society. He married Miss Catharine Seilmann, a native of Germany, Aug. 30, 1856; they have six children—Gustave, Louise, William, Lena, John and Julia.

JOHN VOEGE, bakery and confectionery, No. 337, Thirteenth street, Dubuque; was born in Germany June 21, 1848; he came to the United States in 1864; he came to Iowa in 1869, and located in Jackson Co. and engaged in farming; continued farming ten years, then sold his farm and came to Dubuque and engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. In 1867, he married Miss Sophia Hagerhorst, from Ohio; they have four children—Tillie, Katie, Willie and Lulu.

ERNST W. VOGEL, of the firm of Vogel & Ferguson, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, and dealers in all kinds of plumbing material, iron pumps, bath tubs and chandeliers, No. 264 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and was born in the city of Dubuque Nov. 4, 1856; he grew up, attended school and learned his trade here; in 1879, he engaged in business with his present partner, and they are building up a good trade.

ANTON VOGLER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, No. 2190 Couler avenue, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland Oct. 23, 1845; his parents came to America in 1849; they came to Dubuque the same year; he grew up and learned his trade here; he engaged in his present business in 1873, and has continued it since then; he belongs to the Alphonsus Society and to the German Mutual Society. He married Miss Anna Spahn, from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 30, 1871; they have three sons—Leo, Alouis and Alfred.

A. WAGNER, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of furniture, Tremont House Block, Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born March 30, 1833; he emigrated to America in 1848; lived in New York ten years, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in July, 1857; he began working at his trade for awhile and then engaged in the furniture business for himself, and has built up a good trade; he manufactures and does upholstering; employs from five to ten men. Mr. Wagner was united in marriage to Miss Louise S. Stumpf, a native of Germany, Oct. 28, 1861; they have six children—Ferdinand, Amelia, Tina, Hugo, L. Hermann and Adolph. Mr. Wagner has one son, Charles, by a former wife. When Mr. Wagner began life he had nothing, and owes his success to his own efforts. His father, Henry Wagner, was born in 1801, and is still living in this city; his wife died one year ago, after they had lived together fifty-six years.

MARTIN WAGNER, of the firm of Schulte & Wagner, stonecutters and contractors, White street, corner Tenth, Dubuque; is a native of Germany, and was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1833; he grew up and learned his trade there, and came to the United States in 1854; he came to Dubuque in September of the same year, and began working at his trade; in 1867, he associated with Mr. Schulte, and since

then they have carried on the business and have built up a large trade. In 1860, he married Miss Margaret Burkhart, from Byrne, Germany; they have eight children—Mary, Margaret, Henry, Caddie, Lizzie, John, Mena and Christina. Mr. Wagner belongs to the German Benevolent Society.

RICHARD WALLER, capitalist, Bluff street, Dubuque; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Feb. 26, 1796; he grew up to manhood there and married Miss Mary Harker, from the same place, Dec. 1, 1818; she was born Jan. 4, 1800; they emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool May 4, 1834, and arrived here, in Dubuque, in August; during the same fall, he, with Mr. Bonson and others, built a blast furnace at Little Platte; it was the first blast furnace for smelting mineral erected in this country; the following year, they built three more, one at the mouth of Fever River, one at Rockdale and one at Mineral Point, and all are now standing, except one. Mr. Waller continued successfully in the smelting business for about thirty years; he was associated with Mr. J. P. Farley in the mercantile business, and also with Mr. Christman; he is one of the earliest settlers, and there are few now living that were here when he came; when Mr. Waller began life, he had nothing, but, by industry and good management, he has acquired a large property; he and his wife have been prominent members of the Methodist Church for a great many years; they have had eleven children, only three of whom survive—Robert, living at Rockdale; Mary Ann, now Mrs. A. W. Kemler, and Sidonia, now Mrs. A. W. Hosford, both of this city.

JOHN R. WALLER, of the firm of Duncan & Waller, loan brokers, real-estate, insurance and collecting agents, 151 Fifth street, Dubuque; is a native of Dubuque Co., and a son of Robert and Maria Waller, who were among the early settlers of Dubuque; he was born March 10, 1845; he grew up to manhood and received his education here; during the war, he enlisted in the 44th I. V. I., Co. A; after his return from the service, he engaged in smelting and continued for four years; in January, 1871, he associated with Mr. E. W. Duncan and engaged in his present business. Mr. Waller was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cooper, daughter of A. A. Cooper, Jan. 24, 1877; they have one daughter—Mary.

JAMES WALLIS, of the firm of John Bell & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, 445 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was born Sept. 25, 1813; he grew up to manhood there and came to America in 1842; he spent one year in Ohio, and, in May, 1843, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque; he engaged in mining for some years, then went to Mineral Point, Wis., where he had charge of a furnace, and sold exchange for James Carter & Co., bankers, of Galena; he returned here and took charge of a merchant flouring-mill at Rockdale for some years; in 1862, he engaged in mercantile business and became a member of the wholesale dry-goods house of John Bell & Co., and, since then, has been a member of the firm. In February, 1843, Mr. Wallis was united in marriage to Miss Ann Bell, a native of England; she came to this country in childhood; they have two children, one daughter—Sarah J., now Mrs. Winall, living in this city, and John W., connected with the wholesale dry-goods house of John Bell & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis have brought up two of their nephews and given them a home. When Mr. Wallis came to this country, he had nothing; he has been successfully engaged in business for one-third of a century, and enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing, and has one of the most pleasant and attractive homes in Dubuque.

C. H. WALKER, proprietor of Walker's dairy, also member of the firm of Atherton, Walker & Co., millers, Iowa street, between Second and Third, Dubuque; is a native of Windham Co., Vt., and was born Jan. 3, 1823; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa in the spring of 1856, settled in Dubuque County, and engaged in the wood business; in 1859, he engaged in the dairy business, and has carried on the business since then over twenty-one years; his dairy farm is located just outside of the city limits; he milks from fifty to one hundred cows, and has a large trade; Mr. Walker is also engaged in the milling business, being a member of the firm of Atherton Walker & Co. In December, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss

Sarah T. Martin, a native of Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vt.; they have four children—Cyrel M., Elizabeth T., James B. and Marshall L.

F. T. WALKER, attorney at law, of the firm of Walker & Rhomberg, law, loan, real estate and collecting, corner Fifth and Main streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born in the town of Lindsay Aug. 1, 1841; he grew up and received a thorough classical and collegiate education in Montreal and Quebec, remaining in college for nine years; he came to Iowa, and located in Dubuque April 15, 1864; he entered the law office of Griffith & Knight, and commenced reading law; he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has practiced his profession here; in August, 1875, he associated with Mr. Rhomberg, and engaged in the law, loan, real-estate and collecting business, operating mostly in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, and within the past five years they have loaned over $1,000,000—a fact which speaks very highly for their integrity and fair dealing; they own the only complete set of abstract books in Dubuque County. Mr. Walker was united in marriage July 1, 1867, to Miss Miss Nellie J. Leydon, of this city; they have four daughters.

M. M. WALKER, commission merchant, dealer in oils and fruits, 242 to 248 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt., and was born in 1836; when 18 years of age, he went to Boston, and remained there until 1856, when he came West to Iowa and located at Dubuque; he engaged in the grain trade on the river, and transportation business; in 1860, he established his present business, and has built up an extensive trade; he is a heavy dealer in oil, and gives special attention to this branch of the business, and deals largely in fruit during the season; he is also connected with the Key City Barrel Company; Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Fairbanks, of Worcester, Mass.

N. J. WALSH, State Manager of the American Sewing Machine, 69 Eighth street, Dubuque; is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Norristown May 14, 1857; his parents came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1860, and he grew up and attended school here; in 1877, he was appointed Manager for this State of the American Sewing Machine, and since then he has held that position; he has built up a good trade.

MARSHALL H. WAPLES, physician and surgeon, Main street, Dubuque; is a son of the late Peter Waples, M. D.; his parents were among the early settlers here; he was born in the city of Dubuque July 3, 1841; his early boyhood days were spent here until 12 years of age, when he went to Philadelphia and completed his education there; he afterward studied medicine and graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1865; after graduating, he was appointed one of the physicians in Blockley Hospital, and remained there over a year, and was appointed Contract Surgeon in one of the army hospitals; he returned to Dubuque in 1868, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and since then has practiced his profession here. He held the office of County Physician, and has served as a member of the Board of Health, and for ten years he has been Commissioner of Insanity for Dubuque Co.; he has held the office of President of the Dubuque County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society. He was united in marriage Dec. 10, 1875, to Miss Louise Stewart, daughter of W. G. Stewart, President of the Dubuque County Bank, and one of the oldest settlers of the county; they have two children—Laura and Marcia. Peter Waples, the father of Dr. Waples, was a native of the State of Delaware, and was born Aug. 18, 1814; when 14 years of age, he went to Philadelphia and entered a store as clerk, and afterward became a successful merchant there; in 1838, he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque; in 1839, he engaged in business on his own account on the corner where the Julien House now stands; he built the Julien House, which was then called the Waples House—at that time the boast of the city and the largest house in the Northwest; he continued in business here until 1851, when he returned to Philadelphia and opened an extensive clothing store, and continued for ten years, until the breaking-out of the war. Mr. Waples married Miss Elizabeth Burton, a native of Delaware, and his death occurred in November, 1870; his wife survived him only one

month ; her death occurred in December, 1870 ; they left three children—Mrs. R. A. Babbage, Mrs. C. J. Rogers and Dr. Marshall Waples.

NICHOLAS WEBER, dealer in wines and liquors, 351 Main street, Dubuque ; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, March 10, 1840 ; he came to America in 1855 ; came to Iowa the same year, and in 1861 came to Dubuque, and since then has been engaged in business here. In April, 1866, he married Miss Mary Henry, from Baden, Germany ; they have four children—Annie, Lena, Joseph, Martin ; they have lost one daughter—Mary H.

FRED WEIGEL, residence 1192 Locust street ; is a native of Germany, and was born Oct. 28, 1819 ; his parents emigrated to America and came to Dubuque in June, 1833, and were among the earliest settlers ; he grew up to manhood on a farm ; then engaged in business ; he carried on butchering and packing business successfully for many years. He had nothing when he began life, but by industry and good management became one of Dubuque's successful business men. He has held the office of City Alderman. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Hatton, from Indiana ; they have five children—Jessie, Ella, Anna, Lucy and Fred P.

CHRIS WEINZIERL, dealer in wines and liquors, No. 7 Levee, Dubuque ; was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 16, 1841 ; parents came to Dubuque in 1845, and he grew up and has lived here thirty-five years ; he was in the army ; enlisted in Co. G, 15th I. V. I., and was in the service over three years ; was in battles of Pea Ridge, Chickamauga, Stone River and Mission Ridge ; he has been engaged in business here since 1868. In 1868, he married Miss Kate Krapf, a native of Baltimore ; they have two children—Freddie and Flora.

W. E. WELLINGTON, capitalist ; residence corner Madison and Seminary streets ; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Arlington, now West Cambridge, Middlesex Co., July 8, 1834 ; after reaching manhood he came West to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque March 29, 1855, with only 15 cents in his pocket ; he began driving a dray ; in 1856, he began steamboating, ran a boat for Mr. West and was with him as agent until 1861, when he was appointed agent of the Northern Line and the Minnesota Packet Co. ; in the spring of 1863, he bought the steamer Pearl, and during the season he and four others became joint owners of the boat, he having the entire management ; in November, 1863, he, with three other persons, formed and organized the North-Western Packet Co. ; they bought the stock of the Minnesota Packet Co., and Mr. Wellington was appointed Superintendent and General Manager of the line, and ran it until 1866, when they consolidated with the La Crosse & Minnesota Packet Co., and he was appointed Superintendent of the line ; he had the management of it until 1872, when he resigned ; from 1863 until 1870 he acted as agent here for different lines, all the boats on the river, and during a portion of the time there was fierce opposition among the rival lines ; the difficult complications caused by this opposition and conflicting interests, he managed with consummate skill and ability to the entire satisfaction of each line ; during the war, the Government transportation under his charge amounted to nearly $2,000,000, and he never had but one voucher returned for correction ; the amount was for $4, and he had omitted his signature to the voucher ; Mr. Wellington built the first bulk barges for carrying grain on the river to New Orleans ; he signed the first through shipping bill of lading for cargo to Liverpool via New Orleans ; in 1873, he was appointed by the Board of Directors to settle the affairs of the Merchant's National Bank, and he afterward bought the assets ; Mr. Wellington has invested largely in land, and is now a full-fledged granger, and is carrying on seventeen farms in this State. Mr. Wellington was united in marriage to Miss Addie Jackson, a native of Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1866 ; they have one son—Harry S., born May 30, 1867.

JAMES E. WELSH, Principal of the First Ward School, Dubuque ; is a native of New York State, and was born in the city of Rochester ; when very young his parents came West to Iowa, and located at Dubuque ; he grew up and attended school and graduated at the high school ; he engaged in teaching, and was first assistant

at the high school; in 1878 he was elected Principal of the First Ward School, and since then has occupied that position.

S. S. WEMOTT, of the firm of Wemott, Howard & Co., importers and jobbers of crockery, glassware, china and cutlery, and wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, 656 to 664 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 5, 1830; he grew up and received his education in that State; in 1855, he came West to Iowa; remained in Davenport one year, and, in 1856, located in Dubuque, and engaged in business here; he established the present business in 1867, and has built up a large and extensive trade, extending through Iowa and into Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. They occupy nine floors, 22x114 feet; they carry the largest stock, and do the largest business in their line of any house in the State. Mr. Wemott is President of the Dubuque Library Association. He was united in marriage to Miss Elvira A. Woodworth, a daughter of W. W. Woodworth, Feb. 5, 1862; they have four children—three daughters and one son.

J. M. WERNER, Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Dubuque Co.; is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden Dec. 16, 1832; his parents came to the United States when he was very young; they came to Ohio, where he grew up and attended school; in 1847, he went to Wisconsin, and lived there until 1863, when he came to Dubuque, and engaged in teaching. In June, 1871, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and has held that office for the past ten years. He is a member of the Pius Benevolent Society, and Financial Secretary of the Church Building Association. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Schneider, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. Werner's parents are both living here with him; his mother is 77 years of age; his father is 87 years old. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and was at the burning of Moscow, and in the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo; he also served in the Mexican war, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Ohio V. I., during the rebellion. He was anxious to enlist and go in the service.

MRS. THERESA WERTIN, proprietor of the American House, corner of Clay and Fourth streets, Dubuque; is a native of France; her maiden name was Theresa Kormann; her parents came to America in 1852. In 1854, she married Christ Isaminn, a native of Germany; he died in 1859, leaving two daughters, Theresa and Katie; Mrs. Isaminn came to Dubuque in 1860, and the following year, 1861, she married Peter Wertin; he came to Dubuque in 1858, and engaged in the hotel business on the same corner now occupied by the American House; he was also engaged in the ice business for seven years; he died in 1878, leaving four children—Annie, Peter, Joseph and George.

WILLIAM WESTPHAL (deceased) was a native of the Kingdom of Westphalia; he came to Dubuque in 1855, and engaged in the hardware trade, and established the business of the present firm of Westphal, Hinds & Co.; in 1857, the firm became Westphal & Hinds; Mr. Westphal was successfully engaged in business until his death, which occurred March 23, 1869; he left four children. Mrs. Westphal is still interested in the firm of Westphal, Hinds & Co.

G. R. WEST, retired, Bluff street, West Hill, Dubuque; is a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was born April 21, 1809; he grew up to manhood there, and removed to Huron Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for some years; in September, 1844, he came to Galena and bought an interest in a mining claim with a Scotchman named Gilbert; Mr. West came over to Dubuque one Saturday, and during that night his partner was murdered in his cabin; upon the return of Mr. West on Monday, he was advised for his own safety to give up his claim and not return to it; he came over to Dubuque and bought an interest in diggings here, and engaged in mining, which business he has continued more or less ever since; he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, and built up a large trade, and was also steamboat agent. When the war broke out, Mr. West was actively engaged in securing recruits for the army, and was appointed recruiting agent; he afterward enlisted in the 37th I. V. I., and was elected and commissioned Captain, and was in the service about three years; after the war, he returned, but since then has not engaged in active business, except buying

grain at times when the market is favorable. Capt. West was united in marriage April 12, 1832, to Miss Phebe V. Mortimer, a native of Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; they have two sons—Orlando L. and Orville T.; they have lost one daughter—Lizzie W.

H. WHEELER, of the firm of Fischer, Wheeler & Co., dealers in pure lake ice, corner Third and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Fitchburg, Mass., and was born May 23, 1837; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque in 1865; engaged in the ice business, and has been connected with the present firm for the past fifteen years; the business was established in 1857; it is the oldest firm in the business, and they have always done the largest trade, Mr Wheeler having the management of the business; he is prominently connected with the Order of the Knights of Honor, and is now Grand Dictator of the Order for the State of Iowa; he is also a member of the Order of I. O. O. F., and the United Workmen; he was a member of the State Central Committee at the Presidential election in 1876, and was Chairman of the Dubuque County Central Committee. In 1859, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Orinda S. Slocumb, a native of Vermont; they have two children—Flora E. and Abbie S.

C. A. WILBER, architect, No. 240 Ninth street, Dubuque; is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y.; when 17 years of age, he went to West Stockbridge, Mass., where he learned his trade; he lived in Massachusetts and New York, and studied architecture; in 1854, he went to Canada and remained five years, and came to Dubuque in March, 1859, and engaged in his business here. During the war, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. G; he was in the severe battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war, he returned here, and since then has been engaged in contracting and building, and architectural work, and has carried on a large business. In November, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Armstrong, a native of Geneva, N. Y.; they have five children.

S. C. WILCOX, practical watchmaker and engraver, No. 622 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Kalamazoo Co., Mich.; he grew up to manhood in that State and Illinois; he began learning his business in Coldwater, Mich. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 1st Michigan Light Artillery; he was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Knoxville and Nashville, and many others; he was in the service four years, then returned to Michigan and was engaged in the jewelry business in Coldwater and Grand Rapids; he came to Chicago and was connected with the Elgin National Watch Company over four years; he came to Dubuque in 1878, and engaged in business for himself in January, 1880. Mr. Wilcox gives special attention to repairing fine watches, and has had a large experience in that class of work; he gives special attention to fine engraving, and has few equals in this branch of the business.

GEORGE WILDE (deceased) was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born May 14, 1821; he came to the United States in 1829, and settled in Pottsville, Penn.; in the spring of 1834, he came West to Galena; in 1835, he went to Mineral Point, Wis., and, in March, 1836, he came to Dubuque; in 1847, he engaged in smelting, and continued until 1864. He was united in marriage, Dec. 6, 1854, to Miss Mary Warmouth, a native of England; she has lived in Dubuque since she was 10 years of age. In 1850, Mr. Wilde went to California, still retaining his interest in the smelting business; after his return, he built the store on the corner of Main and Second streets, and was engaged in the mercantile business, the firm being Coates & Wilde; he afterward was engaged in the livery business; he was the first Alderman elected in the Third Ward of the city. Mr. Wilde was actively identified with the interests of the city; a man of strict integrity and great kindness of heart, and beloved by all who knew him; he died Aug. 20, 1876, leaving a nice property; they had ten children; only six survive—John T., Fred M., George, Sarah W., Albert and Mary E. Mrs. Wilde resides with her family in her pleasant home, corner Dodge and Wilde streets, Dubuque.

JAMES WILKINSON, of the firm of Rawson & Wilkinson, dealers in fresh and salt meats, No. 156 Fifth street, Dubuque; is a native of England, and was

J. H. Floyd

CONCORD.

born Aug. 7, 1843; he came to the United States in infancy, and grew up to manhood in Grant Co., Wis.; he came to Dubuque in 1874, and associated with Mr. Rawson and engaged in his present business; they have built up a good trade. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rawson, a native of England; she died July 5, 1874, leaving two children, one of whom survives—William.

V. J. WILLIAMS, of the firm of V. J. Williams & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, 136 to 146 Main street; is a native of Meigs Co., Ohio, and was born Feb. 13, 1832; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came West to Iowa and arrived in Dubuque June 18, 1852; entered the employ of Rouse & Treadway as pattern-maker in their foundry; in 1858, he was admitted as a partner in the business; in 1860, he established the business of the present firm V. J. Williams & Co. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he re-enlisted in the 1st I. V. I., Co. I; he participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek and was slightly wounded; Capt. F. J. Herron, who was in command of Co. I, in his official report of the battle, says, "The men behaved with great courage, and advanced on the enemy under a heavy fire like veteran soldiers. I am glad to mention the name of Corp. V. J. Williams, who behaved throughout the entire engagement with such coolness and bravery as to deserve special mention." Mr. Williams afterward re-enlisted in the 6th I. V. C., and was commissioned Captain of Co. M; he remained in the service until 1865. Mr. Williams held the office of Postmaster four years; he was elected County Treasurer in 1873, and was re-elected in 1875; he is a Director in the Dubuque County Bank; is Director and Treasurer of the Fire Association, and also Director of the Building and Loan Association, and is actively identified with all the public interests of the city. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, Jan. 12, 1864, to Miss Mattie Dean, from Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.; she died Dec. 11, 1877, leaving five children, four of whom are living—Alice D., Helen E., Mary L. and Arthur R.; lost one son—Freddie J.

DAVID S. WILSON, attorney at law, corner Main and Fifth streets; is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and was born March 18, 1825; at the age of 14, he graduated from the high school of his native town, and immediately came to Dubuque, Iowa, for the purpose of studying law with his brother, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, at that time Judge of the District Court; after reading law a short time, he was invited to enter the field of journalism; in 1841, he bought an interest in the *Miners' Express* and became its editor, and conducted it with ability and success for several years; in 1845, having sold his interest in the paper, he returned to the study of law with his brother; in April, 1846, when he had arrived to the age of 21, he was elected to the Legislature of Iowa as a member of the House from Dubuque County; this was during the Mexican war; Gov. Clark, of Iowa, desired to raise a company of volunteers, and commissioned Mr. Wilson Lieutenant, with authority in conjunction with Capt. Morgan, to raise the required company; the company was raised, one-half by Capt. Morgan and the balance by Lieut. Wilson, and they proceeded to Fort Atkinson, where they remained in the service two years; during this time, they removed the whole tribe of Winnebago Indians from the reservation at Fort Atkinson to Long Prairie, above the Falls of St. Anthony; returning to Dubuque, Mr. Wilson was shortly admitted to the bar, and was immediately elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney and held that office two terms; in 1857, he was elected to the State Senate for four years; after the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War in 1862, without the solicitation of Mr. Wilson, commissioned him Colonel, with authority to raise the 6th Iowa Cavalry, and he raised the regiment by his own personal exertion, and just prior to being mustered into the service, the Sioux outbreak occurred in Minnesota, and Col. Wilson with his regiment was ordered to Sioux City, and there joined by another regiment, both being under the command of Gen. Alfred Sully; in the battle of White Stone Hill, which occurred Aug. 3, 1863, Col. Wilson had his horse shot under him; he instantly mounted another and kept up with the charge on the enemy; in the fall of 1863, Col. Wilson built Fort Sully on the Upper Missouri; he resigned his commission and returned home in June, 1864; on the 1st of August he went to California and practiced law with his brother, Hon. S. M. Wilson; remained there two years and then

returned to practice in Dubuque and Washington City; after returning to Iowa, in 1872, he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Ninth Judicial District to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barker, which office he held until the following August, when he was appointed District Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Brayton; in the fall of 1874, he was elected by a large majority, irrespective of party distinctions, to the same office for four years. In 1850, Judge Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta E. Sanford, of Erie, Penn., and by this marriage has four children—three sons and one daughter, the latter, Mrs. Henry W. Brock, resides in Chicago; the Judge's oldest son, Henry, is engaged in the practice of law.

HON. THOMAS S. WILSON, attorney at law, one of the original Judges of the Territory of Iowa, and of the District Court for many years, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1813; he graduated at Jefferson College, Penn., in 1832, and, after studying law two years, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1834; after being admitted, he began practice with Gen. Stokely, at Steubenville; soon after, contrary to the advice and wishes of his friends, he determined to come West; having a brother—Capt. George Wilson, of the 1st U. S. I., under command of Col. Zachary Taylor—at Prairie du Chien, he went there with his wife, and remained there until he could select a place of settlement; deciding to locate at Dubuque, he removed there in October, 1836; in the spring of 1837, he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the town of Dubuque; Iowa was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, and contained two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines; he practiced law in Dubuque, Mineral Point, Lancaster and Prairie du Chien, until July 4, 1838, and was engaged in almost every suit up to that time; in June, 1838, he was nominated a delegate to Congress by the northern counties of Iowa; at the same time he was appointed, by President Van Buren, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa; he had made no application for the appointment, and it was made without his knowledge; his appointment was renewed by Presidents Tyler and Polk, and he continued Judge of the Supreme Court until a year after the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State in 1846; when the first Legislature met and went into joint ballot, he came within one vote of being elected United States Senator; the first court ever held in Iowa Territory was held by Judge Wilson at Prairie la Porte, now Guttenburg, on the second Monday in November, 1838; he resigned his office as Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, and practiced law in partnership with Platt Smith, Esq., and his brother, Hon. D. S. Wilson; in April, 1852, he was elected, without opposition, Judge of the District Court, and, by successive elections, held the office until Jan. 1, 1863, serving over twenty years as Judge; he held the first courts in the counties of Clayton, Delaware, Allamakee, Jones, Winneshiek, Black Hawk, Chickasaw, Bremer, Fayette and Clinton; it is stated, on good authority, that Judge Wilson never had ten cases reversed during all the time he was on the bench. Judge Wilson was elected two consecutive terms to the Legislature, in 1866 and 1868; at the session in 1866, he was tendered by the Democratic members the nomination of United States Senator, which he declined. Judge Wilson has been twice married; his first wife, whom he married in Ohio before he came West, was Miss Anna Hoge, daughter of David Hoge, Esq., of Steubenville; he married Miss Mary Stokely, his present wife, in 1864, and has had five children.

S. S. WINALL, of the firm of Palmer, Winall & Co., blank-book manufacturers, printers and book-binders, corner of Sixth and Iowa streets, Dubuque; is a native of Ohio, and was born in the city of Cincinnati March 29, 1834; in 1843, his parents came to Galena, and he grew up to manhood there, except one year spent in Dubuque; he came to Dubuque and located permanently in 1864, and associated with his present partners, and since then they have carried on their present business, doing the largest business in their line in Dubuque; they built the large and commodious building which they now occupy, in 1879. Mr. Winall has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years, and has been prominently connected with the Order, having filled all the offices, and has been Grand Master of the State and Grand Patriarch; he is a charter member of the Order of Workmen, and also of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Winall married Sarah J. Wallis, of this city, in 1875; he has two children by a former wife.

JOSEPH WITTMER, dealer in wines and liquors and selling lime, No. 264 Eighth street, Dubuque; was born in Switzerland Nov. 10, 1826; he came to America in 1849, and came to Dubuque in April, 1855; he worked at the furniture business and kept boarding-house and hotel, and was also engaged in the grocery business. He belongs to Dubuque Lodge I. O. O. F., and to Humboldt Encampment, the United Workmen and to the Dubuque Sharpshooters. He married Miss Johanna Shoemaker, a native of Switzerland, Jan. 13, 1855; they have five children—Joseph W. (attending College of Pharmacy, St. Louis), Leo (clerk in store, and attending commercial college), Bertha, Hortensia, Hilda.

A. WOLCOTT, of the firm of Farley & Wolcott, proprietors of the Key City Bakery, corner White and Sixth streets; is a native of the State of Vermont, and was born Feb. 9, 1835; he grew up to manhood in that State and in New Hampshire; he came to Iowa in 1869, and located in Dubuque; he was engaged in railroading for seventeen years; in 1878, he associated with Mr. J. P. Farley, one of Dubuque's oldest and most substantial business men, and established their present business; the Key City Bakery is one of the best arranged and complete establishments of the kind in the West; Mr. Wolcott has the management of the business, and they are building up a large trade. In 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Woodruff, from Chelsea, Vt.; her parents came here in 1869; they had been married and lived together over fifty-eight years at the time of her mother's death, which occurred recently. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have two children—Edwin H. and Carrie Louise.

S. A. WOLCOTT, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of Orange Co., Vt., and was born Sept. 8, 1824; he grew up to manhood in that State, and went to Boston and engaged in railroading for fifteen years; in 1857, he came West to Iowa and engaged in farming for a short time, then returned East and engaged in railroading; in 1863, he came to Dubuque, and the following year was appointed trainmaster on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and remained with that road and the Illinois Central until the spring of 1871, and since then has been connected with the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad as Assistant Superintendent. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Morey, a native of Chelsea, Vt.; they have five children—three sons and two daughters.

A. P. WOOD, retired, Dubuque; is a native of Little Compton, R. I., and was born in 1817; at the age of 12, he began working in a newspaper office in Fall River, Mass., and, with the exception of some time afterward spent in school, he continued to be so employed until he reached his majority; subsequent to this he worked at printing, and during most of one year read law, with a view to entering the legal profession; early in 1841, he was invited to become the editor of the *Iowa Standard*, a Whig paper established at Iowa City, then the seat of government for the Territory of Iowa; he accepted the invitation, and continued in that position about four years. The Whig party being steadily in a minority, the *Standard* failed to receive sufficient support; Mr. Wood determined to remove to Dubuque; this purpose was carried into effect in the fall of 1846, and he established the Dubuque *Tribune;* in 1848, a rival journal was established, and the rivalry continued about two years, when the opposition paper became absorbed in the *Tribune*, which from that time held the position of the leading Whig paper of Northern Iowa; in 1854, on account of impaired health, brought about by excessive application to business, he relinquished the management of the *Tribune* to other hands; after retiring from newspaper business, he became somewhat largely engaged in real estate operations, which were brought to a sudden and disastrous close in 1857; during several months of 1857, he became editor and publisher of the Dubuque *Republican*, a daily and weekly paper, devoted especially to the advocacy of the present Constitution of the State of Iowa, which was adopted in the fall of that year; soon after that, the *Republican* was discontinued; soon after this, Mr. Wood entertained the purpose of writing a history of Iowa as a Territory and State, but gave it up in favor of a history of the part taken by the State in the war of the rebellion, and to the preparation of this work, which is now completed, he has given years of time and valuable research.

In the spring of 1844, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Murdey, from Ohio; they have had six children—four survive.

GEORGE D. WOOD, senior member of the firm of Wood, Crocker & Co., dealers in dry goods and notions, No. 831 to 835 Main street; is a native of Franklin Co., Mass., and was born Jan. 7, 1829; when 17 years of age, he removed to Little Falls, N. Y.; in 1849, he came West to Chicago; the following year, he went overland to California; remained there three years, and returned in 1853; in the fall of the same year, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque; engaged in the dry-goods trade, the firm being Wood & Luke, which was succeeded by the firm of Wood, Luke & Co.; they had two stores, one wholesale and the other retail; they continued till 1864; the following year, the firm became Sheffield, Wood & Co., and continued until 1869, when it was changed to Wood, Crocker & Co., and afterward to George D. Wood & Co., and Wood, Coates & Co., which was succeeded by the present firm. Mr. Wood has been engaged in the business longer than any one here except John Bell; in 1872, he built the "town-clock building," which they now occupy. In 1856, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Baker, a native of Conway, Franklin Co., Mass.; they have three children—Nathan, George and Winnifred.

JAMES WOOD, engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, residence 372 Bluff street; is a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 7, 1834; he grew up to manhood in that State, and began railroading on the Eastern Division of the New York & Erie Railroad in 1852; he came West to Dubuque in 1855, and was civil engineer under B. B. Provoost on the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, and remained with that company until 1864; then went South, and ran a train for the Government from April until July; then came North again, and was engineer on the Chicago & North-Western eighteen months; then entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and since then, for the past thirteen years, has run a passenger engine on the Iowa Division of this road. In 1855, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Ann Smith; she was born in County Cavan, Ireland, April 4, 1836; she came to New York in March, 1851; Mr. and Mrs. Wood have six children—Francis J., Maggie J., Marion L., Harriet E., Charles A. and William T.

W. J. WOODS, brickmason and contractor, Bluff street extension, Dubuque; is a native of Steubenville, Ohio; he grew up to manhood and learned his business there; he came West and located in Dubuque in April, 1856, and engaged in building, and since then has carried on his business here; he is one of the oldest builders and contractors in Dubuque. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Stapleton, from Ohio; they have three children—John J., Elzda V. (now Mrs F. W. Brown, of this city) and George F., at Menominee, Wis.

M. C. WOODRUFF, editor of the Dubuque *Times*, Dubuque; is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Aurora, Erie Co., March 21, 1831; he grew up and attended the common schools there, and also attended Aurora Academy; when 19 years of age, he went to Buffalo, and was connected with a wholesale house in that city for several years; he came West to Illinois, and taught school in Boone Co. for three years; he came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Hardin Co., at Iowa Falls; in 1863, he purchased the *Sentinel* newspaper at Eldora and managed it there for two years, then removed it to Iowa Falls; in May, 1870, he disposed of the *Sentinel*, and, with Charles Aldrich, purchased the Waterloo *Courier*, of which he was editor four years; in February, 1874, he disposed of his interest in that paper and purchased one-half interest in the Dubuque *Times*, and since then has been editor-in-chief of that paper. Mr. Woodruff was Chief Clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Twelfth General Assembly, and held the office of Postmaster of Iowa Falls; in 1878, he was appointed Railroad Commissioner for the State by Gov. Gear, and still holds that office. Mr. Woodruff was united in marriage, April 7, 1861, to Miss Eliza E. Weller, of Norwich, N. Y.

W. B. WOODWARD, foreman machinist for Rouse, Dean & Co., Iowa Iron Works, residence 1767 Jackson street; is a native of England, and was born April 5, 1846; he came to Canada in 1851, and came to Dubuque the same year and

CHRISTIAN G. WULLWEBER (deceased), was born at Hagenow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany in the year 1806, on the 15th day of October. Loosing his father when a boy of ten years, it made such an impression on him that he ripened into earnest manhood at a very early age and took charge of the large estate left by his father before he was twenty-one years old. With indomitable energy he went to work and surmounting all obstacles with his iron will, brought the estate consisting of a bakery, distillery and broad farming lands to the highest state of perfection. Although loaded down with work and care of his own he always found time to give a helping hand to the poor and friends in need, and many are living to-day, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have loved him dearly and cherish his memory. In 1828, he married the friend of his early childhood, Miss Doris Brandt; they had eight children, of whom six: Hon. Christian Wullweber, Mrs. W. Klingenberg, Otto L. Wullweber, Mrs. Frida Sauer, Chas. W. Wullweber and H. G. Wullweber are well known in the City of Dubuque and highly honored members of society. Being a warm hearted man, Christian G. Wullweber loved the people and seeing the suppression under which they were suffering, through the despotic form of government, he exerted all his influence by pen and speech to wrench from said government such concessions which were demanded by justice and necessary to ameliorate the condition of the people; he succeeded step by step, when the reaction of 1850 tumbled his fond hopes of making his fatherland a pleasant home for its children into the grave. Nothing daunted however, he resolved to carry out his ideas in another land and with a number of his friends he agreed, that they would emigrate to the "Land of the free and the home of the brave," and start a colony, in which each should be educated for what he was best adapted, but give the product of his labor or education to the colony, which in turn should give him a pleasant home, garden and all the pleasantries of life! In September of 1850, he landed in New York, with his family, and after a short stay in St. Louis, proceeded up the Mississippi river and landed at Dubuque, Iowa. Struck with the beauty of the country, he proceeded inland and found in Clayton county, just where the Volga empties into the Turkey river, a beautiful location, where he determined to found his colony, "Liberty!" He at once proceeded and bought one thousand acres of those rich and fertile lands from the Government. Leaving his family in Dubuque, the noble man, not wishing that his work be delayed any longer, than he could help, at once proceeded to brave the severest storms of winter and with ten other colonists, commenced to build two large log houses, barns, etc. In the mean time, two other colonists, Dr. Carl Brockman, once his dearest friend, and one Behnke, had gone back to Germany with instructions to induce more to join the colony, but with the special understanding, that none should be asked to come, who were not wealthy enough to support themselves at least for one year, after arriving at the colony, as the careful man well knew, that it would be impossible to provide for all, until after a harvest, and that the success of the colony depended on this. Notwithstanding these instructions and entreaties, which were repeated by letter, and responded to rather sarcastically by the learned, but impractical Dr. Brockman, who thought if he only brought plenty of people, matters would come out all right, the latter

brought about eighty colonists to the city of Dubuque. Here the learned Doctor began to think, that if he put his funds into the colony, the seventy poor colonists might eat them up, and that his friend C. G. Wullweber might be right after all. But instead of coming manly to the front, he bought a farm not a thousand miles away from Dubuque, and several other families, who possessed several thousand dollars, about followed his example, and remained in Dubuque, although they had agreed to join the colony. The remaining seventy people however, being nearly penniless, (they had $300 all together,) appeared one day at the colony and demanded to be admitted, as they had been requested by the Doctor. Although foreseeing endless troubles, if not the downfall of the new colony, the pity for the poor unfortunates prevailed, and contrary to better judgment, they were admitted. This however, was the commencement of its decay, and unable to bear the sight of it, discontent having arisen, C. G. Wullweber removed with his family to Dubuque in the fall of 1851. This noble man had tried his best to animate the colonists to create, what he believed would prove, a Paradise on earth, and many a time has the writer of this, seen him shoulder the heavy yoke at five o'clock in the morning and carry it long distances, to yoke the oxen in order to set a good example, although in Germany he had only been accustomed to oversee a large force of men. But the fatal mistake had been made—the 70 did eat up during the following winter nearly everything that was walking on four legs in the colony, and when, in the spring of 1852, C. G. Wullweber returned to the colony and found nearly all the good stock gone and things generally in a bad shape, he returned to wind the matter up. Having been the moving spirit in starting the colony, he was not a moment undecided what course to purse, but instructed Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, to sell all the land, goods and chattels and pay back to every man belonging to the colony every dollar he had paid in and to surrender the balance to him, less his charge! This the Judge promptly attended to and from the sum of $4,000.00, which Mr. Wullweber had invested in the colony, there remained a balance of $325. It was a hard blow for him, but nothing compared to that, which destroyed his pet idea to create, together with like minded men, a paradise on earth. Luckily he had not disposed of all his lands in Germany and from the proceeds of the latter, and with the help of his children, he soon rose again from this financial stroke. In 1854 he lost his wife, and in 1856 went, with all his children, to Europe in order to complete their education. It was there that he made the acquaintance of his second wife, the amiable Baroness von Buelow. They were married in 1857, and of their four children only one, Miss Dora, is now alive. The crisis of 1857 also nearly prostrated him financialy, and in 1858 he hastened back to Dubuque with his whole family. The balance of his life was devoted to free his estate from encumbrance, and to the education of his younger children. He succeeded in this, and had the satisfaction to see his eldest son a United States Minister and his other children comfortably placed in life. Once more he visited the land of his birth to see the dear friends and relations (he had eleven married sisters and one brother) when, after a useful and noble life, he surrendered his spirit to the power that gave it on the 13th day of January, 1876, surrounded by his wife and three remaining sons.

grew up and learned the machinist's trade in this city; he entered the employ of Rouse & Dean in 1864, and held the position of foreman since 1877; he is a member of Dubuque Lodge, No. 3, A., F. & A. M., and of Harmony Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., also of Dubuque Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W. Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Amelia S. Trith, of Dubuque, May 8, 1871; they have three children—William, Robert and Thomas E.

W. W. WOODWORTH, proprietor of Julien House, corner Main and Second streets, Dubuque; is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 1, 1817; when 18 years of age, he entered his father's store; he remained there until 21 years of age, then with his brother engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until 1857, when he came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque, and engaged in mercantile business here with his brother; they continued in business until 1870, and since then he has owned and had the management of the Julien House. Mr. Woodworth has been married three times; he married his present wife, Mrs. Thorn, from Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1876. Mr. Woodworth has four children—two sons and two daughters, by former marriages.

IGNATUS E. WOOTTON, retired, 47 Burch street; is a native of Kentucky, and was born April 22, 1810; in 1817, he went to Missouri and grew up to manhood there; he helped survey the half-breed tract, which was the first surveying done in this State, he was mustered in the service during the Black Hawk war; he came to Dubuque and arrived here Oct. 10, 1832, and was one of the earliest settlers in this county; soon after he came, during the fall, he built a cabin on the same lot he now occupies, and the foundation of the old cabin still remains; he engaged in mining, and continued it until 1842, and has been engaged in mining more or less since until within the past ten years; he has held the offices of Constable, Deputy Sheriff, and was elected the second County Treasurer of Dubuque County. In 1844, he married Miss Sarah Evans, from Ohio; they have three children—two sons, William M. and Joseph, both farmers in this county; one daughter, Tabitha, at home; they have lost two children.

HON. CHRISTIAN WULLWEBER (deceased), was born in Hagenow, Germany, July 1, 1833. He grew up and attended school there, and in 1847, entered college at Guerin; he came with his father's family to America, and arrived in Dubuque in 1850; he gave lessons in German and the classics, and, in 1853, was appointed a Professor in Alexander College, and occupied that position until 1856, when his parents returned to Germany; he went with them, and again entered college and completed his course and graduated at Hamburg; he subsequently entered the University at Berlin and studied civil law and the higher branches of learning; he continued his law studies at the famous Heidelberg University; in 1858, when the family returned to the United States, Mr. Wullweber entered the Dane Law School at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1859, and received his diploma; he returned to Dubuque and engaged in the practice of law. In 1864, he was elected Vice President of the Board of Education, in 1870, he was again elected a member of the Board, and, in 1874, was elected President of the Board. On Nov. 10, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Joarns, a native of Holstein, Germany. Mr. Wullweber continued the practice of law until July, 1875, when he was appointed United States Minister to Ecuador. His death occurred Sept. 22, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Wullweber had five children, four of whom survive—Anna, Hannah, Olga and Martha; they lost one daughter, Mary.

CHARLES W. WULLWEBER, of the firm of Wullweber Bros., wholesale dealers in furniture; is a son of the late Christian Wullweber, and was born in Germany March 29, 1846; he came with his parents to Dubuque in early childhood; when 10 years of age, he went with his parents to Europe, and attended schools in Germany for two years and returned with them to Dubuque; after reaching manhood he engaged in business in 1871, and, in 1877, he became a member of the firm of Wullweber Bros. In 1868, Mr. Wullweber was married to Mrs. Frances Smith, nee Brino, from Washington, D. C.; they have six children.

OTTO L. WULLWEBER, of the firm of Wullweber Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, 835 Main street, Dubuque; is a son of the late Christian Wullweber; was born in Germany May 27, 1840; he came with his parents to Dubuque, attended school here and afterward spent two years in Germany in the best schools in Hamburg, studied civil engineering, bridge building and architecture; after his return to Dubuque, during the war, he enlisted in Battery L, 2d Missouri Artillery, and remained in the service two years; after his return he engaged in the furniture business; he was Manager of the Dubuque Cabinet Makers' Association eight years; in 1877, the firm of Wullweber Bros. was established, and they have built up a large trade, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Wullweber was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Klentz, from St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5, 1863; they have six children.

HENRY WUNDERLICH, manager of the Dubuque Cabinet Makers' Association, 429 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born Aug. 31, 1836; he grew up to manhood there, and studied music; he emigrated to America in 1855, and came to Dubuque the same year and learned the cabinet-making business, and since then has been connected with the business; he has occupied his present position, as manager of the Association, since 1876, and has built up a large business. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ernst, a native of Pennsylvania, Nov. 29, 1858; they have five children—George W. (druggist in St. Louis and studying pharmacy), Henry J., Martha, Norma and Harry. Mr. Wunderlich has given much attention to the study of music, and his family have great taste for music and are natural musicians.

F. O. WYATT, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, Dubuque; is a native of Windsor Co., Vt.; he came West to Ohio in 1849; he has been engaged in railroading since 1852; was connected with the Cincinnati & Chicago Short Line road, and was also connected with several roads in the South; he came West and was connected with several roads in Kansas and Nebraska; in 1869, he came to Wisconsin and built the Wisconsin Valley Railroad; in March, 1877, he was appointed to his present position, as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; the Wisconsin Valley Railroad is also under his supervision. Mr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Miss Marion Purdy, from Wayne Co., Penn.; they have three children—Edith, Stacy and Faith.

ROBERT YATES (deceased) was a native of Ireland; he came to this country when 8 years of age; he grew up to manhood in Pennsylvania, and engaged in mercantile business in Chambersburg. In 1818, he married Miss Mary M. Britt, a native of Bedford, Penn., and was born in 1800, and daughter of John Britt; he was in the Revolutionary war, and served as aid de camp to Gen. Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Yates came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in 1846; in 1852, he went to California and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1854, leaving ten children, six of whom now survive. Mrs. Yates is still living near her son in this city; she has prepared, without aid from any one, a history of their family, which in the future will be of great interest and value.

ROBERT G. YATES, manufacturer and dealer in stoves in tinware, 132 Main street, Dubuque; is a native of Chambersburg, Penn., and was born Feb. 10, 1836; his parents moved to Ohio in 1838; they came to Iowa in 1846, and located in Dubuque when he was only 10 years of age; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade here; he has lived in the city thirty-four years, except about three years in Waterloo; he owns the store where he is engaged in business on Main street. In 1870, he married Miss Josephine Simplot; she is a native of this city; her parents were among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have three daughters—Alice, Edith and Mary.

THOMAS YATES, retired, Bluff street, Dubuque; is a native of Franklin Co., Penn., and was born March 13, 1820; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of tinner and copper-smith; in 1839, he went to Wayne Co., Ohio, and in July, 1846, he came to Iowa and located in Dubuque; he engaged in manufacturing tinware and continued until 1855; since then, he has not been engaged in active

business, but has given his attention to the care of his property. Mr. Yates has lived here thirty-four years; when he came here he only had $75 and a horse and buggy, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts. In 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Beckkie J. La France, a native of Dubuque; they have two sons—Thomas and an infant son.

CAPT. W. B. YATES, captain of the ferry-boat Key City, Dubuque; is a native of Chamberstown, Penn., and was born Sept. 9, 1825; when quite a lad, he came to Ohio, and lived there until 1848, when he came to Dubuque. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Keziah Cox, a native of England. Went back to Ohio, and in May, 1856, returned to Dubuque; on the 7th of June, he commenced running on the ferry-boat as collector; the following year, he had charge of the boat, and since then, for a period of twenty-three years, he has had charge of the ferry-boat, and, with the exception of two weeks when he was called away, he has run on the boat every day during the season. Capt. Yates and his wife have six children—Walter G.; Mary E., Anna Belle, William Herbert, May, Eve. The parents of Capt. Yates are both living in Ohio; his father is 82 years and his mother 76 years of age.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, capitalist, residence corner Main and Fifteenth streets, Dubuque; is a native of the city of New York, and was born Feb. 24, 1814; he is of Scotch descent. His father was in the war of 1812; he was a merchant in New York City, but failed in 1826. Alexander grew up to manhood in New York City, and left there April 8, 1833, with his father's family, and came to Quincy, Ill.; his mother died a month later, and his father died May 16, 1841; Mr. Young was the oldest living of seven children, six of whom grew up to maturity, and upon him devolved the care of the family; in March, 1834, he came to Galena in company with Capt. Nathaniel Pease, on the steamer O'Connell; he came to Dubuque March 22, 1834, and got employment at $20 a month; Feb. 20, 1835, he went to Galena, and remained about twenty-five years. He was elected Sheriff of Jo Daviess Co. in 1840, and was re-elected in 1842, and was again re-elected in 1844; in April, 1845, he resigned the office and engaged in steamboating for a short time in company with Smith & Carter, bankers of Galena, taking charge of the steamer Monona; Nov. 19, 1859, he returned to Dubuque, and since then has resided here; he was largely interested in lumbering until 1868, and since then has not been engaged in active business. When he first came here, he only had $7.30, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts. Mr. Young was united in marriage, Aug. 8, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Bates, second daughter of Nehemiah Bates, one of the earliest settlers in Galena; they have two children—one son, William A., and one daughter, Mary E., wife of Dr. Albert H. Hoy, of Racine, Wis.

JACOB ZANGMEISTER, dealer in groceries and provisions, 504 Julien avenue, Dubuque; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 7, 1838; grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1858, and came to Dubuque; soon after coming here, he engaged in the grocery trade, and has carried on that business for twenty years, and is one of the oldest grocery merchants in the city. He belongs to Dubuque Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Knights of Honor and also of the Legion of Honor. In September, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea Hargesheimer, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have six children—Laura, George, Oscar P. and Edward C. (twins), William B., Clara May.

H. ZIEPPRECHT, druggist and apothecary, Clay street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born July 27, 1826; he grew up to manhood there, and began learning his business in 1840; he emigrated to America in 1854, and came to Iowa and located in Dubuque in the spring of 1856 and established his present business, which he has carried on over twenty-four years, and is one of the oldest druggists in the city. In 1857, he married Caroline Kompe, a native of Germany; she died in 1864, leaving two children—Mary and Conrad; he married Emma Heinlein, a native of Germany, June 8, 1870; they have two sons—Leo and an infant not named.

GEORGE ZUMHOF, of the firm of George Zumhof & Son, packers, corner Clay and Fourth streets, Dubuque; is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born

Jan. 9, 1821; he grew up to manhood there and learned the bakery trade; in 1845, he emigrated to America, and lived in Philadelphia two years, and came to Dubuque, April 24, 1847; the second day after he came, he began work for Lucius Langworthy; in 1849, he began the bakery business, and continued in that business for twelve years; he also carried on the ice business for eleven years; in 1851, he built the old Mississippi House; he engaged in his present business in 1870. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1849, and a member of the Masonic Order since 1853. When Mr. Zumhof came to this country he only had $50, and he has carried on business successfully over thirty years. In 1852, he married Miss Mary Wilhelm, a native of Switzerland; they have had fourteen children—only seven living—Wilhelmina, Georgie, Emma, Clara, Tillie, William and Bertha.

CASCADE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cascade; born in Scotland April 5, 1837; emigrated to America in 1855; for two years and six months in New York City, and eight years thereafter in Chicago, was engaged in merchandising, when ill health caused a change of occupation and residence to his present farm, in 1865; has a farm of 137 acres, and has not striven to increase his landed possessions; from philanthropic views, he has been a life-long worker for the benefit of others rather than for himself; he penned the first call for a meeting of those favorable to the organization of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago, and was one of the three men who made the first organization of the Association there in 1856; was the first Secretary of Y. M. C. A. in that city; was also an earnest worker there in Sunday-school mission work; he supplied the pulpit of the Cascade Baptist Church for a year, when ill health compelled him to resign. On his 23d birthday, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Babcock, of Chicago; they have five children, all of whom yet live to bless their household—William C., Albert W., Lydia Grace, John Y., and Harriet Ruth. Mr. A's father—William—was born in Scotland Sept. 6, 1796, and his mother—Agnes—was born in Scotland Feb. 4, 1799; they were married in 1824, and came to America in 1855; they, with their six children—Rev. Dr. Aitchison, of Eau Claire, Wis.; James Aitchison, Mrs. A. Fairburn, Mrs. Anson, Mrs. D. A. McKinla, of St. Paul, Minn.; and the subject of this sketch—are all pioneers in this county, and have ever been abundant in good works wherever they have lived.

JAMES F. ANSON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cascade; born in the city of Dubuque Feb. 24, 1843; is a thorough farmer, and quite an extensive one, as is proven by the able management of the 248-acre farm on which he resides. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Republican party; three years of his life were given to the service of the Union in the civil war, as a soldier in Co. H, 16th I. V. I.; his regiment was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the numerous battles in which that gallant command was engaged—siege of Vicksburg, Shiloh, Iuka, etc., and with Sherman in the grand march from Chattanooga to the sea, and at the final review at Washington. He was married, in 1873, to Mrs. Isabella Y. Hamilton, daughter of William Aitchison, Sr.; he has one daughter—Isabella H. Anson, and two step-sons—William W. Hamilton and Charles E. Hamilton.

ISAAC W. BALDWIN, editor and proprietor of the Cascade *Pioneer*; is a son of William Baldwin and Mary Slichter, and was born Jan. 31, 1835, at Blair, Waterloo Co., Canada West; he removed, with his parents, in 1846, to Saginaw, Mich., and, in 1853, came with them to Cascade, Iowa. His father was a tanner and currier, therefore young Isaac was trained to the same trade until coming to Iowa, when his father went to farming, and the subject of this sketch went to Galena and served as Assistant Postmaster from 1854 to 1866; he was also, a portion of the time, proprietor of the De Soto House; the latter was conducted on a very liberal plan, and did not prove a paying investment; an example of his liberality is seen in the grand farewell entertainment which he gave to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant in 1865, prior to the

General's departure for Washington; this was the society event of the season; Gen. Dick Oglesby, Gen. John A. Logan, Gov. Cullom, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Jesse K. Dubois and other State notables were present. Mr. Baldwin was married in Galena, on the 17th of November, 1860, to Miss Hellen Mackay, a daughter of Col. Æneas Mackay, of the U. S. Army; his children by this union are Bruce Legate, born April 29, 1862; Waltenham Eugene, Oct. 29, 1863; Maud Mary, Nov. 21, 1865; Charles Dunn, Oct. 2, 1867, and Hellen M., Sept. 5, 1869. Mrs. H. Baldwin died Jan. 17, 1872. After leaving the post office in Galena, Mr. Baldwin resided in St. Louis until the autumn of 1867, when he returned to Cascade, where he has since resided; he was, for several years, connected with Frank May in the liquor business; then, for a year, he managed the American House, and in June, 1877, became editor and proprietor of the Cascade *Pioneer*, which is the only paper now published in this city. On the 23d of September, 1874, he married his second wife, Miss Jean Hays McGregor, daughter of Joseph McGregor, of Dubuque, by whom he has three children—Mae Bernice, born Aug. 15, 1875; Frank Leekly, Dec. 16, 1876, and Maggie, Dec. 22, 1878; Hellen and Maggie both died in infancy. Mr. Baldwin has been a Justice of the Peace for six years in Whitewater Township. He has been a Democrat from early boyhood, but was a loyal supporter of the Government during the rebellion, his model statesman being Stephen A. Douglas, and not Jeff Davis; he represented the Democracy of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in State Convention continuously from 1856 to 1862; was Chairman of the Third Congressional District in 1866, and stumped the district with Hon. Thomas J. Turner, and against Hon. E. B. Washburne. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is the Master Workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a ready writer and public-spirited citizen. In religion, he is liberal. The *Pioneer* is Independent.

FRANK S. BANGHART, clothing merchant; son of G. G. Banghart, of Cascade; was born Feb. 12, 1852, in Washington Township, Jones Co., near Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa; his minority was passed at home on the farm and in his father's store, and at Cornell College and Bailey's Commercial College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; on attaining his majority, he started a store for the sale of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which he still carries on, and has much the largest stock in his line to be found in Cascade. He was married, Sept. 20, 1876, to Miss Maggie Moore; they have one child—Bernice, born in September, 1878. He speaks German; is a Democrat; is social, popular and successful.

GEORGE G. BANGHART, the oldest merchant in Cascade, is the son of William Banghart and Mary A. Sutton, and was born Feb. 11, 1817, in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J.; his father died when George was only 7, and, at 15, he went to Michigan and learned the trade of a baker, and afterward clerked in a store; when only 20 years of age, he formed a partnership with A. B. Newcomb & Co. in Pontiac, Mich.; soon after his majority, he became sole proprietor in a large bakery and a provision and grocery store; the panic of 1837 brought back to first principles, but, having good credit, he started a grocery store in 1838, which was burned in the summer of 1839; immediately rented another store and went into general merchandising; ran that store two years, then, in 1841, came to Cascade, bringing several hundred dollars' worth of dry goods, which he sold in Caleb Bucknam's Hotel. He was married Feb. 11, 1838 (his 21st birthday), to Miss Eliza A. Bucknam, daughter of Caleb Bucknam, Sheriff of Oakland Co., Mich.; they had ten children, seven of whom are now living—George C., born in April, 1839, and died in August, 1879; Carrie A., married R. J. McVay, a merchant in Cascade; William J., grain-buyer, Cascade; Frank S., clothier; Henry J., merchant, Monmouth, Jones Co.; Oscar H., partner of his father in general merchandising; May L., in Rockford Seminary, Illinois; Fannie V., now at home; two other children died in infancy. He has passed through several panics, but has in every instance paid one hundred cents on a dollar; he has been the subject of several accidents, but escaped without serious physical injury; when his store was struck by lightning in 1852, and a keg of powder exploded, thereby blowing out one side of the store and doing $2,000 damage, he was writing at his desk and was

temporarily stunned, and none in the building killed; he has been Supervisor several times and held other township offices; he has been identified with the entire development of Cascade; he is the largest stockholder in the Chicago, Bellevue, Cascade & Western Narrow Gauge Railroad, and has been a Director from its organization, and was at one time Vice President and Treasurer. For several years, he has not been connected with any church, but his wife is a member of the M. E. Church, to which he also contributes, and he has aided in the erection of all the churches in the city. He has a farm of 800 acres in Jones Co., just south of and adjoining the city; there are three tenant houses on the farm, and his own residence is first-class in all its appointments. He is a conservative Democrat, but supported the Government through the war, believing with Douglas that then there could be only two parties—patriots and traitors. He is earnest, social, tireless; attends closely to his varied interests, and is regarded as the leading business man of Cascade.

DICKSON BEATTY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Cascade; born in Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1832; at the age of 13, with his parents, James and Agnes Beatty, and three brothers, Alexander, John and Benjamin, came to Dubuque Co.; they had been preceded in the migration hither by his two brothers, James and David, and three sisters, Margaret, Sarah A. and Esther; from residences in Pennsylvania, Mississippi and New York, the family finally all collected here, and settled on adjoining farms in Dubuque and Jones Cos. At the age of 26, with no capital except forty acres of wild land, the subject of this sketch started in business for himself, and since then, with clear head, industrious hands, and ceaseless energy, has worked his way into the possession of a handsome competence and the control of an exceedingly flourishing business; has 461 acres of land in Secs. 17, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36; his business is most largely dairy-farming and stock-raising, is thoroughly well managed, brings him a fine income, and he owes no man a dollar. In religion, a Baptist; in politics, a Republican. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ann J. Barton, who came here at an early age from Ireland with her parents, James and Margaret Barton; they have ten children, as yet all members of the pleasant home circle—Henry, John, Margaret J., James D., Lizzie, Sarah, Ulysses S. G., George W., Mabel A. and Frederick.

GEORGE BENEDICT, druggist, Cascade; born Oct. 7, 1850, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; his father died when George was quite young, and ever since he was 12 years old he has "paddled his own canoe;" came West with his mother in 1866, and settled at Winnebago, Ill., and worked on a farm until 20, then attended school two years; and afterward taught two years; in 1874, he engaged in the drug business in Winnebago, which he continued three years. On the 4th of October, 1876, he married Miss Cora Moore, formerly of Massachusetts; they have one daughter, born Feb. 28, 1879, named Tolie Narcissa. In the spring of 1877, he located at Cascade, and purchased the drug establishment of Dr. Francis, and his is now conceded to be the leading drug store of the city. Himself and wife are Methodists, and he is a Trustee and Steward in the M. E. Church; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and is a reliable Republican; is deservedly popular both in social and business circles.

THOMAS J. CHEW, Cascade, is a son of Samuel Chew and Mary Sabins, and was born Dec. 6, 1806, at New Haven, Conn.; his father was Captain of a merchantman, and young Thomas, at the age of 18, shipped as a "boy," and, for eight years, followed a seafaring life, during which time he has visited the most noted islands and cities on the globe. He was first mate, for three years, before leaving the service, in 1832; he spent a few years in Allegany Co., N. Y., and, in 1836, went to Franklin, Mo., and afterward located in Licking Co., Ohio; in each State, he engaged in farming; in the spring of 1845, he came to Whitewater Township, Dubuque Co., Iowa, and settled on a quarter-section of land now in limits of Cascade, where he has since resided; in 1847, he bought his present homestead of Arthur Thomas and J. W. Sherman. The same season, he purchased the Cascade Mills of J. W. Sherman and the Alvin Burt estate; in 1851, his mill was destroyed by a freshet, but he immediately rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan; the mill is now rented to William

Moore. He was married, in Dubuque, April 23, 1851, to Mrs. Margaret A. Carter, daughter of Nathan S. Bemis; they have no children of their own, but, in 1858, they adopted Miss Fannie O'Neill, who is still with them; he built a saw-mill near his flouring-mill in 1856; it is still in service, and is now rented to Thomas Crawford; his fine stone residence, on the hill east of Cascade, was completed in April, 1861; since that date he has not engaged in severe manual labor, but has leisurely superintended his farming and other property interests; he was influential and liberal in securing the building of the Cascade & Bellevue Narrow Gauge Railroad, which was completed in January, 1880; the depot and railroad grounds are located on his land, in the grove north of his residence. He has been a Republican ever since the formation of the party, and still takes a deep interest in political affairs. Mrs. Chew is an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Chew was early trained as an Episcopalian, but is quite liberal in his religious views. He is a benevolent, public-spirited and valued citizen; he is temporate and moral—a friend to the needy and to every good cause.

JAMES L. CONLIN, merchant, Cascade; born 12th of August, 1846, in Lexington, Ky.; in 1858, he, with his mother and step-father, came to Whitewater Township, and they bought eighty acres of land, which is still owned by the family; his father died when James was but 3 years of age; from 1864 to 1869, he was in the harness business; for the last eleven years, he has carried on a large general grocery establishment in connection with sale of liquors. He was married the 23d of January, 1871, to Miss Annie Finn, by whom he has had three children—Genevieve, John Thomas and Mary Sebena. Does not aspire to office, but takes an active interest in local politics; is a reliable Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the St. Martin's Catholic Church; his is conceded to be the best-patronized grocery establishment in Cascade.

CRAWFORD BROS., general merchants, Cascade; the senior member of the firm, Benjamin F. Crawford, who was born Oct. 15, 1840, in County Monaghan, Ireland, came with his parents in 1850 to Niagara Co., N. Y.; in 1852, came to Jones Co., Iowa, and his parents bought 280 acres; he worked on the farm until 1875, when he and his brother bought the general merchandise store of M. Snyder, in Cascade; Benjamin and his brother John still carry on the business under the firm name of Crawford Bros.; they are the sons of William Crawford and Betsey McGlone, who are dead. The family, on their arrival in Iowa, invested all their means in land, but have prospered in farming and mercantile business, always meeting their obligations on time at par. The parents were both Protestants, as also are the sons, but the latter are not identified with any denomination. John was married in 1877 to Miss Susan Reed, and has a son named William; Ben is still in the delectable land of singlehood; while in Jones Co., Benjamin was Assessor two years, and Town Clerk six years, being elected by the votes of both parties; he is now Senior Warden of the Cascade Lodge, No. 127, A., F. & A. M. Is a conservative Democrat; the firm own the store which they occupy and also have eighty acres of timber land in the adjoining county, also three acres and two dwellings in Cascade; the business of this popular firm is not excelled by more than one establishment in the place, and the Crawford Bros. have an excellent reputation for courtesy and fair dealing.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, Postmaster, Cascade, is the son of Thomas Crawford and Ellen Stewart, and was born on the 16th of December, 1826, in Belfast, Ireland; both of his parents were Scotch, and he never heard a word of Irish spoken, and never ate at a table with an Irishman until after coming to America; his father was a manufacturer of fine lawns, and he returned to Glasgow and resumed business there when young Thomas was 8 years of age; before he was 18 years old he had learned the trade of boiler-maker, and in 1844 he came to this country and located in Thompsonville, Conn.; he stayed there a few years, during which time he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; afterward, he lived in Hartford, and other towns in Connecticut until 1854, when he came to Cascade, and for several years was a master-builder; many of the finest residences and business blocks in this city and vicinity

attest his skill as an architect; he is still in demand whenever plans for a nice building are to be drafted. He was married in Thompsonville, Conn., in June, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, formerly of Scotland; they have no issue. His commission as Postmaster was from Gen. Grant, in 1870, and has continued without renewal to the present date; he carries on the manufacture and sale of furniture; his patronage extends many miles, even to cities in an adjoining county; he was in the army, enlisting in the early history of the rebellion, and served until disabled by disease. His earliest instincts were in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and for years he has been a radical stalwart; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church, but he, at present, is not connected with any church; he is strictly moral, and is an esteemed and popular citizen.

GILBERT DEAN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cascade; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1823; came to Dubuque Co. in July, 1842; has 120 acres of land in a beautiful location, and is bringing fine results from it; he assisted in the preservation of the Union by faithful service for three years, as a soldier in Co. I, 21st I. V. I.; was engaged in battles of Magnolia Hill, Baton Rouge, Black River, Mobile, the siege of Vicksburg, etc., etc., being wounded by a shell during the siege of Vicksburg, and did honorable service until mustered out with his command at the close of the war. Religion, Adventist; politics, Republican. He was married in February, 1867, to Miss Emeline Gillott, a native of Lorain Co., Ohio; they have five children living—Arthur Curtis, Sarah Myrta, Bertie Joseph, Mabel Elizabeth, Olive May; one son, Ernest Claire, has died.

SAMUEL DEAN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cascade; born in Ohio Nov. 25, 1821; came to Dubuque Co. in 1842; his parents, Joseph and Sophia Dean, removed hither at the same time; the father died about 1857, the mother about 1872; Mr. D. was emphatically a pioneer here, most of the settlement of Cascade Town and Township having been made since the time of his settlement here; has a good farm of 160 acres. Politics, Republican, varied to vote for "best men," regardless of party. Resident with Mr. D. is A. P. Hamil, born in Jones Co. Sept. 13, 1851; has lived most of his life in Dubuque Co.; is engaged in farming with Mr. Dean. Is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Republican party. His parents, A. P. and Mary J. Hamil, were early settlers in Cascade, where the mother yet resides; the father, A. P., died in 1862. In September, 1874, Mr. Hamil was married to Miss Elizabeth Morrison, a native of San Francisco, Cal.; her father having died there in her infancy, her mother removed here immediately after; Mr. and Mrs. Hamil are blessed with two pleasant children—Melvin P. and Earle J.

SYLVESTER DEAN, farmer, Cascade; son of Joseph Dean and Sophia Fay; was born on the 4th of May, 1842, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; he, with his parents and family, came to Cascade in July, 1842, and settled on land which is still owned by the family; before he was of age, he learned the trade of a plasterer, but his main occupation has been that of a farmer; after opening a farm and getting it under good cultivation, he built a house, and then it was "not good for man to be alone," therefore, on the 9th of December, 1851, he married Miss Catherine Lathrop, daughter of Deacon Anson E. Lathrop, formerly of Cascade; they have had six children—Minnie S., who married Robert M. Ewart, County Superintendent of Schools for Delaware Co., Iowa; Albert E., graduated from Hopkinton College and is now Principal of the public schools at Strawberry Point, Iowa; Charles S. is teaching in the home district; Emma A. is attending school in Manchester, Iowa; Williard E. and Mattie M. are living at home. He has over two hundred acres of land well improved, and is now living on the same farm, and in the same house where he took his wife at the date of their marriage. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church, but he is not connected with any church, although he contributes to support moral and religious institutions; he is a straight Republican, and works for the success of the party. He has never been engaged in litigation, either as plaintiff or defendant; is a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

HENRY DEHNER, Cascade; is son of John Dehner and Mary Kounnatz, and was born July 15, 1813, in Hoancoler, Germany; his father was a farmer;

Henry was 21 years of age the day in 1834 when he landed in Baltimore from Bremen, with his parents and all their family of seven children; they traveled westward by emigrant wagon, without sleeping in a house until settled on a rented farm in Greene Co., Ohio; he remained with his family until past 32 years of age; they removed, in 1836, to Carroll Co., Ind., and bought 900 acres, mostly timber land; for the money paid for this wild land, they could have bought 200 acres where now stands the city of Dayton, Ohio; they stayed in Indiana nineteen years, clearing the woodland and making farms; the father died in 1838, but the sons continued many years to carry on the farm. He was married on the 7th of January, 1847, to Miss Eve Mary Kenner, daughter of Joseph Kenner, of Berlin, Shelby Co., Ohio; they have had six children, three of whom are now living—John B., Sophia H., Joseph, Mary Ann, Henry L. and Stephen D.; of these, Stephen, John and Joseph are dead; Stephen was born July 4, 1857, and died of diphtheria on his fourth birthday, and the two older brothers died of the same disease within three weeks of same date. After his marriage, in 1847, Mr. Dehner took charge of the entire home farm until 1854, when he bought in Cascade where he now resides; he owns 379 acres; the three remaining children live at home; his only surviving son, Henry, is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace for Cascade Township, and is a very worthy young man. Mr. D. has served twenty years as Township Trustee, but says he dislikes office, as he is fully occupied in attending to his own business. When on his farm in Indiana, he drew a load of wheat 120 miles to Chicago, and sold it for 50 cents per bushel. He has been the victim of numberless accidents, such as falls, runaways, etc.; has been bruised, crushed, lacerated, and with dislocated limb, but is still cheerful and active. He never sued a man, neither was he ever sued. He is a faithful member of the St. Mary's German Catholic Church; is a conservative Democrat; is a kind, genial gentleman, and a highly respected citizen.

A. FAIRBURN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cascade; born in Scotland Jan. 26, 1824; came to Dubuque Co. in 1860; has a farm of 185 acres, grandly adapted to stock-raising, to which branch of industry, more particularly sheep-raising, Mr. Fairburn is giving much attention; inclination makes this a favorite branch with him, his ancestry in Scotland having, for a long time, been shepherds; his prudence and intelligently directed energy have given him success in all his undertakings. Religion, Baptist; politics, Republican. He was married, June 30, 1848, to Miss Jennet Aitchison, also a native of Scotland; they have five children living—George, married, lives in Fonda, Pocahontas Co.; Agnes, now Mrs. Bell, of Monticello; Isabella, now Mrs. Parker, of Alta, Buena Vista Co.; William A. and Jennie; two children died in infancy.

WILLIAM H. FRANCES, M. D., Cascade; was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on the 19th of November, 1824; at 16, he began the study of medicine at Tanderagee; at 18, he took one course of lectures in the medical department of Trinity College, Dublin, and, in his 21st year, spent a term in Kings College, London. In 1847, he located in New York, and in April, 1848, was married to Miss Ann J. Manhaa, who died in 1852; by this union he had three children, all of whom are dead. After spending a short time in Detroit and Chicago, he in 1856 settled in Des Moines, and opened the first drug store on the east side of the river; this did not prove a paying investment during the revulsion of 1857. He was, for some time, connected with the Missouri Medical College; his American diploma is from this college. In 1861, he came to Dubuque Co.; spent one year in Dyersville, then settled in Cascade, started a drug and general merchandise store, and continued his practice; in 1876, he sold his business and gave up his practice, in order to devote his energies in the interest of the Chicago, Bellevue, Cascade & Western Railroad; the initial organization of the old company was in August, 1877, at which Dr. Frances was present; he has been a Director from the first, and was Secretary until the transfer, in May, 1879, to the company now constructing the road; the Doctor has had an unconquerable faith in the success of this enterprise, which has truly "come up through great tribulation;" he resumed his practice after the above transfer. His second wife is Miss Sarah V. Walters, of Baltimore, to whom he was married at St. Louis in 1861. He has a homestead, a business block and twenty lots in Cascade. He was raised an

Episcopalian, and was instrumental in the erection of an Episcopal Church here in 1871. He is Chairman of the Town Republican Committee; his first vote was for Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1852, and he has voted for all the Republican Presidential nominees since that date. He is social, energetic and liberal.

JOHN GEARHART, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Worthington; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 23, 1827; came to Dubuque Co. in 1849; has a farm of 225 acres in Secs. 3, 4 and 6; in addition to farming, he carried on, until the last four or five years, his occupation as a stonemason, being greatly assisted by his family during this time, in the management of his farm. Religion, Reformed Church; politics, Democratic. Mr. G. was married, March 10, 1853, to Miss Lavina Fogleman, of Pennsylvania; they have eight children—William H., John C., Lydia S., Charles R., Edwin W., Jacob F., Bertha J. and Rosa Lovina.

WILLIAM GROGAN, son of Bernard and Margaret Grogan, was born March 26, 1850, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; he is a brickmason and plasterer by trade; he moved, with his parents, to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1855; he commenced business for himself about 1868, after serving an apprenticeship with his father, and, in January, 1879, located in the town of Cascade, Dubuque Co., where he has continued to follow his trade. He was married, the 20th of January, 1879, to Miss Katie Conwell, the only child of John and Alice Conwell; they also reside in Cascade.

REV. FATHER JOHN P. HENNESSY, Cascade, son of James Hennessy and Winnifred Gleesan; was born June 28, 1847, in the County of Tipperary, and in the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, Ireland; until 15 years of age, he was with his parents, who were farmers, and at that age he began a preparatory course for college at the Jesuits' Seminary in Limerick; at the age of 19, he entered his diocesan college at Thurles; he spent eight years in this college, taking the full classical and theological course; he came to Dubuque Oct. 8, 1874, and his first appointment was in Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he remained but a year, and his second charge was that of St. Martin's Church at Cascade, where he has since remained; his pastorate includes fully 150 families; the St. Martin's congregation have a parochial school with an enrollment of nearly one hundred children, taught by six Sisters of the B. V. M.; it was established in 1869, and is provided with a spacious, three-story brick building; the church was erected in 1867, and is of stone, neat, commodious and within is richly ornamented, and will seat 600; they have a comfortable brick parsonage adjoining the church. Father Hennessy, during his pastorate, has secured a sweet-toned bell, weighing nearly a ton, and has made other substantial improvements. He is not identified with any political party, and does not interfere with, or in any way dictate to, his congregation in regard to their political action. The pleasantest relations exist between him and his people, and the general public.

REV. JAMES HILL, retired Baptist minister, of Cascade; is the son of Wm. Hill and Sophia Hawkins, and was born on the 6th of December, 1822, in Cheddar, Somersetshire, England; he was apprenticed, until 21 years of age, to the draper and general store business. After attaining his majority, he was an assistant in a mercantile establishment in Bristol, England, until 1849, when he came to America and settled in Dubuque, where he remained until 1854, when he located in Cascade, which has since been his home. He was married in Cheddar, England, in July, 1848, to Miss Sylvia Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Nicholston, Devonshire, England. On his arrival in Cascade, he purchased and began improving a quarter-section of land where his homestead now is, and at the same time preached to people in the region round about this settlement; most of his ministry have been without money or price. Through his efforts, the Baptist Churches at Epworth and Worthington were gathered, organized and supplied with places of worship; he was also a liberal contributor to Cascade churches. In 1862, he raised seventy-two men for a company of volunteers, and Capt. David Graves completed the company, and it was enlisted in the 21st I. V. I.; he was elected First Lieutenant, and served in that position until just after the fall of Vicksburg, when he was called to the chaplaincy of the regiment by the unanimous choice of privates and officers; before the close of the war, he was well known in that division as the "Fighting Chaplain;" he preached several times every week, and religious revivals were not

unfrequent in his regiment. On his return at the close of the war, he resumed his missionary labors in this vicinity. In 1857, he built a fine brick residence in the suburbs of Cascade; it is situated upon a commanding eminence, and his attractive grounds give evidence of cultivated taste. His wife was his efficient co-laborer until her death in March, 1874; from 1872 to 1877, he was Pastor of the Baptist Church at Cascade; has now a regular appointment at Worthington, but still resides on and superintends his farm. The plain east of his dwelling was an ancient Indian burying-ground; relics have been frequently found, and a full length skeleton of an adult Indian was exhumed not long ago. This vicinity was a favorite camping-place of the roving tribes, and until within a score of years, some made annual pilgrimages to these hunting-grounds and resting-place of their departed heroes. In 1878, Mr. Hill was made a Director of the Chicago, Bellevue, Cascade & Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad, and was then elected Vice President, and early in 1879 was the President, but afterward resigned in favor of O. F. Wyatt, who, in connection with J. F. Joy and George Runkel, are now constructing the road; he was for one year connected with the Cascade flouring-mills. In September, 1874, he married Mrs. Angie Potter, daughter of John V. McCune, of Belle Plain, Benton Co., Iowa; he has no children. He has been a conscientious and active Republican from the earliest existence of the party, and during his entire life has been an enemy of oppression and slavery of either black or white, and early prophesied that the rebellion would be the death of American slavery. His friends nominated him for the Legislature from this stronghold of Democracy, and he ran 700 ahead of his ticket, but, of course, failed of an election. He is candid and benevolent, and well known for his unostentatious deeds of charity. His wife ably seconds his labors. He is emphatically a self-made man; his culture, literary and theological, is the result of devoted study at home in connection with his daily labors. He is not bigoted in his views on religious, social, or general questions which divide mankind, but acts in the spirit of Chalmer's beautiful sentiment: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

CHARLES H. HUNTINGTON, manufacturer, Cascade; was born Oct. 7, 1835, in Geauga Co., Ohio; left home when but 14, and at age of 15 began blacksmithing, and, with slight interruptions, has continued that business to the present date; in spring of 1855, came West, and in that fall settled in Monticello, and went into general blacksmithing; afterward came to Cascade, and since 1856 has been identified with the business interest of the place; has sometimes employed twenty men in his shop, manufacturing wagons and plows, and repairing reapers and also horseshoeing; he was for eighteen years associated with D. A. Dickinson in same business, whom he bought out, and now has no partner in carrying on his large manufactory, which is excelled in magnitude by but one, namely, the brewery; he owns the large shop which he occupies, also has a comfortable residence in East Cascade. He was married, May 9, 1858, to Miss Mary Delay, formerly of Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have five children, all born in Iowa, and all living at home—William H., Charles H., Mary M., Clara J. and Rachel A. Belle. Himself and wife are Baptists; he is a Republican; is active member of Ancient Order of United Workman.

A. J. KEARNEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Cascade; born Jefferson Co. Va., Oct. 18, 1831; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in August, 1855; was engaged in teaching for a number of years in Virginia and in Iowa; finally, however, left the profession, and has since devoted his attention to farming; has a beautifully located and well managed farm of 160 acres in Sec. 15, with 20 acres of timber land in Sec. 8. He is one of the leading members of the Reformed Church in his vicinity. His political preferences are with the Democratic party; he takes a warm interest in educational matters, and has held various responsible school and township offices. Mr. Kearney was married, May 13, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth A. Long, an estimable lady, of Frederick Co., Va.; seven children—Sarah E., Annie M., William S., Edward M., Adrian F., Charles A. and Eleanor B., complete the family circle of this interesting and pleasant household.

JOSEPH M. KING, attorney and counselor at law, Cascade, Iowa; born, 1828, in Indiana; studied law in Brookville, Ind., and was admitted to practice in

1850; continued practice of his profession in Shelbyville, Ind., till 1855, when he came to Cascade and went to farming on account of poor health; after recovering his health, he resumed his profession, which he has continued to the present date; he is the only lawyer in Cascade, and is also member of firm of King & Deitz, Anamosa. In 1850, he married Charlotte J. Bolton, by whom he had three children, all now living—Josephene A., William M. and Rollin E.; his wife died in 1877; he has real estate in Jones Co., and also a large tract of unimproved land in Pottawattamie Co.; was elected member of General Assembly of Indiana for session of 1854–55; elected as a Douglas Democrat and was the youngest member of the House; was supporter of the Government during the civil war; is still a Democrat; is member of Ancient Order of United Workmen; is a Mason and also a Methodist; his present wife was Mrs. Emma Thackara, daughter of Rev. Bishop Isbell, of Anamosa; Esquire King takes an active interest in politics, but appears to be outside of all rings; he is esteemed as an honorable lawyer and a useful citizen.

ISAAC KISSINGER, teacher, Sec. 4; P. O. Worthington; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 8, 1832; came to Dubuque Co. in 1852; after a short time returned to Pennsylvania, and completed his education in the University of Lewisburg during the years 1853–54–55, since which time he has been a resident of Iowa; has been principally engaged in teaching music and teaching in public schools; has a good home, with five acres of ground attached; has given some time to other vocations than teaching. Has been Assessor of his township eight years, and is well identified with the best interests of his community. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Adelia Nicholson, a native of New York, whose parents had removed here during her 5th year of age; her father, John Nicholson, now lives in Earlville, Delaware Co., Iowa; her mother, Maria Nicholson, died in 1876; Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger have three children living—Mary Caroline, William Franklin and John Nicholson; their daughter Jennie Maria died when less than 2 years old.

JOHN KURT, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Cascade; born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 8, 1842; came to Dubuque Co. with his parents, Michael and Mary Kurt, when he was about 6 years of age; has a farm of 280 acres in Sec. 23, well located and well managed, and, with his new, large, well-planned and substantially built house, is prepared to enjoy life, while doing a handsome business. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Mary Till, who, at the age of 4 or 5, migrated here with her parents, Peter and Elizabeth Till, from Luxemburg, Germany; they have five children—Peter, John, Frank, Annie and William.

PETER KURT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cascade; born in Luxemburg, Germany, April 27, 1817; emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Dubuque Co. the same year; has been constantly engaged in farming, and, with industry, thrift and care, has acquired possession of a fine farm, embracing 250 acres of land, located in Secs. 14, 20, 22 and 28. His politics are Democratic. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Ann Leytem, also a native of Luxemburg; they have seven children living—Nicholas, Mary, Annie, Michael, Margaret, Catharine and Elizabeth; six children have died—Mary, Susan, John, Peter, and two who died in infancy.

PETER KREMER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Cascade; born in Luxemburg, Germany, in March, 1838; emigrated to America in 1855, when 17 years old; spent his first winter in the city of Chicago, the following summer in Dubuque; he then removed to Jones Co., where he remained about ten years, and then returned and settled in Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; has 180 acres in Secs. 15 and 21. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat. He was married, May 27, 1868, to Elizabeth Soison, also a native of Luxemburg; four children are living—John, Nicholas, Henry and Katie; five have died—Henry, Willie, Susan, Harry and John P.

PETER LEHNHOFF, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Worthington; born in Germany Dec. 12, 1832; came to Dubuque Co. in November, 1853; for a time followed the occupation of brickmason, and later that of shoemaking in Dubuque and in Cascade; has been farming at his present place for the past ten years; has 160 acres of land in Sec. 4, Cascade Township, and Secs. 33 and 34, Dodge Township, and 54 acres

of timber land in Secs. 6 and 18, Cascade Township. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democratic. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary Kramer, also a native of Germany; they have ten children living—Nicholas, Peter, Susan, Katie, Mary, Annie M., Jacob, Margaret O., Lena and Mary Elizabeth; two children died in infancy.

T. COKE McGEE, M. D., Cascade; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., on the 15th of October, 1830; his father was for forty years a member of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, and the Doctor affiliates with that denomination, although not a member; he was at home till 18 years of age, then studied medicine and taught school four years. On the 4th of November, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary E. Long, of Frederick Co., Va., by whom he has had four children—Frances T., Edwin M., Mary E. and Augusta V. He took a course of private lectures in medical science, by Prof. Dunbar, in 1853 at Baltimore, and in 1855 continued his study of medicine in Maryland University; his second course of lectures were taken at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, where he graduated in 1856; then practiced medicine three years in Dubuque Co., and, in January, 1859, returned to Maryland; in the spring of 1861, he located in Savannah for practice of his profession. During a visit to Richmond, he was appointed Surgeon of the 1st Md. V. I., which was organized at that city; he was soon permanently crippled by an accident, and retired from the service within a year from date of enrollment. He lived in Baltimore from 1862 to 1873; then spent two years in Dallas, Tex., and in 1875 came to Dubuque Co., and to Cascade, where he now has a large practice; he has a pleasant and hospitable home in East Cascade, not far from the railroad depot of the Narrow Gauge Railroad; he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a Democrat; his portly form and genial countenance enable a stranger to easily identify the Doctor; he is a courteous gentleman and a successful physician.

ROBERT J. McVAY, merchant, Cascade; born Sept. 24, 1836, in Lawrence Co., Penn.; came to Maquoketa in 1854, and taught winter school in Shade Burleson's district, and the next winter taught in the Presbyterian Church in Scotch Grove. After some mercantile experience, he came to Cascade in 1859, and clerked for G. G. Baughart, whose daughter, Carrie A., he married March 5, 1861; they have two children—Ada L. and Burd W.; from 1861 to 1864, was a dealer in live stock, and did a general brokerage business; he was nearly two years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was interested in several wells, one of which was the most expensive sunk at that date; it proved a "dry well;" after his oil experience, he was in the employ of W. B. Lovejoy & Co., wholesale clothiers, Chicago; then, until 1872, was in partnership with W. J. Baughart in a general store, and then, until 1876, engaged in general speculation in real estate and commercial paper; from 1876 to the spring of 1879, he was in the grain trade at Grundy Center, Iowa; in September, 1879, he resumed the dry-goods and notions business, at Cascade; he sells for cash exclusively. His daughter, Ada L., is a graduate of Prof. Jones' Musical Conservatory at Dubuque. Mr. McVay is a Republican and a Mason, but not a church member; was Deputy Sheriff awhile under C. J. Cummings, but soon resigned in disgust with official duties; he is energetic, wiry, and speculative.

GILBERT MACOMBER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Cascade; born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., June 16, 1832; came to Dubuque Co. about 1840; a year later, he went to Illinois, but after a two years' residence there, returned to Dubuque Co., where he has since remained; his farm comprises 150 acres in Secs. 23 and 26. In politics, he is a Democrat; has been Township Clerk for several years. His first wife was Margaret Boyer; she was also a native of Pennsylvania; they were married in 1861, and she died in 1870; he was married again, in 1872, to Mary McBride, whose native place is Ireland; they have seven children—Charles Henry, Mary Caroline, George B., Elsie, Jessie, Mabel and Arthur. His father, Egbert Macomber, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1805; lived for many years in Pennsylvania, and, later, in Illinois before coming here; he still resides in Iowa with his children, and is a clear-headed, hale old man; his wife, Charlotte Macomber, died here about 1859, nearly 45 years of age; these parents have seven children living; four reside in Dubuque Co.

—Rufus, Gilbert, Mrs. Martha Swope and Mrs. Ella Somers; two are in Delaware Co. —Alonzo, and Mrs. Mary Ann Nicholson; one—Mrs. Lydia Coggeshall—lives near Oxford Junction; the Macomber family, having for about forty years been identified with the interests of this locality, have had much to do with its settlement and progress, and have been pioneers of the right stamp, worthy to be held in ever-grateful remembrance.

MRS. JANE MARTIN, proprietress Union House, Cascade, Iowa; born in Ireland; is widow of Andrew J. Martin, formerly of Ireland, who died in Cascade in June, 1877; Mrs. Martin and her sons, John and Thomas, have continued the management of the hotel since Mr. Martin's death. He was a Republican, and was Captain of the Home Guards during the rebellion; he had one brother in the regular army, and both had military drill while in Ireland; the Union House was and is strictly a temperance house; the managers are kind, the beds are clean, and the table substantial; it is conceded to be the best hotel in Cascade; new railroad facilities demand enlarged hotel accommodations, but, doubtless, the Union House will continue to receive its share of patronage.

F. G. MEYER, proprietor Spring Valley Mills, Sec. 26; P. O. Cascade; born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 17, 1833; came to America in 1854, settling in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he remained for thirteen years; while there, he carried on, at different times and with unqualified success, the occupations of miller, merchant and lumber-dealer; in 1867, he removed to Dubuque Co., and has carried on milling since, at his present location, with like success; the fact that he is, financially, one of the most solid men of his locality, is due solely to his persistent and unconquerable business energy; he came to America with his fortune all yet to be made, and has acquired a handsome competence by the good use of his fine business abilities. In politics, he is a Democrat, varying this, however, to vote for "the best men," regardless of party. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Babbett Musselman, a native of Bavaria; they have five children—Augustus, Frank G., Christian, Edward and Joseph.

JOHN REDDIN, merchant, Cascade; is a native of Ohio; his parents are Michael Reddin and Mary Joice, who now live in Butler Township, Jackson Co., Iowa, where they located on their removal from Ohio when the subject of this sketch was a small child; he remained home on the farm till 31 years of age, when he started a dry-goods, grocery and general merchandise store in Cascade, and is now counted one of the leading merchants of that city: he does not sell liquor. He was married on the 21st of November, 1877, to Miss Mary Healy, formerly of Dubuque; she was a successful and popular teacher of music in this vicinity. Himself and wife are members of St. Martin's Catholic Church. They have a son named Anthony Morris, born July 27, 1878. He is a reliable Democrat, but does not give time to local politics, neither does he accept office, preferring to devote his entire energies to conducting his own business. He owns the block wherein is his store and dwelling; he is pecuniarily interested in the success of the new railroad to Cascade; he is an unassuming, law-abiding citizen, and quietly looks after his own business, which is in a thriving condition.

J. B. SAUSER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cascade; born in Luxemburg, Germany, Aug. 16, 1826; came to America in 1848; for two years, he was employed as brick-manufacturer in Detroit, Mich.; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1850, since which time he has been engaged in farming, stock-raising, stock-dealing, etc.; he has acquired extended possessions, having 1,150 acres of land in Secs. 20, 22, 27, 28 and 29, with a probable average value of $30 per acre; his magnificent barn is 43x133 feet in size, erected some eight years ago, of native limestone, is one of the noted landmarks of this region, cost about $5,000, and destined to last for ages; his residence, built of brick, at a cost of about $3,000, is well adapted for the comfort and convenience of the household. His religion is Catholic; politics, Democratic. He was married, in 1850, to Mrs. Mary Kurt, a native of Luxemburg; they have five children—Catherine, now Mrs. Pettinger, of Cass Co., Iowa; Annie, Peter; Susan, now Mrs. Bisenius, of Dubuque Co., and Michael.

JOHN D. SHAFFER, miller, Spring Valley Mills, Sec. 26; P. O. Cascade; born in Jackson Co., Iowa, March 6, 1854; came to Dubuque Co. in the spring,

of 1865. Was married, in 1878, to Miss Maggie Thyson, daughter of John and Susan Thyson, of Cascade; they were natives of Luxemburg, Germany, and settled in Cascade at a very early day; one child, a daughter, named Mary. Mr. S. is a Catholic in religion; Democratic in politics. He is thoroughly skilled in his business, having been employed in milling since he was 11 years of age; his father and grandfather were both millers, also, so that the vocation may almost be claimed to come to him by inheritance. His father, John Shaffer, a native of the city of Luxemburg, was one of the oldest and best-known millers of Dubuque Co.; he was running the Dubuque City Mills thirty years ago; he afterward operated the Teddy Moore Mills, the Burton Mills, the Bellevue Mills, the Rockdale Mills, Thompson Mills, Dyerville Mills and Prairie Spring Mills, being assisted in the last four places by the subject of this sketch, who, from this extended training, acquired an exceedingly accurate, practical knowledge of the business; the father died of heart-disease in 1869, and was buried by the I. O. O. F. of Dubuque, an Order of which he had for many years been an honored member.

NICHOLAS SHAFFER, liveryman, Cascade; son of John N. Shaffer and Mary Barbara Cline; was born Dec. 25, 1825, in Lorraine, France; came to Indiana with his parents in 1831, and up to his 24th year was at home on the farm. Was married in Indiana, Dec. 18, 1849, to Miss Mary Sims, by whom he has had six children; the following are still living: Mary R., John, Henry and William; the other two died in infancy. After marriage, he worked two years on the Wabash & Erie Canal, then five years as a cooper, then, in 1856, came to Cascade; was two years partner of Frank May in starting a brewery; then resumed occupation of cooper; in 1871, bought livery stable and stock of Lemuel Fairchild, and now has the main livery establishment in Cascade. At Dubuque, in November, 1863, was married to his second wife, Mrs. Margaret Grogan, of La Fayette, Ind.; by this union he has had three children, all now living—Josephine, Ellen and Margaret. Himself and wife are members of the St. Martin's Church; is a Democrat. Has been President of the School Board, also served four years as Justice of the Peace in the township of Whitewater.

J. P. SKAHILL, proprietor of the only strictly grocery store in Cascade; was born in Dubuque June 1, 1850; left Dubuque with his parents when he was less than 3 years old; lived at home till 22 years of age. Married in Cascade, June 12, 1871, to Miss Ann Kenny; they have had four children, three of whom still live—Mary, Jane, Martha (died in infancy), Callista. He was three years in the cabinet business with N. Takes; then he clerked for John Reddin till the fall of 1877, when he started a grocery store in Cascade; his is the only grocery which does not include liquors; he is, by common report, a moral, law-abiding citizen. Is a Democrat; both are Catholics.

ROBERT SNOWDEN, farmer, Sec. 2, Richland Township, Jones Co.; P. O. Cascade, Iowa; was born May 9, 1809; his parents were William Snowden and Elizabeth Allison, of County Monaghan, Ireland; he came to America in 1829, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1836. On the 4th of June, 1833, he married Miss Mary Boyd, a native of Ireland; they have no children. He came to Dubuque in 1836, and was engaged two years as a miner and smelter; then, in 1837, took up a claim in Richland Township, Jones Co., where he removed with his family in the fall of 1838; he sold this farm in 1849, and bought in Whitewater Township, Dubuque Co., where he lived eleven years; in 1860, he rented his farm, and for ten years lived in Cascade; in 1870, he repurchased eighty acres of his original farm in Richland Township, where he now resides; he was born a farmer and has no desire for any other occupation; he claims to have been the second settler in Richland Township. He and his wife joined the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1833, the year of his marriage. His great-grandfather was a soldier under Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Snowden, in his early days, was a Whig, and has been a Republican from the organization of the party. Mr. S. is a prompt and liberal contributor to every cause of moral and commercial progress; he was made a Master Mason in 1859, and is the oldest member of the Lodge at Cascade, in whose prosperity he is much interested, and he desires to be buried by the fraternity; he is growing old, but, being secure against

want, he takes life easy, being pleasantly situated and having kind neighbors and many friends.

PETER SUMMERS, Cascade; son of Levi Summers and Lydia Elmore; was born January 19, 1807, in Green County, Ky.; his father was a farmer and the subject of this sketch worked at home until after attaining his majority; in his 17th year he, with his parents, removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., where they died; he came to Whitewater Township, Dubuque Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1839. He was married in Springfield, Ill., on Sept. 27, 1828, to Miss Polly B. Pantier, daughter of James Pantier, originally from Kentucky; her father was born in one of the then frontier forts in Kentucky, and she remembers hearing him tell that when a mere lad he ate some wheaten cakes or bread, which he was afterward informed was made from the first wheat ever raised in Kentucky; it was ground by hand, or rather crushed with stones in the crudest manner, and was sifted in his mother's homespun nightcap; that was at the time when Daniel Boone and his trusty rifle were becoming famous in the wilds of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Summers have been blessed with nine children, all of whom are now living—Elizabeth, who married David Poole; Harriet, married to Amster Cook, a soldier; Arathusa, married to Marcus Price; Susanah, married to John Peters; Mary, married to James Carl; Eady, married to Anderson Lewis; Eliza, married to Jefferson Goodin; James, supposed to be in Oregon; David A., married to Ellen Macomber, and is a farmer in Cascade Township. They have upward of forty grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. He had 220 acres in his original farm which he carried on until all his children were of age, when he sold out and moved to East Cascade, where he now resides. He still owns a small farm near Cascade, which he usually rents; he also owns a brick business block on the main street. In January, 1852, he went to California, where he mined until 1855, when he returned, having bettered his condition. He has never desired or accepted political office, although an earnest Republican ever since the party was organized. He has attended closely to his own business, keeping debts paid, taking few risks, but faithfully meeting all the obligations of a good citizen. He has been an active member of the Methodist Church more than forty years. He and his worthy wife are passing to the sunset of life surrounded by friends and blessed with a competency.

WASHINGTON ZARR, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Worthington; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1826; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1854; was first engaged in brickmaking and other enterprises; has been farming since 1857; has 140 acres located in Secs. 5 and 8; his fine house and splendid surrounding grounds, decorated in such tasteful profusion with luxuriant evergreen trees, constitute one of the most beautiful home-locations in Dubuque Co.; Mr. Zarr is an active helper in good enterprises. Was First Elder of Zion Reformed Church; his politics are Democratic. He was married in 1850 to Miss McRina Tolburt, a native of Lycoming Co., Penn.; they have five children—Ellis, Walter, Wilson, Charity and Mary Alice; one child died in infancy.

WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.

P. L. DEVANEY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Cascade; was born in Dubuque Co. in 1840; his parents, Lawrence and Bridget, emigrated from Ireland to the Valley of the Red River of the North, and from there, with a Scotch colony, to this locality in an early day; his father died in 1846; his mother makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Devaney has an honorable record as a soldier, having served three years during the civil war as a non-commissioned officer in Co. I, 21st I. V. I.; was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Mo., Magnolia Hills, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills, Spanish Fort and Blakely, Ala.; siege of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, etc.; was honorably mustered out with his command at the close of the war. He has a farm of 160 acres in Secs. 14 and 17. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democratic. He

was married in 1871 to Miss Ellen Kennedy, a native of Charleston, S. C.; she died April 1, 1877; there are three children—James H., Mary A. and Loretta.

CORNELIUS FITZPATRICK, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Farley; born in Auglaize Co., Ohio, March 29, 1848; came to Dubuque with his parents, Edward and Clarissa Fitzpatrick, in 1860. His father died in 1876, aged 79; his mother lives in Farley. Mr. Fitzpatrick has constantly pursued the vocation of farming, except three years employed in Farley as dealer in farm machinery, grain, stock, etc. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat. He was married Oct. 25, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Turner, the daughter of James and Susan G. Turner, of Iowa Township; they have one child living, George Alfred; a daughter, Louisa, died in infancy.

CALVIN O. FREEMAN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Cascade; son of Jedu-than Freeman and Lucy W. Roberts, was born in Broadalbin, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1803. His grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and was also a surveyor and a pioneer in Monroe Co., N. Y., and acquired his land, in payment for surveying, from the Holland Purchase Co., under a charter from King George III; the old Captain, with his five sons, one of whom was father of C. O., went as emigrants into that then unexplored region, and suffered all the privations and hardships known to pioneer life; all those five sons settled near their father in Monroe Co.; Mr. Freeman's father subsequently removed to Buffalo, and afterward settled in Ohio. At 17, young Calvin was apprenticed to the trade of gunsmith, and then he went to general blacksmithing, which he has followed more less for twenty-five years. He was married in Ohio March 26, 1826, to Miss Hannah D. Jenne, daughter of David Jenne, of Fairhaven, Mass.; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—Silas E., Edwin A., George W., died in 1873; Calvin R., died in 1872; Lemuel P., Hannah M., Angenette L., Salina A., the other two died in infancy. He, with a family of seven children, came to Whitewater Township in 1844, and bought 200 acres, which his sons carried on, while he worked at general blacksmithing till 1854, since which time he has confined his attention to the farm; his wife died in February, 1870. The Cascade Railroad Depot is near his farm. In politics, he desires to be recorded as a national man; he is quite firm in his views of party principles, and in his opinions of men and things generally, and is not averse to controversy. He is not a church member, but is a believer in the fundamental truth of Christianity.

JACOB GOSDEN, farmer and veterinary surgeon, Sec. 7; P. O. Cascade; born near London, England, June 22, 1817; came to America and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in May, 1852; his farm consists of 220 acres in Secs. 7, 8 and 18, Whitewater Township, and Secs. 12 and 13, Cascade Township; his farming business includes the raising of stock of all kinds, and he has an unequaled reputation as a veterinary surgeon; his practice in this profession extends twenty, thirty, and even forty miles from his home; the fine horses on his farm testify to his love of this noble animal, of whose disposition and ailments he has such accurate knowledge. Mr. G. is a member of the Episcopal Church; in politics, his leading principle is to vote for the best men for official positions. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Ann Rice, a native of England; they have five children—Rosa, Henry, Fannie, May and Emily.

DEACON JAMES S. HAMILTON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Cascade; his parents were Patrick Hamilton and Elizabeth Smith; he was born Oct. 7, 1805, in Allegheny, Huntingdon Co., Penn.; he stayed at home until 24 years of age, himself and brothers carrying on the farm after the death of his father, which occurred when he was but 16 years old. He was married in his native town, Oct. 8, 1829, to Miss Mary Walker; they have had nine children, six of whom still live—Sarah E., Jane E. (now dead), William G. (now dead), Mary C., Martha A., Frances E., Abby A., Ida M. and Charles W. (now dead); five children are married, and all but Mary C. live in Iowa; Abby A. is yet at home. In the spring after his marriage, he commenced farming in his native county, which he continued for ten years, and then farmed for five years in Bedford Co., Penn.; in the spring of 1845, came West with his family, and stopped that season twelve miles west of Dubuque; during May and June of that year, they lived in a covered sheep-pen, having neither door nor window, and one

daughter was born there; when it rained, the little ones were sheltered under an umbrella, the clapboard roof affording poor protection; they lived mainly on potatoes and johnny-cake; the nearest grist-mill was at Canton, eighteen miles distant, and the nearest physician was at Dubuque. In the fall of 1845, he settled in Whitewater Township upon the farm which he now owns; his first house here was a log cabin 12x12, with a sod roof, and had only a small four-light window; he now has a comfortable house, a large barn and 200 acres of land all in good condition. He was a liberal contributor to the new railroad enterprise. In early life, he was a Congregationalist, but now he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Church; he is not a member of any secret organization; politically, he is a reliable Republican. He is benevolent and public spirited, and lives peaceably with all mankind. On the 8th of October, 1879, occurred the golden wedding of this venerable couple; fully fifty of their pioneer friends gathered at the homestead with children and grandchildren on that memorable occasion; the many presents were of both intrinsic and associated value. The infirmities of age are seen upon the Deacon, but he and his energetic wife are enjoying the rewards of industry and pure living, namely, many friends, a fair competency and clear consciences.

OWEN SWEENEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Cascade; born in Ireland in 1815; emigrated to America in 1840; stopped two years in Maryland; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1842; being one of the pioneers of his locality, he has done much work in its improvements, and by industry and economy has acquired possession of a handsome landed property; has 320 acres in Sections 9, 10 and 11. Religion, Roman Catholic; politics, Democratic. He was married, June 4, 1858, to Catharine Lawler, also a native of Ireland; they have nine children living—Maria C., Margaret, Bridget, Peter, Sarah, Thomas, Julia, Owen and Dennis; three have died—Margaret, Thomas, and one who died in infancy.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL CORT, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Zwingle; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Nov. 1, 1813; went to Monongahela in 1835, and remained four years; engaged in the mercantile business in Adamsburg, in 1839; came to Iowa May 16, 1846. Was married, May 28, 1835, to Sarah Bughman; the children of this union are Elizabeth J., Emiline, Albert M., Sarah A. and Mary M.; children all married; Elizabeth, to Rev. F. C. Bauman; Emiline, to William C. Simpson; Albert M., to Catharine M. Foster; Sarah A., to Abram Irwin, and Mary M. to John Bauman; Mr. C. has been Justice, Trustee, Director, and a member of the Board of Supervisors for seven years; his services as a committee to settle with the County Treasurer, saved the county at one time about $3,000; was elected to Legislature in 1856, and again in 1864; while Mr. C. was a member, a great railroad swindle was attempted; the programme was to grant a very large amount of land to four railroad companies, and exempt certain property of the company from taxation; Mr. C. put the "proviso" upon the bill which defeated its evil purpose, and saved the State millions of dollars. Mr. C. is a Democrat, and belongs to the Reformed Church.

MARTIN DENLINGER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Zwingle; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1827; came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1854. Was married, March 5, 1848, to Elizabeth Wortz; his children are John B., Main, David C. and the twins, Anna Maria and Jane Elizabeth, Isaac L., Mary D., Samuel L., Albert, Aden H. and Sarah M.; Mr. D. owns 240 acres of land in Dubuque Co. Is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Reformed Church.

NICHOLAS LEFFERT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Zwingle; was born in Prussia, and emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania when about 3 years of age; lived there about thirteen years; came to Iowa April 18, 1848. Was married, Jan. 20, 1876, to Sarah Kemerer; has two children—Minerva M., was born Nov. 16, 1877, and

Daniel W., born Dec. 6, 1878. Has been Trustee, Road Supervisor and School Director; Mr. L. owns 215 acres of land. Is a Democrat, and belongs to the Reformed Church.

JAMES SIMPSON, deceased; father of Albert R. Simpson, Sec. 34; P. O. Zwingle; was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, May 1, 1876; came to Philadelphia about 1819; moved to Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1854. Was married, May 18, 1826, to Ann Bowles; had ten children—James W., born Feb. 26, 1827; Washington, May 23, 1829; Samuel, July 16, 1831; William C., Sept. 24, 1833; Hiram, April 14, 1836; Amanda, Sept. 14, 1838; Mary A., Dec. 4, 1841; Harriet, April 22, 1843; Martha, March 2, 1846, and Albert R., April 10, 1848; Mr. S. died Nov. 7, 1857; Albert R. was married Nov. 22, 1876, to Agnes Campbell; owns 120 acres of land. Is a Republican, and belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

OLIVER BUSSARD, miller and farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Washington Mills; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 6, 1830; came to Iowa in 1850. Was married, in September, 1856, to Sarah Saner; has seven children—George F., John, William, Michael, Samuel, Emma A. and Martha C. Washington Mils, built by Bussard & Kifer in 1858, has two run of stone, and contains all modern improvements, with a capacity of 200 bushels per day. Mr. Bussard owns 200 acres of land in Dubuque Co., and is senior partner of the firm of Bussard & Kyne, owners of Washington Mills. Mr. Bussard is Independent in politics, and belongs to the Reformed Church.

JOHN KYNE, son of Michael Kyne, deceased, is a merchant, dealing in general merchandise at Washington Mills; his post-office address is Washington Mills.

MICHAEL KYNE, deceased; was born in Howard Co., Md., in 1815; moved to Dubuque in 1854, where he became the owner of a bookstore, which he soon sold and engaged in mining; was engaged in mining about five years; held the office of Superintendent of Poor Relief about two years; moved to Prairie Creek Township in April, 1865. Was married, about 1843, to Bridget Flaherty; had eight children—Matthias, James, John, George, William, Thomas, Julia A. and Mary E. James Kyne, son of Michael Kyne, is the junior partner of the firm of Bussard & Kyne, owners of Washington Mills. Was married to Bridget Potts, and is miller of the Washington Mills; 148 acres belong to the mill company, in Sec. 36. Mr. Kyne is Independent in politics, and is a member of the Catholic Church; his post-office address is Washington Mills.

MICHAEL MALONEY, deceased; was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1803; he came to America in 1826. Was married, in 1828, to Joanna Murphy; had five children—John, Richard, Margaret, Lawrence and Mary; deceased lived in Syracuse, N. Y., from 1826 to 1839. Was a Democrat, and belonged to the Catholic Church. John M. Maloney, son of Michael Maloney, was born Oct. 3, 1829; has filled the offices of Trustee and School Director; is owner of the old homestead of 240 acres in Sec. 26. In politics is a Greenbacker, and is a member of the Catholic Church; his post-office address is Melleray.

TABLE MOUND TOWNSHIP.

C. BRADLEY, farmer, Section 35; P. O. Rockdale; born in England Dec. 5, 1821; emigrated to America, and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in June, 1843; is one of the most successful farmers in his locality, and by intelligent management and persevering industry has acquired quite extensive landed possessions; his farm comprises 630 acres in Secs. 26, 27, 34 and 35, Table Mound Township and in Washington Township. His politics are Republican. He was married, Jan. 7, 1851, to Miss Ann

W. Sheldon, who, at the age of 6, came to America from England with her parents—Samuel and Sarah Sheldon; her mother is yet living; her father died in July, 1879; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have six children living—Cornelius, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Christopher and Christiana; three deceased—Mary A., Dorothy and James.

JOHN BROWN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Center Grove; born in Pennsylvania in 1834; in 1840, removed with his parents to Dubuque Co.; his father, William, died in 1868; his mother, Mary, lives with her son, the subject of the sketch; for the last twelve years, he has been farming; before that, was employed in the business of smelting, near Dubuque; has a farm of 100 acres in Secs. 5 and 7. Religion, Methodist. Politics, Republican. He was married in 1855, to Miss Louis Shwagler, who came here when 4 or 5 years old with her parents, John Shwagler and wife; six children living—John W., Henry W., Allen, Edgar, Frank and Annie; three children have died—Emily, Annie J., and one who died in infancy.

JAMES W. BRUNSKILL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dubuque; is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brunskill, who came to this locality at an early date in the settlement of the county; he was born in Dubuque Co. May 31, 1849; with the exception of five years employed in smelting at Centre Grove, he has been engaged in the business of farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing; his farm comprises about 198 acres in Secs. 4 and 9. Politics, Republican. On his 22d birthday, May 31, 1871, he was married to Miss Maria Frost, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Frost, who became residents of Dubuque Co. in 1844; four children—Nettie E., Lula R., Wilbert W. and Edwin J.

JOSEPH J. BRUNSKILL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dubuque; born in Medina Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1846; when quite young, his parents removed to Dubuque Co., where he has made his almost constant residence; his farm comprises 200 acres. Politics, Republican. He was married in June, 1870, to Miss Alice Winders, of Dubuque Co.; they have three children—Joseph Elmer, David E. and Mary A. E.

REV. L. H. BURNS, Pastor St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Key West, residence at St. Bernard's Mound; P. O. Key West; born in Ireland in 1847; came to America at the age of 12, and, after a brief stay in New York, went to Philadelphia; remained there four years, and attended the parochial school at St. Augustine, and was then taught by the Brothers of the Holy Cross. He then went to Villanova College, ten miles from Philadelphia, to commence his classical studies; in 1871, was sent to St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md. (The college located on the former property of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.") After two years there, was sent to St. Bonaventure College and Seminary, Allegany, N. Y., where he remained six years, and then applied to Bishop Hennessy for adoption. The Bishop's consent being given, he was ordained for the diocese of Dubuque June 24, 1879, and, called to his field of labor about the 1st of August. After some transient work at St. Joseph's College, Holy Cross, etc., was appointed Pastor of St. Joseph's, Key West, Sept. 16, 1879. The great improvement of the church under his charge tells clearly of the earnest, faithful, and effective work he is doing for his people. The church building is renovated and re-arranged; and further improvements are planned for early completion. The church ceremonies are thoroughly performed, and the numbers of the attending congregation fully doubled since his coming. The collections for charitable purposes have increased in much larger ratio, and the warmest affection exists among his people for the worthy Pastor, through whose labors such a desirable state of affairs has been brought about.

F. CHOLVIN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Key West; born in France in 1814; came to Dubuque Co. in 1838; there was not a house in Dubuque at the time of his coming, though some rude dwellings were erected there very shortly afterward. After two months in Dubuque, he went to Galena, where he lived three years, and then, for the next eight years, transferred his residence to Potosi, Wis. He then went to Mifflin, ten miles west of Mineral Point, where he remained fourteen years; he was then three years in Dubuque, and from 1861 to 1867 in Wisconsin, and finally returning to Dubuque in 1867, has been a resident of this county ever since. The greater portion of his wealth was accumulated in the business of smelting, in which he was engaged

until about six years ago, when he retired to his pleasant farm, near Key West. Mr. C. is one of the financially solid men of the county, and his extensive possessions are entirely the result of his native force, energy and shrewdness. His home farm comprises 250 acres, and he has, beside this, some 2,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, etc. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Martha Wilson, a most genial and estimable lady who came to Dubuque Co., from Ohio, in 1834; they have five children—Samuel, Alfred, John, Josephine, now Mrs. Bowen; Mary, now Mrs. Richie; both of the latter are now living in Denver, Colo.

P. CHRISTMAN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Key West; born in France in 1822; came to America in 1832; stopped about a year in New Jersey, and then, for nearly five years in Pennsylvania, finally removing to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1837; in his earlier years, he was engaged in various business enterprises, manufacturing, merchandising, mining, etc.; of late years, his attention has been given chiefly to farming; his farm embraces 280 acres, it is well improved, and his residence shows construction with a view to comfort, durability, taste and convenience. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. While Mr. Christman is quite an old settler here, his wife, formerly Miss Christiana Weigel, was in the country at a still earlier date than he. Her family came into the county in 1833, when she was quite young. It is probable that they were the first who, as a family, came into Dubuque, and, being rather a numerous family, they were prominently associated with the early settlement of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Christman have seven children living—John J., Frederic U., Ida May, Peter A., Charles D. F., William P. and Emma S.; four deceased—Samuel, Mary, Augustus and Fannie.

JOHN CLARKSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Dubuque; born in England in 1815; emigrated to America, and located in Dubuque Co. in 1850; was employed in teaming in Dubuque until 1865, since which time he has been engaged in farming; has 160 acres of land in Secs. 6 and 7; is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1853, to Minerva Ducitt, a worthy lady of Dubuque Co.; the son, James, is their only child.

REV. FATHER A. HATTENBERGER, Pastor of St. Joseph's Convent, Sec. 33; P. O. Dubuque; born in Alsace, France, in 1823; educated in the Seminary at Strasbourg, France; came to America in 1847; in 1849, was ordained in Chicago for the diocese of Dubuque; his first work was the pastorate of Fort Des Moines Valley, with residence at Ottumwa; then, for twelve years, in connection with the above work, he had charge of the church at Fort Madison, and, after that, at West Point, in Lee Co.; from there, in 1870, he came to his present pastoral work in connection with St. Joseph's Convent, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity, as its spiritual director and the priest and guide of the church for the surrounding neighborhood. Father H. is universally beloved by his people for his urbanity of manner, devotion to his work and affection for his church.

JAMES A. LANGTON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Key West; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1822; his father died not many years after, and his mother and family, in company with James Fanning, an old and well-known settler of Dubuque Co., now deceased, removed to this county in June, 1833. There was at that time no settlement farther out than Rockdale. Until 1861, Mr. L. was a resident of Dubuque, removing to his present farm of 160 acres in Table Mound in that year; in 1849, he went to California, returning in 1851. Is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Democratic party; was City Collector and Treasurer of Dubuque, member of the Legislature, besides holding township offices, etc. He was married in 1855 to Miss Margaretta Murphy, a worthy lady of Pittsburgh, Penn.; they have seven children living—Florence D., James A., Mary M., Grattan, Sidney F., George and Thomas; two deceased—James R. and Annie M.

F. J. LAUDE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rockdale; born in France Jan. 2, 1823; came to America in 1834; settled in Oswego Co., N. Y., and remained there twelve years, removing to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in June, 1846; has a nicely located farm of 530 acres, with commodious and substantial barns, etc., and a residence, in the

construction of which thorough good taste, convenience and comfort have all been consulted. Mr. Laude has held school offices continuously since 1848. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church; politics, Republican; consulting the best interests of his township and county by voting for the best men irrespective of party lines. He was married, Nov. 26, 1842, to Miss Louise LeClere, who, at the age of 6, came with her parents from France to Oswego Co., N. Y.; nine children living—Elise C. (now Mrs. Blank), James F., Rosine S. (now Mrs. Tisserand), Susanne J., Emelie C. (now Mrs. Martin), Eugene P., Henry W., Louise and Ida May; four children deceased—Louise (Mrs. Houser), Alexander and two who died in infancy.

WALTER MANSON, deceased; the subject of this sketch, an old and well-known citizen of Rockdale, was born in Scotland in 1808; about the year 1830, he emigrated to Canada, and shortly after to Vermont, whence after a year or two he removed to Ohio; after three or four years' residence there, he came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and was thenceforward closely identified with its best interests; for about a year, he was engaged in mining enterprises; then in partnership with James Pratt and Thomas Watters, Sr., he bought the Rockdale Mills; he was connected with the management of the mills until 1868, when he sold his interest in the business; making some investments in real estate in Dubuque, he erected several business houses in the vicinity of the Julien House, and, retiring from active business, devoted his attention to managing and supervising his property in the city and elsewhere; he died on the 28th of March, 1879, and was buried in the cemetery at Rockdale; having long been connected as an earnest, active and continuous worker in all the educational, church and benevolent enterprises of his community, Walter Manson will ever be remembered there as a true philanthropist, and his loss universally regretted. Mr. M. was first married, May 27, 1836, to Mrs. Jane Alderson, of Ohio; she died Jan. 31, 1861; his second wife, who survives him, was Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, who, in 1851, at the age of 12, came to America with her father, Thomas Nicholson, from her native place in England; she was married to Mr. Manson, on the 13th day of August, 1861; her son and daughter, John W. and Nettie, are now students in the excellent schools of Dubuque.

J. R. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dubuque; born in Switzerland Jan. 10, 1842; his parents emigrated to America in 1851, stopping in Mineral Point, Wis., for about a year, they then removed to Dubuque County in 1853; his father, John Miller, died in 1857; his mother, Anna Miller, resides with her son, J. R. In the civil war, Mr. M. was a member of Co. A, 46th I. V. I., and did effective work during his term of service; his brother, John W., was killed in the charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and had been previously wounded in the battle of Hartsville, Mo. Mr. Miller has been engaged in both the enterprises of mining and farming; has a farm of 187 acres in Sections 3, 4 and 8; is a member of the Republican party. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Frances Ruth Lockey; they have six children—Eleanora, William Henry, Annie Catharine, George Franklin, Maude Lily and John Rudolph.

MICHAEL NUGENT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ballyclough; born in Ireland, 1829; came to New York in 1845; after nine years' residence there, removed to Dubuque County in 1854; has a farm of 240 acres in Sections 16 and 17. Is a member of the Catholic Church, and is identified with the Democratic party; has held township offices. He was married in 1859, to Miss Mary A. Duggan, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Duggan, who came to Dubuque County in 1834, and have been constantly connected with the early settlement and progress of affairs in the county; five children living—John, Katie, Daniel, Delia and Ella; two children—George and Annie—have died.

JOHN O'REGAN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ballyclough; born in Dubuque County May 9, 1841; his father, John O'Regan, Sr., now living in Dubuque, was one of the earliest settlers here, building what was possibly the first dwelling-house erected in the county. The subject of this sketch has been all of his life a resident of Dubuque County, except about five years absent in Kentucky, attending school, etc.; he has a fine farm of 320 acres located in Sections 9, 15 and 16; religion, Roman Catholic; politics, Democratic. He was married in 1875, to Miss Margaret Conners; they have three children—Daniel, Mary Ellen and Rachel.

CHARLES QUADE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ballyclough; born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 20, 1820; at the age of 26, he emigrated to America, landing in New York on the 8th of August, 1846; a month later, he went to Providence, R. I., where he remained until March, 1861, when he removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa; up to the time of coming here, he pursued his occupation of cabinet-maker; since coming West, he has been engaged in farming, his farm comprising eighty acres. He has held township offices; his political preferences are with the Democratic party, but voting for "the best men" is his political method. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Theresa Rodermith, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have nine children—Frank, Augustus, Louisa (now Mrs. Bennett), Caroline (now Mrs. Baehler), William, Theresa (now Mrs. Charles Winders), Charles, George and Henry.

ERNEST QUADE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ballyclough; born in Germany Sept. 10, 1835; emigrated to America in 1848; for three years, he made his home in St. Louis, attending school and clerking in a store while there; came to Dubuque Co. in 1851, and has since then been engaged in farming; has a farm of 200 acres. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Alvina Mehrdor—a finely educated lady, and a native of Germany; they have five children—Augustus, Ernest, Alvina, Bertha and Bruno.

JOSEPH RADFORD, Sec. 2; P. O. Rockdale; born in England April 5, 1839; came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, with his parents, in 1843; his father, James Radford, died March 3, 1878; his mother, Martha Radford, died in April, 1852; Mr. R., for most of his business life, has been engaged in smelting, handling ore, etc. During the civil war, he was, for the entire term of service, a member of Co. C, 21st I. V. I., participating in all the numerous battles in which that gallant regiment was engaged, among which may be mentioned Hartsville (Mo.), Spanish Fort, Champion Hill, Mobile, Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, etc., being honorably discharged with his command at the close of the war. In politics, he is a Republican, oftentimes voting for "the best men," irrespective of party. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Coates, a native of England; they have two children—Mary Jane and John Thomas.

MICHAEL RIDER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dubuque; born in Germany July 22, 1843; came to Dubuque Co. with his parents in 1846, and has resided here since, except during an absence of two summers; his father, Hubert Rider, died in 1852; his mother, Anna C. (now Mrs. Hilkin), lives in the city of Dubuque; Mr. R. was for some years engaged in mining, but the greater part of his time has been employed in farming and stock-raising. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married, in 1879, to Mrs. Mary Rider (maiden name, Mary Authier), who came to Dubuque Co. with her parents—Renne and Mary E. Authier, in 1870; her parents now live in Dakota; they have one child—Malinda Rider.

THOMAS WATTERS, proprietor of the South Dubuque Mills; P. O. Rockdale; born in Rockdale Oct. 28, 1840; his parents, Thomas and Ann Watters, were very early settlers here, the present flourishing city of Dubuque being only a small village at the time of their coming; his father's long and useful life here was closed by death in 1866; his mother—an active, cheerful old lady of 78—is still living, at Center Grove. In 1870, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary Case, daughter of Hiram and Julia Case, who removed from New York to Dubuque Co. in 1860; her mother was called away by death in 1878; her father is still living, aged 84; previous to 1868, Mr. Watters was engaged in farming, stock-dealing, and kindred enterprises; in the year above mentioned, he purchased an interest in the Rockdale (now South Dubuque) Mills; an additional purchase since makes him the largest owner in these mills, now operated by himself and A. W. Hosford; for the past dozen years, his attention has been given to his business in the mills, whose able management proves the proprietorship to be capable, efficient, energetic and progressive.

JOSEPH WINDERS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Key West; born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 12, 1825; came to Dubuque Co. in 1850, and has since that date been engaged in farming, his farm embracing ninety-three acres. Politics, Republican. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary Whitaker, a native of England; they have

eleven children—Joseph, James, Alice (now Mrs. Brunskill), Nannie (now Mrs. Addyman), Anthony, George, John, Miles, Frank, Thomas and Mary Elizabeth; six have died—Eddie, Mary E., Sarah A., and three who died in infancy.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. ALLISON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Peosta; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, July 27, 1835; came to Dubuque Co. in May, 1865; he has been engaged in farming most of his life, though he taught school for some time in Ohio. In the civil war, he was a member of Co. I, 163d Regt., O. N. G.; his farm here embraces 302 acres, including ten acres of timber land in Iowa Township. His wife, nee Cornelia Boots, was a native of Richland Co., Ohio. They were married Feb. 19, 1861; have two children living—John M. and William B., and three died in infancy. Mr. Allison's father, John Allison, born in Pennsylvania in 1798, was one of the pioneers of Wayne Co., Ohio, coming there from Pennsylvania in 1820, and thence to Dubuque Co. in 1865; the mother, Margaret Allison, died in 1861; but three of the family now remain—the father, an active, clear-headed, genial old gentleman of 82; William B., U. S. Senator, and James K., the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM I. ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Peosta; born in Kentucky Nov. 13, 1814; he came to Southern Indiana in 1830; thence to Dubuque Co. in 1835; was engaged in mining during the winter of 1835–36, but has farmed most of the time since; he lived near Sherrill's Mound till 1844, then in Iowa Township till 1867, since which time he has resided on his present farm of 173 acres in Vernon Township. He is identified with the Methodist Church, and with the Democratic party; has been County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace, etc. Mr. Anderson has been married three times; first, to E. J. Denny; second, to Hester Hillman; third, to Mrs. Jane Averill; he has had four children by the first marriage, seven by second, and four by the third; eight of his children are yet living.

S. B. AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peosta; born in Ireland Aug. 11, 1835; came to America in August, 1847; stopped two years in New York, and came to Dubuque Co. in 1849; has farmed since coming here, except two years employed on Illinois Central Railroad; has a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Austin acts with the Republican party; is also a member of the Presbyterian Church; his wife, Emma Kirby, was born in Dubuque Co. Oct. 10, 1846. They were married April 7, 1864; have six children—George R., William P., Lila M., Clara, Bertha and James.

THOMAS AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Peosta; born in Ireland July 22, 1837; came to America in 1847; to Dubuque Co. in 1849; engaged in farming; has a farm of 120 acres; has held township offices. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican. Was married, in 1862, to Mary Gauchet, a native of New York; has three children living; five dead; those living are John, Alfred and Ella.

D. M. BUIE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Epworth; born in Kentucky April 20, 1810; left Kentucky in 1828; lived in Illinois till 1832, when he came to Dubuque Co.; was in Black Hawk war in Gen. Henry's brigade, Col. Fry's regiment; has held township offices and been Captain of militia; has 378 acres of land in Vernon, Taylor and Iowa Townships. Has been twice married, first in 1839, to Mrs. Sarah Camp, widow of Col. H. T. Camp; she died in 1864. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Miller, born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch parentage; Mr. Buie had two children by his first wife—a daughter, E. E. I., who died aged 26 years, and a son, Frederick C., who died aged 18 months; he has three step-children by his first wife—William K. Camp, now in Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Mary D. Palmer, of Dubuque, and Mrs. Sarah D. Meyers, of California; and by his second wife—Mrs. J. Burge, of California; Mrs. E. W. Sculley and A. B. Miller, of Minnesota, and J. H. and Robert C. Miller of Dakota. Mr. Buie is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Democratic party.

JOHN M. MOORE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Centralia; born in Missouri Feb. 16, 1809; came to Dubuque Co. in 1833 to his present location, where he has made a fine farm of 200 acres, 120 of which is under cultivation. Mr. Moore is a member of the Democratic party; was in the State Legislature 1854–57, and has held other public offices, as member Board of Supervisors, Justice of the Peace, etc. His first wife was Nancy Brady, the marriage taking place March 26, 1837; his second wife was Catharine Anderson, to whom he was married Dec. 31, 1866; Mr. Moore has ten children living—Daniel B., John F., C. P., Mary (now Mrs. Brant), Lucy A., Benjamin F., Ada, Cora, Jane and Thomas W.; seven have died—two of these in Co. H, 21st I. V. I., the death of one being caused by wounds, of the other, disease.

PATRICK J. MURRAY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Epworth; born in Ireland Jan. 6, 1845; came to America in 1853; after stopping in New York two years, he migrated westward and located in Dubuque Co.; is engaged in farming, with fine success; has a farm of 160 acres in Secs. 19 and 24. Is a member of the Catholic Church, and identified with the Democratic party. He was married in June, 1878, to Miss Ellen Hall, of Dubuque Co.; Mr. Murray's father and mother have been associated with him in his various removals, and are yet members of his pleasant household.

JOHN S. SMEAD, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Peosta; born in Wisconsin Feb. 14, 1838; came to Dubuque Co. in 1866; lived nine years in the city of Dubuque, since then on his beautifully located stock farm of 240 acres, near Peosta. He was married, on the 29th of August, 1872, to Mary E. Rider, a native of Dubuque Co.; has three children—Cornelia B., Horace G. and Helen; Mr. Smead's father, John S., came from St. Louis to Galena mines in 1827, when there were no white settlements west of Dodgeville, Wis., and the family, having lived in the vicinity of Dubuque ever since, are properly ranked among the earliest pioneers of this locality.

JAMES SNODGRASS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Peosta; born in Harrison Co., Ky., Oct. 28, 1811; moved to Missouri in 1832, to Grant Co., Wis., in 1835, and to his present location in 1840; has farmed here since, the only extended absence being a trip to California, going the overland route in 1850, returning by water in 1851; he has a fine farm of 302 acres. Mr. S. was married, May 3, 1840, to Amanda Jordan; she was born March 7, 1825, and died May 4, 1874; he has ten children, all living—William H. (in Fremont Co.), Mary A., Harrison W., Eliza E. (in Minnesota), Isabella (near Dubuque), Sarah O., John M. (in Minnesota), Laura A. (in Fremont Co.), Charles A., Walter F.

A. B. STORY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Epworth; born in Illinois May 3, 1828; came to Dubuque Co. in 1841; has a farm of sixty-one acres in Vernon and Iowa Townships, and is joint inventor and owner of a valuable stump-extractor, for which several thousand dollars' worth of territory has been sold. In 1847–48, he was in the Mexican war, in the 1st Regular Infantry; he also served three years in the late civil war, as a member of Co. F, 21st I. V. I., being promoted to Lieutenant near the close of the war; he was engaged in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Hartsville, Mo., Port Gibson, Mobile, etc., being wounded at Port Gibson. Mr. S. was married, in 1850, to Martha McDowell, of Missouri, who died in 1851. He was married again, June 27, 1853, to Sarah Anderson, of Virginia; has four children living—Adelia A. (now Mrs. Bradfield), Albert J., Sarah M. and John A.; six are dead—Buell S., Norris, William, Aaron, James and Paton R.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

BEN ARQUITT, proprietor of stone quarries, Farley; is a native of New York State, and was born in Syracuse June 6, 1848; his parents came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Dubuque Co.; he grew up to manhood here; he is engaged in quarrying and shipping stone; he owns forty-five acres of quarry land; the stone is of a very superior quality, and has an excellent reputation wherever used. In 1871, Mr. Arquitt

was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Murphy, from Auburn, N. Y.; they have three children—Clara, Agnes and Gertrude.

REV. J. B. ALBROOK, A. M., Principal of Epworth Seminary, Epworth; born in Clarion Co., Penn., July 18, 1844; came, with his parents, to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1857; in 1863, he enlisted in the 2d I. V. C., where he served his country faithfully till the close of the war; he then entered Cornell College, graduating with full honors in the classical course in 1870, having made the best record in his class; that fall, he entered the Upper Iowa Conference, and was sent his first three years to Central City, which charge he left largely increased in spiritual and financial power, with a new church and parsonage; he was sent to Earlville one year, and then to Dyersville three years, the membership being doubled in that time; he was then stationed at Maquoketa, with grand benefits resulting to the church there; his finely disciplined mind and untiring working force have made him a brilliant record since he entered college; his editorship of the *Collegian*, at Cornell, evinced fine ability, further proven by later work as editor of various camp-meeting journals and the authorship of a book, "The Sunday School Assembly of the Northwest;" he has been Secretary or President of various county and State Sunday School Associations, etc.; has been Chaplain of Grand Lodge of Good Templars and Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, and has done noble work for temperance in Epworth, evidenced by a fine silverware testimonial from the citizens of the place, in memory of his services; the seminary, under his care, is making grand strides upward, and will so continue, for its Principal is a constant worker and knows no such word as *fail*.

C. S. BALDWIN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Farley; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born April 3, 1835; he grew up and received his education in that State, and began reading medicine; he came West to Cincinnati and completed his medical studies, and graduated at the Physio-Medical College, under President A. Curtis; he came to Dubuque in 1860, and in the fall of 1861 came to Farley, and engaged in the practice of medicine; he was the first physician in Farley, and continued the practice of his profession until within the past few years, when he has given the most of his time to the interests of his drug business, which is the only drug store in Farley. He has held the office of Town Trustee and school offices; he is a member of the Order of I. O. O. F. In 1859, Dr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Miller, from Vestal, Broome Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Ella, now Mrs. A. W. Graham, of Storm Lake, Flora, Herbert, Elmer and Edith.

JAMES F. BRADY, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Farley; is a native of Ireland, and was born in the city of Dublin July 27, 1844; he grew up to manhood and received his literary education there, and also pursued his theological studies; he came to the United States in 1870, and came the same year to Dubuque, and was appointed Assistant Pastor at the Cathedral; he was appointed Assistant Pastor at Des Moines, and was there two years; in 1873, he was appointed to his first pastorate at Ossian, Winneshiek Co., where he remained five years; after serving a short time as Pastor of the church in De Witt, Clinton Co., he was, in December, 1878, appointed to his present pastorate of St. Joseph's Church in Farley.

T. J. BRIGGS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Epworth; born in Hampden, six miles south of Bangor, Me., Feb. 26, 1838; his father and family removed to the town of Adams, Hillsdale Co., Mich., in 1838 or 1840, and from there to Dubuque Co. in June, 1844; so much of Mr. Briggs' life having been spent here, he has had no unimportant part to perform in changing this portion of the "Hawkeye State" from its natural condition to its present state of cultivated prosperity, and he can probably give quite as clear a statement as any man in his community of the "happenings" here since 1844; he has formerly farmed extensively, but of late years proceeds on the motto of "A little farm well tilled," and practices this maxim on his 40-acre farm near Epworth, being closely identified with the interests of the town, of which his father, Otis Briggs, deceased, was one of the founders. Is a Republican; has held township offices. He was married, Dec. 23, 1868, to Miss Mary P. Snyder, of Iowa City, to which place she had removed in 1841 from Cincinnati, Ohio, her native place; their only child, Mary Eliza, was called away by death.

L. R. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Epworth; born in Maine Oct. 24, 1830; came to Dubuque Co. in the spring of 1856; for some ten years, most of his time was devoted to the profession of teaching, being employed for five years in charge of the public schools of Epworth; farming and stock-raising has been his vocation in later years, preferring, however, to devote his attention to stock-raising, rather than to the cultivation of grain; his landed possessions aggregate 349 acres, in one of the finest localities in Dubuque Co., and his comfortable financial situation is the natural sequence of his own unaided, but well directed exertions. Worth less than $200 on coming to the county, he ranks to-day among the foremost of her substantial citizens. Politically, he may be classed as an Independent Republican, with an earnest desire to see the best measures adopted, and the best men in office, without strict regard to party lines.

L. R. BURNHAM, Superintendent of the Farley Creamery, Farley; is a native of New York State, and was born Jan. 30, 1847; he grew up to manhood in that State. While living there, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma G. Wing in the fall of 1870; in March, 1874, he came to Iowa and learned his business at Sand Spring; in June, 1878, when the Farley Creamery was established, he was appointed Superintendent, and since then has had the management of it.

P. M. BYERLY, wagon-maker, Farley; is a native of Ross Co., Ohio, and was born Aug. 2, 1838; his parents came to Iowa when he was only 4 years of age, and located in Dubuque Co. in 1842; they locatod six miles north of Dubuque; he grew up in this county, and learned his trade in Dubuque. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st I. V. C., and served in that regiment three years and three months; then served one year in Co. H, 4th Regt., Hancock's Veteran Corps; he was wounded, being shot in the head in crossing the Little Missouri River, Ark.; after the war, in 1867, he located at Farley and established his present business, and has continued it since then, and is the only wagon-maker here; he belongs to the Order of United Workmen. In 1866, Mr. Byerly married Miss S. E. Stoffel, from Illinois; he has one son—Melville H., by former wife.

SIMEON CLARK, Postmaster, Farley; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hamilton Co., near Cincinnati, Aug. 9, 1801; he came to Illinois at an early day, and came to Iowa; he crossed the river June 24, 1834, and located in Dubuque Co. about ten miles west of Dubuque, and made a claim; he was one of the earliest settlers; he built a cabin, and the wolves were so thick they would chase his dog in the house of nights; he began making a farm; he brought the first hogs across the river in Northern Iowa, and afterward sold one of them to J. P. Farley for $30.50; he continued farming until 1866, when he came to Farley and engaged in the mercantile business; he has held the office of Postmaster for the past eleven years, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace; he delivered the first temperance lecture ever given in Dubuque in 1836; he attended the first Fourth of July celebration, and was Chaplain of the day; there are few of the old settlers now living who can be more entertaining in relating incidents of the early days of Dubuque Co. than Mr. Clark; he has had twenty-four wolf scalps in his house at one time, and all taken off by himself. In 1823, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Snodgrass, a native of Ohio; she died; two children living—Caroline and Fletcher W. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza J. Brown, a native of Kentucky, May 22, 1866; they have one son—Simeon W. Mr. Clark came to Dubuque with her parents in 1835; they were very early settlers; her mother is 72 years of age, and is still living in Dubuque. George H. Brown, manufacturer of brooms, is a son of Mrs. Clark; he was born in Dubuque April 1, 1848; he grew up and learned his trade in Dubuque; he was in Chicago several years manufacturing brooms, and came to Farley in September, 1879, and since then has been engaged in business here.

REV. J. COMERFORD, Pastor of Pleasant Grove Catholic Church; residence with E. H. Horsefield; Sec. 33; P. O. Epworth; born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1854. At the age of 12, after some preliminary study, went to St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, and remained there nine years; thence to St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland, where he finished his course after two years' study, and was ordained for the diocese of Dubuque June 2, 1878; in October of the same year, he

came to America, and, after his arrival in Dubuque, was stationed a short time in Waverly, and afterward at St. Patrick's Church in Dubuque; on the 13th of April, 1879, he was appointed to his first mission at Epworth, where he has commenced and is energetically carrying forward the erection of a fine church edifice; in addition to this, his pastoral work at Pleasant Grove is zealously attended to. The people of his church have much reason to feel gratified in having at their head, so capable, faithful and efficient a Pastor.

J. D. DICKINSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Epworth; born in Chester Co., Penn., April 4, 1821; remaining there until 21 years of age, when he changed his residence to Huntingdon (now Blair) Co., in the same State; in 1845, he came to Dubuque Co.; his occupation for most of his life has been farming; his farm consists of 130 acres of good land in Sec. 15. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; and a Republican in politics. Has held township offices. Mr. Dickinson was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Broombaugh, of Pennsylvania; they have eight children living—Adaline A. (now Mrs. King, of Farley), William E. (of Dakota), Loretta (now Mrs. Rolla, of Emporia, Kan.), Almira (now Mrs. Wells, of Shelby Co.), Annetta (now Mrs. Wilmott, of Farley), Martha Jane (now in Normal School, Emporia, Kan.), Charles J. (in Wyoming Territory), George F.; one child, Mary C., is dead.

DANIEL DURHAM, farmer, Epworth; born in New York Feb. 8, 1828; came to Iowa, Clinton Co., in 1844, and to Jackson Co. in 1845, remaining there until 1854; he then removed to Minnesota, in which State he resided until 1865, taking an active part throughout the war in support of all measures tending to preserve the Union; in 1865, he came to Dubuque Co., and has been a worthy citizen here since that date, except one year of merchandising in Minnesota; his attention has always been given to farming; for the past few years, he has been gradually working to make his business what it now is, largely that of dairy farming, to which his nice rolling farm of 110 acres, in Secs. 2 and 11 is peculiarly well adapted. He is connected with the Republican party; has held school-offices, and was one of the leading members of the organization of the Baptist Church in Epworth. His first wife was Emeline Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, married in 1851; she died in Minnesota July 28, 1860. His second wife was Lamira Ensign, a native of New York; they were married in 1861; four children are living—Mary (now Mrs. Wright), Alice E., Almon L. and Freddie A.; four have died—Franklin A., Clarence, and twins (unnamed) who died in infancy.

S. A. DUTCHER, retired, Farley; is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Jan. 7, 1823; he grew up to manhood there, and came West to Iowa in 1855, and located at Dubuque; he engaged in contracting; the firm of Dutcher, Brigham & Co. built the Illinois Central R. R. from Freeport to Dunleith; they also built thirty miles west of the river of the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.; after the war, Mr. Dutcher settled upon his farm, and lived there until he removed to Farley; he still owns his farm of 270 acres, finely improved. He has held town and school offices. He was united in marriage, March 11, 1870, to Miss Caroline E. Russell, from Salisbury, Conn., a daughter of Wm. P. Russell, of that place; she died Oct. 31, 1879; they had two children, neither of whom are living.

DAVID EDWARDS, carpenter and contractor, Epworth; born in Pennsylvania Feb. 24, 1823; came to Dubuque Co. in 1854; since the age of 18 he has been a carpenter, and for much of the time has carried on house-building on quite an extensive scale; he was the contractor for the Epworth Seminary building, and also for the M. E. Church building in Epworth. For the last fifteen years he has been adding bee-keeping to his other industries, and is now quite extensively engaged in this business. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Republican party. Mr. E. was married, in 1845, to Miss Sarah Moore, of Pennsylvania; they have two children —James A. and Mary J.

F. A. FARLEY, Farley; is a native of Dubuque Co., Iowa, and is a son of J. P. Farley, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Dubuque Co.; he was born in Dubuque March 25, 1842; he grew up and attended school there, and completed his education at Cornell College; when 18 years of age, he began railroading under his

father's supervision, and he has been engaged in railroading for the past eighteen years. In June, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kimber, from the city of Philadelphia; they have three children—Jessie May, Frank A., Edwin.

JOSEPH FOGG, carpenter, Epworth; born in Waldo Co., Me., Jan. 16, 1824; farmed with his father at home until 21 years of age; since that time his occupation has been that of a carpenter; he came to Dubuque Co. in 1866, and has resided in Epworth since that time; besides his nicely located residence, carpenter shop, etc., here, he has a good mill, run by steam power, in which, while it is specially fitted up as a feed-mill, other industries may be carried on; cheese boxes were for a time extensively manufactured there. Mr. F. is connected with the M. E. Church and with the Republican party; has been School Treasurer and Township Trustee, and is universally respected as a man of sterling worth and honesty by all who know him. He has been married twice; first, in 1847, to Miss Amelia Randall—died in 1858—a native of Freedom, Me.; second, in 1861, to Miss Mary M. French, also of Maine, his present wife; her sister, a teacher of superior abilities, now employed in Epworth Seminary, and mother also reside with them; there are three children—Edward P., married, and, with his wife, teaching in Albia, Iowa, and two daughters—Laura H. and Amelia Randall —both educated at one of the best institutions in the West—Mount Union College, Ohio.

JOHN W. FOSTER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Epworth; born in Maine Feb. 6, 1830; removed to Massachusetts in 1850, and from there to Dubuque Co. in 1854; has a beautiful farm in good cultivation, consisting of 120 acres with 10 acres of timber land in Iowa Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Republican party; has held school and township offices, and gains an enviable name for integrity and business capacity. Having located here when their finances were a minus quantity, Mr. Foster and his good wife deserve infinite credit for achieving success in the face of difficulties. The first five years here were spent upon a rented farm, but wisely directed industry has made for them a comfortable home, within easy reach of superior social, educational and religious privileges. His wife, nee Miss Eunice Houghton, of Massachusetts, to whom he was married in 1852, has been a worthy helpmeet in all the years since; their only child—Charles Henry—is a bright, active youth, with every promise of a noble manhood.

G. J. FREEMAN, farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, Sec. 21; P. O. Farley; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1842; removed with his parents to Dubuque Co. in 1853; his father, Samuel A. Freeman, born in Vermont, died in 1866; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and with his intelligent New England energy, had all the qualities essential to successful pioneer life; his mother, Harriet Freeman, born in New Hampshire, died in 1874, was a worthy helpmate for such a man, and the sterling qualities of the parents are inherited by the son; Mr. Freeman has 530 acres of land in Sections 20 and 21, seventy acres of timber land in Iowa Township—a farm grandly adapted to stock-raising, and effectively used for that purpose by its able proprietor. Mr. F. acts with the Republican party, but takes little time to work in the field of politics; his best energies are devoted to the development of his business, and to the furtherance of good enterprises in his community, of which he is one of the earliest settlers, and his success is, beyond question, mainly the result of his own exertions. He was married in 1866, to Miss Catharine Carroll, daughter of Peter and Ann Carroll, who removed from Ohio to Dubuque Co., when she was only 10 years of age, so she too, was one of the pioneers of this locality; they have six children—Cora G., Joseph A., Charles L., Anna, Harriet, and the youngest, very aptly named Winnie.

EDSON GRANVILLE FRENCH, was born July 2, 1820, in New Hampshire, and married Relief Walker, of Vermont, April 26, 1843; their children are Freddie Walker, born July 19, 1847, and Jennie Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1865. On attaining his majority, Mr. French left the hotel business because it was then considered necessary to sell liquor with it, and has always been a strict temperance man; he engaged in teaching school till the spring of 1844, when he went to Massachusetts and pursued a course of study in the State Normal School; he was appointed teacher

in the public schools of Newburyport, Mass., in September, 1845, and continued in charge till the fall of 1856, when he was compelled by ill health to leave the profession; Mr. French came West during a vacation in 1854, and erected the second house in the prospective town of Epworth, and removed hither with his family in the fall of 1856, and purchased Hiram Young's new brick residence and land near by, and has now twenty acres; he engaged in market-gardening and farming, and in April, 1858, succeeded R. Wilmott in the brick store where he carried on the business till May, 1863; he then commenced fruit-raising, and also grew many shade trees which now adorn all parts of the town and the country around; in November, 1872, Mr. French re-opened a general store, and, with his wife and son, still continues the business; he was Secretary of the School Board of Epworth for six years, from 1871 to 1877, and is a stanch friend of our public schools. Mr. and Mrs. French are members of the Unitarian Church.

TIMOTHY FRENCH, farmer, Epworth; born in Waldo Co., Me., Jan. 27, 1831; removed to Dubuque Co. in 1867; has a fine farm of 100 acres just outside of Epworth, and evidently manages it in such a manner as to secure first-class results; quite a number of the seminary students find boarding at Mr. French's; his large, nicely arranged and well-appointed house being admirably adapted for this purpose. Mr. F.'s denominational preferences are for the Free-Will Baptist Church; politically, he is identified with the Republican party. He was married in June, 1867, to Miss A. D. Mitchell, a worthy lady, of Kennebec Co., Me.

S. GOODALE, proprietor of the American House, Farley; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., and was born Dec. 9, 1825; he grew up to manhood and lived in that State until 1866, when he came to Delaware Co. and located in Farley; he engaged in the hotel business and opened the American House in 1868; he built one part, and, in 1872, he enlarged it by building an addition; it is an attractive, well-kept hotel; Mr. Goodale is also engaged in the livery business, and he has had the contract for carrying the mail from Farley to Cascade for the past six years; he has held the offices of Assessor, Town Trustee and school offices. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Hubbard, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have four children—Leon H., Everitt V. and Edna V. (twins), and Clark F.

W. W. HALLER, contractor and builder, Farley; is a native of Harrison Co., Va., and was born Sept. 15, 1826; he grew up to manhood in Illinois and Missouri; he came to Iowa in 1846, and located in Lee Co., where he lived three years, and came to Dubuque Co. in 1849, and engaged in farming; he continued farming fifteen years; then engaged in building, and has continued in that business since then, and is now the oldest builder here; he has held school offices for many years. In 1849, Mr. Haller was united in marriage to Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Kentucky. They have six children—Arthusa, John, Campbell, William W., Paulina A. and Ellen.

JOHN HIGGS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Farley; born in England June 1, 1825; came to America in 1851; remained one year in Pennsylvania, removing to Dubuque Co. in 1852; has a farm of 80 acres; is a member of the Republican party; has held township offices, and is held in universal esteem by all who know him; his wife was Miss Elizabeth Sobey, a native of England. They were married in 1851; eight children are living—Lucy (now Mrs. Ogan), Nannie, Bettie, Kittie, Joseph, John, Amanda and Edith; three are dead—Joseph, Richard and Sophia.

JAMES HILL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Farley; born in Ireland in 1835; came to Dubuque Co. in 1837; has been engaged in farming, as a vocation, for all the years since old enough to transact business; has a good farm of 80 acres, in a fine community; is connected with the Catholic Church, and identified with the Democratic party. He has been married twice; his first wife was Bridget O'Connor, a native of Ireland; they were married in 1876; she died, 1877; his second wife was Annie Dowd, also born in Ireland; married, 1877; two children—Rosana and Jennie.

JOHN HINDE, farmer; Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. Epworth; born in the village of Ince, near Chester, Cheshire Co., England, in 1843; his ancestry of the Hinde family have lived in the above village for many past generations; he came to

America and to Dubuque Co. in 1853; lived in Jefferson Township nineteen years, removing to his present location in 1872; has a farm of 120 acres under good cultivation. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Republican party; has held school offices, and invariably acts well his part in aiding all worthy enterprises in his community. He was married, Nov. 16, 1871, to a worthy lady—Miss Louise V. Crosley, daughter of William Crosley, of Center Township, who moved to Dubuque Co. from Virginia, in September, 1856; they have five children living—Mary L., John William, Hannah Elizabeth, Thomas Joseph, Richard Henry; and one daughter died in infancy. Mr. Hinde's father, Thomas, his two brothers, Richard and Thomas, his cousin, Robert, and a more distant relative, Richard, are all residents of Jefferson Township, so that the long-time family associations of England are in great measure transferred to this portion of the New World.

EPHRAIM JACKSON, M. D., homœopathic physician, Epworth; born in Middlesex Co., Mass., July 25, 1816; he traces his ancestry back for eight generations to Edward Jackson, born in 1616, who came to Massachusetts from London, England, in 1642, and took the "Freeman's Oath" in 1645; after him came Sebas, who was born on the passage to this country; Edward; Edward, born in 1698; Jonathan, first Collector of the port of Boston, 1757; Samuel; Ephraim; and in the eighth generation, Ephraim, the subject of this sketch. Dr. J. came to Dubuque Co. April 17, 1854; he settled at that time near his present place, being the pioneer physician here, there being only one other physician at that time between Manchester and Dubuque; his success as a physician has brought him a large practice, which he still retains; ten other physicians have, at different times, located in the place, but Dr. J. has remained a fixture here, and in the medical profession; he has long been an active official member of the M. E. Church, and himself and wife were among the first Sunday-school workers in the town. He has been married twice; first, in 1838, to Miss Harriet N. Kidder, a native of Pittston, Me., and sister of Z. Kidder; she died May 17, 1864; his second wife was Mrs. Adaline McClellan, to whom he was married July 2, 1865; two children have died—Elma L., Jan. 30, 1842, and Joseph E., Oct. 27, 1849; eight children are living—Harriet E. (now Mrs. Tuttle), Sewell M., Mary T. (now Mrs. Brown), Abby Ann F., Etta E., Addie Valentine, Frank Winslow and Sarah J.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Farley; born in Ireland, July 11, 1852, and came to Dubuque Co. in June, 1869; is thoroughly well known as a farmer of good abilities, industrious habits and deserving qualities. He is a member of the Republican party, and much esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. He was married, April 14, 1875, to Miss Catherine Lawler; they have three children—Johnnie, Jennie and Willie.

CHARLES F. KANTHLENAR, farmer, Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. Farley; born in Würtemberg, Germany, Dec. 14, 1842; came to America and to Dubuque Co. in 1848; lived at Shell's Mound until 1869, when he removed to his present location; has a farm of 160 acres, with fine improvements, and in what is in some respects probably the finest location in his neighborhood. In religion, Mr. K. is a Methodist; in politics, a Republican, and is highly regarded as a most estimable citizen and worthy neighbor. He was married, in 1869, to Eliza Boyle, a native of Dubuque Co.; their only child is a bright, intelligent boy, named Henry.

P. KEAGY, merchant, Epworth; born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 4, 1822; came to Dubuque Co. in October, 1855; his occupation for many years was cabinet-making, and, for part of the time, carpentry and house-building; for the past sixteen or seventeen years, he has been a merchant, keeping a general store in Epworth. He is a member of the M. E. Church and a Republican; has held local offices of honor and trust, but has no inclination for office-seeking. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Jane Moore, of Pennsylvania; has six children—Charles W. (who lives in Manchester), Sarah (now Mrs. Husted, living in Manchester), William (now in Parkersburg), Anna (now Mrs. Crist, living in Clay Co.), Henry Reed and Edson F.

NELSON B. KING, blacksmith, Farley; is a native of Canada, and was born Nov. 8, 1848; his parents came to Iowa in 1855, and the following year they

came to Dubuque Co. and located at Farley; there were only two houses here at that time; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade here; he engaged in business in 1870, and has carried it on since then, and has built up a good trade. He is the only young man now engaged in business who was raised here. He married Miss Adaline Dickinson, a native of Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1872; they have three children—Nelson, born Feb. 24, 1873; Anna J., April 7, 1877; Elizabeth A., Sept. 6, 1878.

J. M. KIRKPATRICK, farmer and real-estate dealer, etc., Sec. 10; P. O. Epworth; born in Pennsylvania Sept. 15, 1833; came to Dubuque Co. in September, 1856; has been dealing in real estate and other property in the city of Dubuque ever since; he has quite an amount of property in Dubuque, but, though he still does business there, he has for the last six years made his home on his pleasant farm of sixty acres near Epworth. He went from Pennsylvania to California in 1852, remaining there until 1856; a second trip to California was made in 1862, from which he returned to Iowa in 1865; part of every year from 1869 to 1873 was spent in Missouri, but he finally disposed of his Missouri property, and is probably a permanent citizen of Iowa. He is a man widely known for sound judgment, energy and integrity. He has served fifteen years as a school officer, with decided benefit to his community. Mr. K. was married, in 1859, to Mrs. Artemisa Loire, formerly of Tennessee—a lady who has much personal knowledge of the early settlement of Dubuque, having seen that city in 1833, when one log house (used as a store) was the only building, except bark houses and tents, then in the place.

J. T. LAMBERT, physician and surgeon, Farley; is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and was born Nov. 22, 1848; he grew up and received his education there; after completing his literary course, he studied medicine and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1870; he came West to Iowa in 1870, and located in Dubuque Co. at Farley, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has established a good practice; he is local surgeon of the Illinois Central R. R., and belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and to the Order of United Workmen. Dr. Lambert was united in marriage, Jan. 17, 1878, to Miss Sadie Carpenter, daughter of L. W. Carpenter, of this place.

HON. E. W. LEWIS, attorney and counselor at law, Farley; is a native of New York State, and was born in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., Sept. 5, 1821; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he studied law in Watertown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1845; he practiced law there for twenty-five years. He held the position of Superintendent of Schools, Magistrate, and held the office of County Judge; in 1857, he was appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Seymour on his staff, and was inspector of military matters for Northern New York; he held the same position during the war, and his knowledge and familiarity with the duties of his position made his services valuable at that time. Mr. Lewis is a strong Democrat, and for many years was prominently identified with the interests of his party. On account of his health, he came West in 1869; he located in Farley, and has since practiced his profession here. In October, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Downs, a native of Massachusetts, and a lady of fine literary attainments; they have two children—one son, Dixon H., living in this county, and one daughter, Ina E., living in New York.

N. J. LOOMIS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Farley; born in New York June 23, 1831; removed to Northern Wisconsin in 1842; lived in that State eight years, and then, after three months' residence in Galena, Ill., came into Dubuque Co. on the 4th of July, 1850; for the last twenty years, he has been engaged in farming and kindred enterprises; previously to that, his time was devoted to merchandising and general trading; his landed possessions are quite extensive, embracing 730 acres, located in Secs. 18 and 19, Taylor Township, and Secs. 13 and 24, Dodge Township; his intelligence, business ability and unwearied, energetic industry have brought him an unwonted measure of success, and he is, in the best sense of the word, one of the solid men of his community. In religion, Presbyterian; politics, Republican; has held school and township offices. Mr. Loomis was married, June 17, 1854, to Miss Ellen Hooper, of

Dubuque Co.; they have eight children living—Amasa N., May Frances, John N., Bennett E., Elizabeth E., Wellington W., Frank and George; two of their children died in infancy.

TERNES McDONELD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Farley; born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1815; came to New York in 1851; resided in Orange Co., in that State, for five years, removing to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1856; has a good farm of 160 acres, and, with driving industry, is making it profitable. Is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Democratic party. He was married in 1845 to Mary Slaven, also a native of Ireland; they have nine children living—Bridget, James, Mary, Ellen, Esther, Thomas, Fannie, Terence and Peter; four are dead—Thomas, and three who died in infancy.

WILLIAM McKINLAY, carpenter, builder and lumber-dealer, Epworth; born in Scotland May 28, 1828; came to America in 1849; stopping in New York till November of that year, he came to Chicago, where he remained until May, 1851, when he came to Dubuque, and was a resident of that city for ten years, removing to Epworth in 1861, with which pleasant town he has been identified ever since. His first wife was Miss Jane Miller, of Scotland, their marriage taking place Jan. 1, 1849; her death occurred in 1859; his second wife was Miss Mary Rose Wilkinson, a native of Williamsport, Penn.; they were married Jan. 22, 1863; six children are living—Margaret C., Adam D., Effie J., Henry W., Charles C. and Samuel C.; three are dead—William J., Robert A. and one who died in infancy. Three of Mr. McK.'s brothers came to America and Dubuque at about the same time—James M. (a book-keeper and lawyer, came to Dubuque in 1849; removed to New York City in 1868; married Catharine de Lorimier, born in 1829, died in 1864), David A. (came to Dubuque in 1851, now in St. Paul, Minn.; he is a book-keeper; wife nee Margaret Y. Atchison) and Robert M. (resides in Dubuque since 1849; carpenter and builder; his first wife was Margaret Miller, second, Katie A. Yoar).

LUTHER MASON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Epworth; born in Grafton Co., N. H., March 7, 1822; at the age of 21, he removed to Waltham, Mass., where he remained about seventeen years; in the latter part of August, 1859, he came to Dubuque Co., and is one of the most highly respected and substantial citizens of Taylor Township. He was one of the leading members of the Baptist Church in its organization in Epworth, and has ever given efficient aid to all worthy enterprises in his community. Has a fine farm of 190 acres, which shows evidence of careful handling and intelligent management. Mr. Mason was married in 1850 to Miss Angeline S. Kidder, of Maine, a genial lady, who has illumined his household with the constant sunshine of a cheerful disposition; they have six children living—Lewis K., Charles F., Z. K., William L., Fred and Sarah E., and one daughter, Eva, deceased.

LOUIS MILLER, proprietor of the Sherman House, Farley; is a native of Germany; and was born in Prussia June 29, 1836; he came with his parents to the United States in 1850, and came to Iowa the same year; they located in Dubuque Co., on a farm in Jefferson Township; he continued on the farm until 1863, when he came to Farley and bought the hotel, and has conducted it since then; the building burned down in 1871, but was rebuilt. Mr. Miller has been several times elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Dubuque Co.; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and school offices. He has been connected with school interests since he was 21 years old. In 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzetti Barry, from Wheeling, W. Va.; they have nine children, two sons and seven daughters.

DENNIS MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Farley; born in Burnford, Ireland; came to America in 1866; resided two years in Cleveland, Ohio, and then removed to Dubuque Co., in 1868; has ninety acres of good land, forty acres of which is located in Taylor Township, and fifty acres in Whitewater Township. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Catholic Church, and an industrious, hard-working citizen. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Margaret Rairdan; they have seven children living—Daniel, Allen, Patrick, Mary, John, Margaret and Dennis; four children are dead—Mary, Dennis and two who died in infancy.

ISAAC QUIGLEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Farley; born in County Derry, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1813; came to America in 1832; settled in Pennsylvania; lived five years in Westmoreland Co., and nineteen years in Philadelphia; kept a dairy on Mr. Gratz's farm, quarter of a mile from Girard College; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1856; has lived on his present place for the past eleven years; has a fine farm of eighty acres, well adapted to his joint business of farming and stock-raising, as a fine stream of water runs all the way through his farm. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat. He was married, in 1840, to Mary McGlonan, a native of Ireland; two of their children have died—Mary Ann and Thomas; four are living—Ellen, Catharine, now Mrs. Winters, of Dubuque; John, married, and living in Dubuque; Margaret, now Mrs. Haley.

GEORGE RAW, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Farley; born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 27, 1834; came to America in 1855, and, after stopping a year at Shellsburg, Wis., to Dubuque Co. in 1856; his first seven years in the county were employed in mining, which occupation he had previously pursued in Wisconsin and in England; the last seventeen years he has been a farmer, and has every reason to feel gratified at his success, the result of his own efforts, as he came to the country a poor man; he has 180 acres of fine land, with good improvements, and all that is requisite to make what he evidently enjoys—a happy home. Religion, Methodist; politics, Republican. Mr. R. was married, in 1860, to Miss Margaret R. Simpson, of Dubuque; they have four children living—Isabella, George T., Bertha Hope, Myra Myrtle; five have died—Mary A., Ellen, John R., Martha C. and Elsie M.

JAMES SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Farley; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, July 15, 1827; came to Dubuque Co. in 1853; he was among the first to settle in his part of the county, and knows by personal experience all of the hardships, inconveniences and warm friendships growing out of the frequent interchange of help and hospitalities among the early settlers; a house 18x24 feet in size (now used for a shop by Mr. Scott), was, during their first winter here, the home of both his and Mr. Freeman's families, over a dozen persons in all; and the chalk-line division between households is yet merrily talked of by both families; his present neat and well-arranged residence was built fourteen years ago; Mr. Scott, a practical carpenter and joiner, doing the work himself on that and most of his other buildings; he has a nicely rolling, well-watered farm of 101 acres in Secs. 20 and 21, besides 20 acres of timber land in Iowa Township; he carries on farming and stock-raising, and, in addition to the thorough work in both of these departments, carries on quite extensively a third branch, bee-keeping, keeping thoroughly posted on all the improvements and discoveries in this branch of industry. Mr. Scott is Republican in politics, but is too busily employed in other directions to devote much time to political affairs. He has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Sarah Freeman, of Ohio, the marriage taking place in 1847; she died Oct. 15, 1860; his second wife was Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, a native of Pennsylvania; they were married April 24, 1862; six children are living—Harriet, Elizabeth, Willma, Joseph, Clarence and Russell; one, Aretus, is dead.

PHILIP SHIPTON, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Farley; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., July 24, 1832; came to Dubuque Co. in 1848; fifteen years of his time, at different periods, have been employed in mining enterprises in the vicinity of Dubuque; in 1860, he removed to Missouri, and was a resident of that State until three years after the close of the civil war, when he returned to Dubuque Co., and has been identified with the interests of the county since that time; living during the great rebellion, in a locality in which some of the most stirring scenes in theatre of war were enacted; he was from patriotism an active participant as a soldier on the side of the Union; from 1862 till the close of the war, he was constantly in service, two years of the time in Co. C, 2d Ark. V. C., the remainder of the time in Missouri militia, which did effective work in bring the war to a successful termination; in later years he has been a farmer. Religion, Methodist; politics, Republican. Mr. Shipton was married in 1855 to Hannah Smith, of Dubuque Co.; they have ten children living—Georgiana, Susan, Emma, William, Philip, Izora, Lottie, Lucia, Ada and Frankie; two, Ellen Jane and Ida, are dead.

N. F. SIMPSON, farmer, Secs. 20, 21, 28 and 29; P. O. Epworth; born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 14, 1838; to America and to Dubuque Co. in 1839; has 140 acres of land admirably adapted to farming and stock-raising, and, with characteristic energy, is extending his business and possessions; quite a number of years in his earlier life were spent in mining, of which business he has thorough knowledge; before settling on his present farm thirteen years ago, he had traveled extensively over Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; has made personal observation of much of the Union; with patriotic devotion to the land of his adoption, he devoted three years of his life to the service of his country during the civil war, serving as a non-commissioned officer in Co. C, 21st I. V. I., making an honorable record in the battles of Hartsville and Beaver Creek, Mo., where he was wounded; the Red River and Atlanta campaigns, siege of Vicksburg, etc., until mustered out with his command at the close of the war in 1865. His first wife was Miss Azubah Welsh, of Virginia, married in 1860, she died in 1862; his second wife was Miss Alice Hinde, a native of Cheshire, England, married in 1865; six children—Martha Elizabeth, Jane Alice Effie, John Thomas, Nathan Frank, Della May, Howard Lee.

THOMAS SMITH, butcher and dealer in fresh and salted meats, Farley; is a native of England, and was born Nov. 4, 1838; when 10 years of age, his parents came to America in 1847; they lived in New Jersey and Pennsylvania until 1855, when they came West to Iowa and located in Dubuque Co. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 9th I. V. I.. Co. C; he was in the service over three years, and was at the taking of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Pea Ridge, Champion Hills, Grand Gulf and other battles; was knocked down by a ball, but not hurt; he was in thirteen engagements; after the war, he returned here, farmed two years, and, since then, has been engaged in his present business; he holds the office of Justice of the Peace; when he began life, he only had $48, and his success is owing to his own efforts. He married Miss Mary A. Bazeley, a native of Wisconsin, Jan. 24, 1860; they have three children —Harriet (now Mrs. King, living here), Emma, Martha M.

J. O. TROWER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Epworth; born in Indiana Nov. 1, 1840; his parents removed to Linn Co., Iowa, when he was less than a year old, and thence to Dubuque Co. in 1842; remaining in the city of Dubuque five years, they then removed to Vernon Township; from there, after a two years' residence, they came to the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch in the fall of 1849. Mr. T. is a member of the Christian Church, and was connected therewith at the time of its organization in Peosta and Epworth; is identified with the Republican party; has held township and school offices. He was married, Feb. 5, 1863, to Miss Margaret A. Earl, of Pennsylvania; they have three children—John William, Garland Earl and Allen Rowe. Mr. Trower's parents were Garland Trower, who died in Dubuque about 1845, and Jane Trower, now Mrs. Webster, having married again in 1849, and removed to Shelby Co. in 1875. Mrs. Trower is a daughter of Benjamin Earl, who died in 1857, and Angelina Earl, now living in Farley, but will probably return to farm near her daughter during 1880.

A. H. VAN ANDA, farmer; P. O. Epworth; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Sept. 2, 1810; came to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1845; was there four years, and then removed to Dubuque Co. in 1849; he settled in Taylor Township when it had only nine people in it, and not over a section of land broken for cultivation in the township; he has farmed all his life, except some seven years employed on public works, and as conductor on the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad in New York, and on the Georgia & Forsyth Railroad in Georgia, previous to coming West; he bought, in 1849, 160 acres of land in Sec. 21, Taylor Township, on which he lived till 1875, since which time he has lived in Epworth, where he has a good house and lot, and five acres of land. Mr. V. is a Methodist and a Republican. He married, June 10, 1842, Miss Ann E. Newell, of Pennsylvania; they have three children living—Francis V., Arthur J. and Isabella; one child, Willard N., is dead.

A. C. WALKER, of the firm of A. C. Walker & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries, Farley; is a native of Vermont, and was born in Dummerston, Windham

Co., Sept. 27, 1831; he grew up to manhood there, and, in 1852, went to Boston, and remained in that city for ten years; in 1865, he came to Dubuque Co., and located at Farley, and engaged in mercantile business, and has continued since then. The firm of A. C. Walker & Co. is the oldest mercantile house engaged in business here. Mr. Walker holds the office of Mayor of Farley, and also President of the Public Library. On Dec. 31, 1868, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Richards, from Silver Lake, Penn.; they have had one son, Sewell A., not living.

P. F. WALKER, of the firm of A. C. Walker & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries, Farley; is a native of Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt., and was born June 4, 1826; he grew up to manhood in that State, and came West to Iowa in 1855, and located in Dubuque, remained there six years, and came to Farley in 1861, and engaged in the mercantile business; in 1865, the firm of A. C. Walker & Co. was organized, and it is the oldest business firm here; Mr. Walker established the business in 1861, and is the oldest merchant here. He has held the office of County Supervisor, Assessor and school offices, and is at this time President of the School Board. In September, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss L. M. Walker, a native of Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt.; they have had four children, only one of whom survives, a son, Robert S.

DANIEL WHITE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Farley; born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1830; came to America in 1850; settled in Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1867, when he removed to Dubuque Co.; has been engaged in farming, mining, etc.; has a fine farm of 120 acres in Secs. 29 and 30. Religion, Catholic; politics, a Democrat. He was married in 1854 to Eliza Cragan, also a native of Ireland; they have seven children—Daniel, John, Frank, Joseph, Mary, Maggie and Katie; two are dead, John and Joseph.

J. C. WILSON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Farley; born in New York May 23, 1850; removed to Dubuque Co. in 1874. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Republican party. Mr. Wilson was married in October, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Newell; they have two children—Annie and Charley.

LYMAN WRIGHT, retired farmer, Epworth; born in New York April 22, 1809; came to Iowa, Jackson Co., in 1845, and to Dubuque Co. in 1857; before coming to Iowa, Mr. Wright had lived four years in Canada, leaving there in the time of the Canadian rebellion, and, after his Canadian residence, was for seven years a citizen of Ohio, having left New York at the age of 28; he has been engaged in farming until the past eight years, since which time he has lived in Epworth, where he is nicely located in a beautiful, well-appointed home, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of the town. Has held offices in the M. E. Church; is identified with the Republican party. His first wife was Miss Olive Cidmore, of New York; married in 1827; she died in 1846; his second wife was Mrs. Sarah Foster, of Indiana, the marriage taking place in 1848; her death occurred in 1859; his third wife was Mrs. Sarah M. Wright, of New York, to whom he was married in 1865; eight children are living—John B., Lydia, George, Olive, Phebia, Abigail, Wilbur and Alcinas; four are dead—Ancil, Clarissa, Eusebe and Lorin D.

HEZEKIAH YOUNG, Postmaster and merchant, Epworth; born in Vermont Dec. 29, 1816; his parents removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., before he was a year old; he resided in New York until the age of 18, when he came to Joliet, Ill.; remained there four or five years; then, for nearly as long a period was a resident of Indiana; the winters of these years, while he was a citizen of Illinois and Indiana, were spent in the milder climate of Louisiana; removing from Indiana, seven years were employed in the lead mines of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, coming to Dubuque Co. in 1847; he went to California in 1850, and after two years there, returned to Dubuque Co., and settled in what is now Epworth, in 1852. Mr. Young is a Methodist and a Republican, and is a man much esteemed as a citizen, and loved as a neighbor; he was one of the founders of his town, and has always aided its churches and public institutions with a most liberal hand, and no call upon his time, labor or capital has ever been made by any needy, deserving individual, or worthy enterprise, without

eliciting a generous response. On the 13th of August, 1857, he married Mrs. Susan Ford, of Iowa City; they have two children (twins) living—George W. and Amy L.; two died—Hiram and Willie.

NEW WINE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN D. ALSOP, attorney at law, Dyersville; born May 4, 1822, in Derbyshire, England; in 1854, came to Dubuque Co.; he commenced reading law in 1863, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; has been in constant practice since. Married Miss Henrietta Potter in 1853; she was born in 1822, in Derbyshire, England; died in 1867; have three children—Lizzie, Charles E. and Blanche; second marriage, to Miss M. Hatch, of Adrian, Mich.; she was born in Michigan.

ALBERT BAEUMLE, firm of Ferring & Baeumle, proprietors of New Vienna Brewery; he was born Oct. 22, 1856, in Dubuque Co.; the brewery was built in 1874, by his father and Mr. Ferring, the present Sheriff of this county; he bought out his father's interest in May, 1879. Married Miss Mary Hess Feb. 2, 1880; she was born in Dubuque Co.; her parents now reside in Liberty Township.

RICHARD BARRY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Tivoli; born Jan. 27, 1827, in Ireland; in 1847, came to New Jersey, in 1849 to Connecticut, in 1857 he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 280 acres of land; is Township Treasurer, School Director, etc. Married Miss Catharine Waldron Jan. 10, 1851; she was born in Ireland in 1834; they have twelve children—six sons and six daughters.

F. X. BULLINGER, school teacher, Dyersville; born Dec. 3, 1834, in Bavaria; in 1854, came to Wisconsin; in 1858, to Dubuque Co.; the following year he came to Dyersville, where he has since resided and taught school; he owns his house and lot in Dyersville. Married Miss Mary Boeckenstedtte in 1859; she was born in Oldenberg, Germany; have four children—John, Joseph, Liddy and Anna. Democrat; Catholic Church.

HON. JOHN CHRISTOPH, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dyersville; born May 2, 1832, in Bavaria; in 1844, came to America; in 1846, came to Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he has always been engaged in farming, and was engaged about five years in the brewery business in New Vienna; he owns 415 acres of land; he has held all the township offices; was elected, in the fall of 1860, County Superintendent; he has also been a member of the State Legislature, having served four terms, viz., 1864, 1870, 1872 and 1873. Married Anna Maria Schwerzler in 1855; she was born in Austria in 1835; have five children—Anna, Rosa, Valentine, Tilla and Aggie. Democrat; Catholic.

ANTON DIGMANN, retired, Dyersville; born Dec. 10, 1833, in Prussia; in 1850, came to Wisconsin; in 1865, came to Dubuque Co.; he owns about twenty-six lots in town, also the house he occupies; previous to his coming to Dyersville, he had always been engaged in farming. Married Margaret Digman May 27, 1855; she was born in Prussia; they have an adopted son, William Crowder. Catholic.

JOHN P. FISCHBACH, proprietor Commercial Hotel, Dyersville; born Aug. 7, 1849, in Luxemburg; in 1868, he came to America; two years later came to Dyersville and kept the Pennsylvania Hotel; remained in this house till 1875; he then removed to the Commercial Hotel, which house he built and owns. He has been Alderman two terms. Married Maggie Feier Sept. 11, 1871, in Dubuque; she was born in Luxemburg; have four children—John A., H. T., Maggie and Lillie.

THEODOR GOERDT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Dyersville; born Oct. 15, 1824, in Germany; in 1850, came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 200 acres of land, part of which he entered. He has been President of the School Board and Director. Married Barbara Huter Sept. 3, 1850; she was born in Germany; they had thirteen children; six now living—Theodor, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Katie and Joseph. Catholic.

HENRY HELLMANN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Vienna; he was born in August, 1817, in Germany; in 1834 he came to Ohio; in 1844, he came to Dubuque Co., he being one of the first settlers of this locality, there being but three buildings in the township at this time; he owns 200 acres of land, part of which he entered. Married Agnes Fangman in 1847; she was born in Germany, and came to Dubuque Co. with her parents in 1844; they have six children—Angeline, Andrew, Mary, Henry, Anna and Elizabeth. He has been Township Treasurer, School Director, etc. Catholic.

JOSEPH HINKLEY, livery and sale stable, Dyersville; born Dec. 18, 1843, Northamptonshire, England; came to Dyersville in 1855; in 1855 he went to Colorado, California and other Western States, and, in 1870, returned to Dyersville. Has held the office of Marshal and Constable the past five years. Married Susanna Northey July 4, 1871; she was born in England; have two children—Herbert G. and Hanney H.

ADAM J. HOEFER, firm of Hoefer & Ramm, proprietors Washington House, New Vienna; born Aug. 7, 1856, in New Wine Township; at the age of 17, he went to Milwaukee and attended the Pio Nono College two years; then returned and was engaged in teaching school till 1880, when he commenced his present business. He married Josephine Kokenege Nov. 25, 1879; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents came to Dubuque Co. in 1860. His partner, Christian Ramm, was born in Nassau, Germany, May 8, 1852; in 1867, he came to Dubuque Co., and engaged in farming till he commenced his present business. His parents reside in Iowa Township.

HENRY HOLSCHER, of the firm of Holscher Bros., general merchandise, grain, pork, etc., Dyersville; was born Feb. 23, 1832, in Westphalia, Prussia; in 1856, he came to Baltimore, Md., thence to Wisconsin, and there engaged in railroading for about six months; Jan. 3, 1857, he came to Dyersville, having to borrow $10 to pay his expenses here; he then opened a small store, and gradually increased his stock as his means would admit, and now carries on an immense business, and is now probably the wealthiest man in this locality; he has just been elected Mayor, and has held several other local offices. Married Catharine Schultz Nov. 20, 1860; she was born in Prussia; they have nine children—three sons and six daughters. Democrat; Roman Catholic.

JACOB KERPER, Postmaster and general merchandise, New Vienna; born Aug. 26, 1848, in Prussia; in 1852, he came to Dubuque with his parents; in 1874, commenced his present business; was appointed Postmaster in 1879; is School Treasurer. Married Miss Anna M. Meyers in 1873; she was born in New York; have three children—George, Bernard, and an infant not named. Catholic.

JOHN KERPER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Vienna; born March 20, 1820, in Prussia; in 1852, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 180 acres of land; is President of the School Board. Married Anna Mary Wirtz in 1846; she was born in Nieden Rhein, Prussia, in 1819; they have five children—Bernard, Jacob, Mathias, Michael and Anthony. Catholic.

REV. A. KORTENKAMP, Pastor St. Frances Xavier's Church; residence, Victoria street, Dyersville; he was born March 13, 1834, in Westphalia, Prussia; at about the age of 14 years, he commenced studying for the priesthood; first, at the Gymnasium at Munster, Westphalia, where he remained nine years at this school; he then attended the university three years; in 1861, he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and was ordained a Roman Catholic Priest by Bishop Smith, and then was appointed Assistant Catholic Priest of the German Church in Dubuque; Feb. 2, 1862, he removed to Dyersville, and was appointed to the position which he now holds; he has had charge of various churches since coming to Dyersville, viz., fifteen years Pastor of the church at Worthington, also at Delhi, and was the first priest who took charge of the church at Luxemberg, Liberty Township; this church he established.

ISAAC A. MORELAND, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dyersville; born July 6, 1822, in Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1838, came to Dubuque, thence to Delaware Co., where he remained till 1844, when he returned to Pennsylvania; here he remained

several years, then came again West and located in Dyersville, and carried on a general merchandise business until 1861, when he sold out to Limback Bros.; he then removed to his present farm, consisting of about one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has been Justice of the Peace and held other town offices; he also filled the unexpired term of T. Crawford as County Superintendent. He married Miss Isabella P. Jack in 1855; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn.; they have five children—Lizzie, David I., Ida, Samuel and Joseph.

AUGUST MUEHE, hardware and stoves, Dyersville; born Dec. 29, 1834, in Bavaria; in 1853, came to New Jersey; in 1857, to Dubuque Co.; the following year to Dyersville; in 1859, he started a tinshop, and, as his trade improved, he continued to enlarge his business, and now conducts a first-class hardware, stove and tinware store, etc. He has been a member of the School Board, served as Alderman two terms, now serving his third term; has also held other town offices. He married Miss Rosa Auerbach Oct. 29, 1853; she was born in Bohemia; they have had seven children, six living—Lena (now Mrs. Toomer), John C., Henry D., Katie, Emma and Carrie; lost Edward, aged 2½ years.

DAVID NICHOLS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Farley; born Oct. 5, 1811, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; he came to Dubuque Co. in 1852, and has since resided here; he owns 200 acres of land. He married Sophia Jenkins in 1837; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y.; they have had four children, two living—Mary J. (now Mrs. Watts) and Arthur H. (who served in the late war). Democrat.

DR. A. B. POORE, physician and surgeon, Dyersville; he was born in 1850 in Vermont; when a child, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; he attended the Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y., for a term of four years, and graduated with honors, taking the first prize in chemistry; he then returned to Dubuque and taught school two years; then commenced studying medicine with Dr. C. G. Pomeroy, and graduated in 1879 from the university at the city of New York, first degree M. D.; he then came to Dyersville, and at once commenced the practice of his profession.

ANDREW RAHE, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Vienna; born May 24, 1824, in Prussia; in 1845, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1847, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 500 acres of land, one-third interest in the Dyersville Grist Mills, also 140 acres land in Delaware Co. Married Catherine Hellman in 1848; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Clements, Henry, Anna Mary and Franz. Mrs. Rahe has two children by a former marriage—Mary and Bernard Weikman. Catholic.

JOSEPH SCHEMMEL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Vienna; born Dec. 8, 1826, in Prussia; in 1833, came to Baltimore, Md., with his parents, thence to Mercer Co., Ohio; in 1839, he removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came to Dubuque Co.; he is the owner of the New Vienna Woolen Mills, which he is now overhauling and putting it in good running order; he also owns 153 acres of land, and fifteen lots in New Vienna. Is a Notary Public, auctioneer, Secretary of the School Board, and has been Assessor. Married Lesatte Vente Aug. 17, 1853; she was born in Oldenburg, Germany; have ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Catholic.

REV. CONRAD LOUIS SCHULTE, the present Catholic Pastor of St. Boniface Church, New Vienna, Dubuque Co., Iowa, was born Jan. 27, 1836, in Westphalia, Prussia, in the diocese of Paderborn, village of Leiberg; came to America when near 10 years old, and settled in New Vienna; lived here till 18 years old; studied for the priesthood four years in St. Thomas Seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., three years in St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., one year in Salesianum, near Milwaukee; was ordained priest Aug. 29, 1863; was then appointed Pastor of Guttenberg, Clayton Co.; after about two years, Pastor St. Trinity, Allison, Luxemburg, Dubuque Co.; two years later, Pastor of Festina, Winnesheik Co.; three years later, Pastor of St. Luke's, five miles west of Festina; six months after Pastor of New Vienna, in October, 1870; his predecessors were Rev. J. Allemann, 1847; Rev. G. H. Phathe, 1848; Rev. S. G. Reffe, in 1848, here on mission during absence of Rev.

G. H. Phathe; Rev. Mathias Lentner, in 1851, who built the present church in 1853; Rev. James Orth in 1856 till 1865; Rev. Anthony Kortenkamp attended this mission during absence of Rev. J. Orth; Rev. J. B. Weikman in 1866 till 1870; Rev. Conrad L. Schulte, present Pastor.

C. A. SMITH, school teacher, Dyersville; born July 21, 1843, in Rhenish Prussia; in 1853, came with his parents to Chicago, and there received his first English schooling; in 1861, came to Dubuque Co.; in 1872, he commenced teaching in Delaware Co., and has been engaged in teaching since. Married Mary M. Limback Jan. 11, 1875; she was born in Lyons, Iowa; have three children—Jenofova, Lawrence C. and Anna S.; Catholic.

HENRY TEGELER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dyersville; born Sept. 19, 1852, in Quincy, Ill.; in 1855, came, with his parents, to Dubuque Co.; lived in Liberty Township till 1870, when he went to Milwaukee and attended the St. Francis College till 1873, then returned to Dubuque Co. and engaged in teaching school; he now owns eighty-four acres of land on which he lives and cultivates. Married Anna Burkle Oct. 18, 1877; she was born in Dyersville; they have one child—Cecelia. Catholic.

J. B. UTT, firm of Utt Bros., attorneys, Dyersville; he was born Oct. 14, 1854, in Platteville, Wis.; there attended the normal school; he commenced reading law in 1876, and attended the university at Ann Arbor; graduated there in 1877; he then removed to Dyersville, and has been in constant practice ever since; his two brothers are practicing law in Dubuque, he being a member of the firm.

VALENTINE WEBER, contractor and builder, Dyersville; born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 3, 1830; came to America in 1853, worked in Rochester, N. Y., at his trade, that of a mason; in 1854, went to Dubuque, where he lived most of the time until 1860, when he married Barbara Christoph, a sister of the Hon. John Christoph, and afterward settled down in Dyersville, and followed his trade; he is the owner of one of the finest homesteads in the suburbs of Dyersville, situated on Pleasant Hill, called Union Park; contains five acres. In 1872, he was elected Assessor, and has held this office ever since, now eight years; in March, 1880, he was elected Director of the public school in Dyersville; his family consists of seven children, four boys and three girls, as follows—Rose, aged 17; Gustave, aged 16; Valentine, aged 14; Annie, aged 13; Joseph, aged 9; Christopher, 7; Louise, 5. Wife's maiden name was Barbara Christoph. Married her Nov. 20, 1860; she was born in Bavaria and came to Dubuque Co. in 1846. Himself and family are Catholics.

MOSALEM TOWNSHIP.

LORENZ KEMMLING, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rockdale; born in Gibaldihausen, Hanover, Germany, in 1817; emigrated to America and settled in Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1852; has a farm of 80 acres in Secs. 16 and 17, which shows careful and intelligent tillage. Has held school offices; is a member of the Republican party, using his efforts, however, to place in official positions the best men, irrespective of party. He was married in 1844, to Miss Teresa Becker, also a native of Hanover; they have seven children—Teresa (now Mrs. Le Clere of Linn Co.), Christopher (married, and lives in Montgomery Co.), Clara (now Mrs. Lux, of Delaware Co.), Frank, Annie, Lawrence and Louisa.

JOHN B. LONGUEVILLE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rockdale. The subject of this sketch was born in Lorraine, France, Nov. 25, 1833; at the age of 13, with his parents, Paul and Mary E. Longueville. he came to Dubuque Co., and settled near his present home; the original farm on which the settlement was made was then "wild" land, and bought by his parents directly from the Government; his father, Paul Longueville, died Sept. 16, 1846, a few weeks after their arriving here; his mother, Mary E. Longueville, died Aug. 1, 1875. Mr. Longueville's farm comprises 85 acres,

and is under careful cultivation. He has for a long period been prominently connected with public affairs in his township and county; has been Justice of the Peace for the last twenty years; was four years County Supervisor, and in the Thirteenth General Assembly a member of the State Legislature. Religion, Roman Catholic; politics, Democratic. He was married, Nov. 8, 1855, to Miss Teressa Losh, an estimable lady, native of Luxemburg.

JOHN P. LONGUEVILLE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rockdale. The gentleman above named, a well-known and highly respected citizen, son of Paul and Mary E. Longueville, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Oct. 9, 1842, and came with his parents to Dubuque Co. in 1846; has a farm of 108 acres. Is a member of the Republican party; has held school offices, and is ever ready to help forward whatever will benefit the community in which he lives. He was married, Jan. 31, 1870, to Miss Margaret Welter, also a native of Luxemburg; they have two children living—Eli and Louisa; two deceased—Louisa and Victoria.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD ALDERSON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rickardsville; born Oct. 1, 1823, in Yorkshire, England; in 1853, came to Dubuque Co.; first worked by the day, and, as his circumstances would admit, he bought a small quantity of land and engaged in farming, and now owns 800 acres and is out of debt; this large property he has earned by hard work. He was married to Alice Guy July 15, 1843; she was born in England; they have eight children—George, Thomas, James, Richard, John, Elizabeth A., Anthony and Hannah E. The wages he earned for the first two months after his marriage he gave to his father, then came to America when he had earned enough to pay passage for himself and family.

THOMAS ALDERSON, general merchandise, Sec. 29; P. O. Rickardsville; born June 25, 1850, in Yorkshire, England; when he was about 4 years of age, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co. He married Miss Margaret Conley in 1869; she was born in Iowa; they have three children—Margaret A., Thomas E. and John.

JOSEPH ATKINSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Rickardsville; born March 22, 1809, in the county of Durham, England; in 1821, he came to Pennsylvania; in 1832, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived, and is one of the first settlers of the county; he entered about one-half a section of land, and now owns 119 acres. Married Jane Houps March 22, 1836; she was born in England; they have thirteen children—Joseph, Jonathan, Margaret, Hannah, John W., Aaron, Mary J., Esther A., Michael, Phillis, Frank E. and Thomas E. (twins) and Minnie F.

JOHN BAUMAN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born April 18, 1822, in Bavaria; in 1835, came to New York with his parents; in 1837, to Medina Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 190 acres of land; has been Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Township Treasurer, etc. Married Mary Witter in 1852; she was born in Baden; they have seven children—Bertha, Catharine, John, Mary, Charles, Elizabeth and Emil T. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

JOHN BEHR, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born May 10, 1810, in Bavaria; in 1846, he came to his present farm, consisting of 294 acres, with good buildings and well improved. Married Margaret Beaurnshmitt in November, 1846, by Bishop Loris of Dubuque; she was born March 5, 1821, in Bavaria; have five children; Charles J., Anna S. (now Mrs. Federspiel), Mary Kunie, Caroline S. (now Mrs. Runest), and John J. Catholic.

THOMAS F. BLAKE, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Sec. 30; Rickardsville; born March 17, 1842, in Boston, Mass.; in 1855, he came to Dubuque Co.; remained here till 1864, when he went to Montana; in 1870, he came to this locality and established his present business; he was appointed Postmaster in

1875; he also owns 80 acres of land. Married Margaret Kelly in 1870; she was born in Wisconsin; they have two children—Thomas and Anna; they lost three children in infancy.

GEORGE BROWN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Rickardsville; he was born Oct. 9, 1800, in the county of Durham, England; in 1828, he came to Pennsylvania; in 1833, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived, and is one of the first settlers of the county, and raised the first apples in the State; he attended the first religious meeting held in Dubuque, which was in 1834, in a room over a saloon kept by a Frenchman named Nado; he owned about 186 acres of land, and has been engaged considerably in lead mining. He married Miss Mary Warmoth in 1827; she was born in 1806; died in February, 1866; they had three children (two living): Joseph and Parker; Nicholas enlisted in 1862, 21st I. V. I., and served to the end of the war; he died in 1875, from a disease contracted in the army.

HENRY BRUNS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Oct. 15, 1813, in Hanover; in 1844, he came to St. Louis, thence to Illinois; in 1848, he came to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land; he first occupied a small log cabin, and now has one of the best houses in the township, as well as the largest barn and other out-houses; his farm is otherwise well improved. Married Sophia Stellman in August, 1845; she was born in Germany; had eight children (seven living)—Henry A., now in Clay Co., Minn., where he is carrying on a very extensive business, running a store, elevator and mill; Rosena, Sophia, Edward Anna, Mary and Attilla; they lost John in infancy. M. E. Church; Republican.

JOSEPH CREVIER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Rickardsville; born Jan. 8, 1818, in Canada; in 1836, he came to Dubuque Co.; in 1849, he went to California and engaged in mining; returned here in 1851, where he has since lived; owns 277 acres of land. Married Rachel Valley in 1847; she was born in 1822 in Canada, and died in 1868; they had eleven children, eight living—Emily, Rachel, Josephine, Eliza, Adaline, Mary, Joseph and William; Matilda died in 1867, aged 22 years; they lost two children in infancy. His second marriage was to Mrs. Sayer in 1869; she was born in 1824 in Canada. Catholic.

WILLIAM DATISMAN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Oct. 18, 1848, in Jefferson Township; his parents came here from Germany in May of this year; he owns 160 acres of land, entered by his father. Married Mary Miller April 15, 1875; she was born in Jefferson Township; they have one child, William. M. E. Church.

HON. MICHAEL EHL, Sec. 12; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Sept. 14, 1832, in Prussia; in 1852, he came to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1854, to Michigan, and in the fall returned to New York; in 1855, he went to Indiana and traveled, on account of poor health, through Michigan and Canada, and in the fall returned to Buffalo; in 1857, he went to Detroit, and was there employed as a clerk in a store; Jan. 6, 1858, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns sixty acres of land. He has been Township Clerk, County Superintendent, Justice of the Peace, Treasurer and Secretary of the School Board, and is now a member of the Legislature, having been elected in 1879; he is also President of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. He married Miss Anna Blasiar, in Detroit, in 1857; she was born in France; had seven children, six living—Caroline, Mary L., John G., Katie, Anna P. and Gustav I.; lost one child in infancy. Catholic; Democrat.

FRED ERTEL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Waupeton; born Nov. 12, 1840, in Bavaria; in 1850, he came to St. Charles, Mo.; in 1852, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns eighty acres of land. He has been Constable, Assessor, School Director, etc.; he is now Township Treasurer. Married Ernstina Spearl in 1866; she was born in Dubuque Co.; have seven children—Kate, Lena, Dora, George, Fred, Paulina and Louisa. Lutheran; Democrat.

EDWARD FRIES, of the firm of Peter Fries & Son, general merchandise, Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 11, 1844, in New Jersey; when a child, he came with his parents to Baltimore, Md.; in 1848, they removed to Dubuque Co., where he has since

lived; in 1865, he took charge of his father's store and still manages it; he also owns a store at Sageville; he is largely engaged in breeding Poland-China and Essex pigs, Brahma chickens, waterfowl, ducks and turkeys, Cotswold sheep and shepherd and Newfoundland dogs. He married Miss Kate Greenley April 1, 1879; she was born in Jefferson Township; they have one child—Marsetus.

PETER FRIES, proprietor of Fries' Hotel and general merchandise, Sherrill's Mount; he was born Dec. 6, 1814, in Prussia; in 1841, he came to Philadelphia, thence to Baltimore; in 1848, he came to his present locality; he owns 200 acres of land; his grounds are handsomely laid out as a resort for pleasure-seekers, and are frequented by the fashionable residents of Dubuque, it being but ten miles distant and the only fashionable drive out of Dubuque; his hotel was built in 1856, costing from $5,000 to $6,000; it is built of stone; he built his store in 1860, and has carried on merchandising since then. He was the first Postmaster at Sherrill's Mount and held that office for twenty-four years. Married Catharine Kunkel in 1842; she was born in 1823 in Prussia; have five children—Edward, who now has charge of the store; Louisa, (now Mrs. Kier—her husband was a member of the Legislature), died in 1874; Mary (now Mrs. W. H. Creager); Caroline (now Mrs. Hurst), and Peter. Catholics.

CHARLES GOODMANN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rickardsville; was born Jan. 6, 1823, in Germany; in 1847, he came to Pittsburgh, Penn.; the following year, he removed to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Mary Miller in May, 1847; she was born in Germany; they have nine children—Henry, Charles, Julius, Berthie, Louis, Mary, Matilda, Ernest and William. Protestant.

JOHN GREENLEY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rickardsville; was born May 23, 1806, in Yorkshire, England; in 1838, he came to Dubuque Co.; he has owned from two hundred to three hundred acres of land, which has been divided amongst his children; he now owns thirty-five acres. Married Alley J. Dobson Jan. 28, 1828; she was born Jan. 9, 1807, and died Sept. 15, 1855; they have five children—Ann, Jane, George, William and Elizabeth; William enlisted in 1861, in the 9th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. Second marriage to Mrs. Cook in September, 1856; she was born July 25, 1802, in Northumberland, England; she has nine children by a former marriage—John, William, Joseph, Walter, Mary, Elizabeth and Jane (twins), Robert and Thomas. Richard C. Cook enlisted in 1862, in Co. C, 21st I. V. I.; was killed at the battle of Black River Bridge. Thomas Cook enlisted in 1861, in the 9th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, for which he draws a pension. M. E. Church.

G. F. HAMMERAND, wagon manufacturer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Jan. 3, 1847, in Bavaria; in 1854, he came to Dubuque; remained here till 1864, when he removed to Galena, Ill., and was apprenticed to the wagon business; after working at this trade three years, he returned to Dubuque Co., and settled at his present locality and at once commenced business for himself, which he has since followed; he owns four and a half acres of land with his house and shops. Married Margaret Sternwas Dec. 1, 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1846; they have four children—Edward, George, Lizzie and Anna. Lutheran; Republican.

WILLIAM HEFFNER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Nov. 14, 1813, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1837, he came to New York; thence to Toledo, Ohio, afterward, to Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Kentucky, St. Louis, etc., etc.; in 1843, he came to Wisconsin; in 1846, to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; owns 334 acres of land. Married Mary Coopmann in 1844; she was born in Germany; they have two children—William and Louis.

FREDERICK HOHLSTEIN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born on July 31, 1819, in Germany; in 1835, he went to Texas; in 1836, he came to Jefferson Township, where he has since lived; he first made a claim of 320 acres; now owns eighty-six acres; has been eight years School Director. Married Catharine Tishauser in 1862; she was born in Germany; have four children—Fred, Emma, Caroline and Mary; he has five children by former marriages—Mary, William, Rosena, Louisa and John.

JOHN KANTLEHNER, Sec. 11; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born in September, 1844, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1848, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; owns 177 acres land. Married Lizzie Renkert March 16, 1880; she was born in Jefferson Township. Members of the M. E. Church.

JACOB KESSLER, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Nov. 13, 1830, in Bavaria; in 1850, he came to Galena, Ill.; in 1859, he came to Dubuque Co.; owns 120 acres land; he has been President of the School Board and Director and Assessor; he is now County Superintendent, having been elected in 1875. He married Ellen McDonald in October, 1860; she was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; they had eight children, six living—Mary A., John, Ellen A., William C., Elizabeth M. and Jacob J.; Jane and Edward died in infancy. Catholic.

C. M. LEONARD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Feb. 5, 1815, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1838, he came to La Salle Co., Ill., thence to Du Page Co.; in 1843, he removed to Galena, Ill., and was engaged there in mining five years, meeting with good success; in 1848, he came to his present farm, and has always been engaged in mining as well as farming; he now owns 480 acres land, but devotes a greater portion of his time to mining, and has always been very successful; he has been Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of the School Board, etc. Married Miss Susan M. Davis, March 17, 1847, in Galena, Ill.; she was born in New York. Congregational Church.

JOHN MANGOLD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Dec. 4, 1850, in Jefferson Township; he owns 100 acres land, which his father entered. Married Mary Datismann in 1872; she was also born in Jefferson Township; they have three children—Frank W., George B. and Selina.

MARTIN MATZ, grocer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 4, 1838, in Baden, Germany; in 1855, he came to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1856, to Galena, Ill., in 1857, to Dayton Co., Iowa; in 1859, went to Missouri; in 1860, he crossed the Plains to Oregon, engaged in mining till 1866, when he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns thirty-two acres land with his store and other buildings. Married Magdalena Ertel in February, 1875; she was born in Germany; have four children—Charles F., Rosena, Margaret and Matilda.

DR. E. REITZ, physician and surgeon; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born May 22, 1842, in Prussia; in 1861, he came to Calumet Co., Wis. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 26th Wis. V. I.; served to the end of the war; he then returned to Prussia, and there commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the Jena Medical College in 1868; he then came to Platteville, Wis., and commenced the practice of his profession; he afterward removed to Columbus, Wis., thence to Appleton, Wis.; during the winter of 1872–73, he attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago; in 1878, he came to his present locality. Married Fredrica Brodbeck in 1868; she was born in Germany; they have three children—Robert, Emily and Oskar.

GEORGE RIDLER, Sec. 30; P. O. Rickardsville; born Nov. 16, 1809, in Gloucestershire, England; when a boy, he came to New York City, and was apprenticed to the carpenter trade; in 1832, he came to Ohio; in 1835, he returned to New York, always following the carpenter trade; in 1837, he came to Illinois; in 1844, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 240 acres of land, and moved to this farm with two yoke of oxen; he camped out until he could build a cabin, which occupied about three months; his house now is of stone, and one of the best in the township; he has been Justice of the Peace, and assisted in laying out the roads in this county. Married Elizabeth Baker in 1838; she was born in Illinois in 1813, and died in 1858; have five children—Martha Ann, John W., Eliza, Mary and Sarah; John W. enlisted in 1862 in Co. C, 21st I. V. I.; served to the end of the war; was at the battle of Vicksburg, and others; his second marriage, to Eliza Lundbeck in 1860; she was born in Indiana; have two children—Emma and Esther.

PETER STILLMUNKES, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Jan. 7, 1844, in Prussia; in 1846, he came to Baltimore with his parents; in 1847, they came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 120 acres of land, which was entered by his

father; he has been Township Clerk, Secretary of the School Board and Notary Public. Married Elizabeth Weiland in 1867; she was born in Germany; her parents now live in Otter Creek Township, Jackson Co.; they have six children—Anna Mary, Frank, Louisa, John N., Catharine and Joseph. Catholic Church.

F. W. SHUTTE, school-teacher; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Dec. 3, 1849, in Peru Township; he attended the Hopkinton Institute in 1867, and finished this course in 1870; in 1876, he attended the German Theological Seminary, and here graduated; he has taught eight terms—four in Center and four in Peru Township. Married Catharine Wetter Oct. 11, 1877; she was born in Jefferson Township; they have one child—William; he owns 120 acres of land. Presbyterian.

BENJAMIN WITTER, Postmaster and plow manufacturer; Sherrill's Mount; born Sept. 11, 1838, in Baden; in 1846, he came, with his parents, to Jefferson Township, where he has since lived; he owns his shop, and a very substantial stone residence, with about an acre of land; he was appointed Postmaster in 1878; he has been Township Trustee four years, and School Director. Married Anna Mary Hock in 1861; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; have seven children—Elizabeth R., John B. F., George P., Emma, Mary, Fred J. and Martha; lost four children in infancy. M. E. Church; Republican.

IOWA TOWNSHIP.

A. M. BOTSFORD, proprietor Botsford Mills, Sec. 35; P. O. Epworth; born in Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 27, 1844; removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, with his parents, in 1856; in former years, he was at different times engaged in the various enterprises of farming, merchandising, flour-dealing, etc., but has given his continuous attention to his present vocation since 1870; he has a very considerable landed property in connection with his mills; owning 312 acres in Secs. 34, 35 and 36. His ancestors have, for seven generations past, resided on one homestead in Connecticut; the original ancestors belonging to the old Milford colony, who made the first English settlement in that portion of America. Mr. Botsford was married in June, 1873, to Miss Julia A. Moriarty; they have five children—Thomas Abel, John Francis, Joseph Byron, Vincent Henry and Alice Eveline.

L. DUGGAN, Postmaster and general merchandise, Tivoli; he was born in the parish of Upper Glanmire, County of Cork, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1828; he came, with his parents, to New Orleans in 1841; in 1843, they removed to Dubuque, and was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith and wagon business with John Hartsock; after learning his trade, he engaged with Newman & Cooper and carried on this establishment three years; in 1853, he formed a partnership with Morgan, Duggan & Morgan, same business, and continued this two years; he then removed to Iowa Township and has been, most of the time, a resident of this locality since; he first kept tavern here, and the post office, known as Evergreen Post Office; he has been fifteen years a member of the Board of Supervisors; has been Justice of the Peace; President of the School Board; is now Notary Public; he owns 220 acres of land, which he cultivates. Married Ellen O'Connell in July, 1850; she was born in Ireland; they have eight children—Honoro M., William H., Mary A., Michael, Bridget, Ellen, Catharine and Ann. Catholic.

MICHAEL FERRING, Sec. 9, general merchandise; P. O. Tivoli; he was born Nov. 30, 1844, in Prussia; in 1856, he came to Dubuque Co., where he engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to his present locality and opened a general store, which he still carries on; he also owns about sixty acres of land, with his store and other buildings; he is Treasurer of the School Board of the independent district. Married Miss Eva Bracht Oct. 27, 1867; she was born in Prussia; they have six children—Maggie, Nicholas, Christopher, Ellen, Frank and John P. Catholic.

THEODOR KORCEN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pin Oak; born in October, 1822, in Prussia; in 1851, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he

now owns 323 acres of land. He married Mary Damood in 1850; she was born in Prussia; they have three children—Mathew, Antony and Mary. Catholic.

REV. J. B. McGOWAN, Pastor of St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church; P. O. Tivoli.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Tivoli; he is a native of Ireland; at about the age of 21, he emigrated to America; first landed at Quebec, thence to Ohio, and in 1841, he came to Dubuque; a few years later, he removed to his present farm, where he has since resided, and is one of the first settlers in the township; he owns about four hundred acres of land. He married Ann O'Connell Nov. 24, 1847; she was born in Ireland; they have eight children—Mary, Johanna, Bridget, Anna, Maggie, Katie, Ellen and Morris. Catholic.

MICHAEL SCHMIDT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Pin Oak; born Dec. 9, 1818, in Germany; in 1852, he came to Dubuque Co.; owns 300 acres of land; part of this land he entered. He married Catharine Thiel in 1854; she was born in May, 1822, in Germany; they have eight children—Anton, Frank, Peter, Theo, Nick, Mary, Anna and Catharine. Catholic.

S. F. SQUIRES, proprietor Squires' Mill, Sec. 35; P. O. Epworth; born in Connecticut Dec. 3, 1820; in the spring of 1855, he settled in Dubuque Co., having before this traveled quite extensively through the South and West, spending some two years in California and shorter periods in several other States; his first fourteen years here were employed in farming; has been engaged in his present business since 1869; in addition to his mill property, he has seventy acres of land in Secs. 34 and 35, Iowa Township, and Sec. 3, Taylor Township. Has held township and school offices. Religion, Methodist; politics, Democrat. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Adaline Pilgrim, a native of Massachusetts; they have two children—Annie and Hattie; both are married, the former being now Mrs. Hapgood, the latter, Mrs. Burrell. His son-in-law, Mr. J. D. Burrell, has for many years been employed in the mill, and is intimately associated with Mr. Squires in business; Mr. Burrell was born in Canada Dec. 24, 1848; came to Dubuque Co. in 1862, and was here five years; went back to Canada in 1867; remained there until 1870, when he returned to Dubuque Co., and has resided here since; has been a miller for the last twelve years; previous to that was employed in farming. Was married in 1874; Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, a daughter, named Addie Dwight.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

REV. F. W. ABERBROEKLING, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Luxemburg; he was born Dec. 10, 1844, in Westphalia, Prussia; in 1856, he came to St. Louis, Mo.; there attended school till 1864, when he removed to Quincy, Ill., and there commenced studying for the ministry; in 1865, came to Milwaukee and continued his studies till Dec. 20, 1871, when he was ordained as Roman Catholic priest by Archbishop Henni; the following February, he came to Luxemburg and established and took charge of his present church; he was also Pastor of St. Mary's Church at Lattnerville during 1874–75.

NICHOLAS ANDRE, school teacher, Sec. 14; P. O. Luxemburg; born Jan. 25, 1855, in Liberty Township; he owns eighty acres of land; has been teaching school since 1876; he is also Township Assessor; was elected in 1879. Married Lizzie Ungs Feb. 5, 1880; she was born in Liberty Township. Catholic.

THEODOR ARENS, saloon, Luxemburg; he was born in Luxemburg, Germany, March 30, 1846; in 1850, he came to Jackson Co.; in 1872, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns twenty-eight acres of land, with his house, barn, etc. Married Mrs. Goebel in 1872; she was born in Luxemburg, Germany; have two children—Nick and Ernst. She has four children by a former marriage—Henry, Antony, Katie and Peter. Catholic.

MICHAEL LINCK, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Luxemburg; born April 15, 1851, in Liberty Township, and has always lived in Dubuque Co.; he owns 219 acres of land, bought of his father; part of this land was entered by his father; is Township Clerk. Married Anna Meyer Nov. 14, 1871; she was born in October, 1850, in Germany; they have two children—Catharine and John. His father lives with him. Catholic; Democrat.

ANTHONY DUSTER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Pin Oak; he was born in 1845 in Luxemburg, Germany; when he was but 1 year old, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 148 acres of land; is Justice of the Peace; has held this office the past ten years; he has also taught school about two years, and has held all the township offices. Married Theressa Kozen in February, 1869; she was born in 1852 in Prussia; died in 1879; have four children—Peter, Susie, Catharine and Rosa C. Second marriage to Mary A. Ruden Jan. 15, 1880; she was born in Dubuque Co. Catholic; Democrat.

DODGE TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD BAKER, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Farley; born Oct. 18, 1828, in Somersetshire, England; in 1850, he came to Dubuque Co.; worked by the month for a short time; as soon as his circumstances would admit, he bought a small tract of land and engaged in farming; he now owns over 1,000 acres, and is one of the wealthiest and most extensive farmers in the county, and is entirely free from debt; he has also assisted others in securing farms. Married Elizabeth Wall in 1852; she was born in Somersetshire, England; they have five children—Elizabeth, William, Jane, R. W. and Mary L. They belong to the M. E. Church.

REV. JOHN BAUMANN, Pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Worthington; he was born Feb. 15, 1846, in Columbus, Ohio; at age of 14, he attended the University at Notre Dame, and completed his studies at the St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee; he was ordained by Archbishop Henni in 1871; he was then sent to Waterloo, Iowa, as Assistant Pastor, thence to Newburn, Marion Co., where he was Pastor; in 1875 he came to Worthington, and was appointed Pastor of St. Paul's Church, which position he now holds; he is also Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Cascade; he established and is now managing the Roman Catholic school here, conducted by the Sisters.

E. H. BUSH, agent for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Worthington; born March 8, 1834, in Bristol, England; in 1857, he came to Dubuque, and there engaged in railroading, which has been his business since a boy; he was one of the engineers of the Dubuque & South-Western Railroad when it was being constructed, and was appointed agent here on completion of the road in 1859; he is also dealing in live stock and grain. Married Lydia Culver in 1861; she was born in Michigan; died in June, 1871; they have four children—Eddie, William, Francis and Bertie; second marriage to Mary Almond in 1872; she was born in New York; have three children —Burnice, Kittie and Kennith.

JAMES P. COUSIN, general merchandise and Postmaster, Worthington; was born April 29, 1847, in Dubuque Co.; he commenced his present business in 1869; was appointed Postmaster in 1870; he has held the office of Town Clerk several years. Married Miss E. Morse in 1871; she was born in Illinois; they have two children—Edward M. and Albert B. He is a Republican.

FRANK COURT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Dyersville; he was born Oct. 12, 1841, in Somersetshire, England; in 1857, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he owns 140 acres of land, also makes a specialty of breeding and raising Poland-China pigs. He has been Township Assessor the past two years. He married Miss Sarah Baker in 1861; she was born in Somersetshire, England; they have two children—Charles W. and Mary B. They belong to the M. E. Church.

DR. G. A. DANDO, physician and surgeon, Worthington; born Aug. 12, 1829, on Long Island, N. Y.; he commenced studying medicine in 1858, with Drs. Howard and Chamberlain, in Medina Co., Ohio; afterward attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College during the winter of 1860–61, and has now been in constant practice the past nineteen years; he has been located here since 1863. He married Miss Julia A. Rosa November, 1853; she was born in New York; they have two children—Ella (now Mrs. Kammis) and Geo. E.

JOSEPH DUNKEL, proprietor of the Union House, Worthington; he was born Dec. 23, 1836, in Germany; in 1860, he came to Wisconsin; in 1864, he came to Dubuque Co., engaged in farming till 1874, when he removed to Worthington and commenced his present business, which he owns as well as 400 acres of land in Delaware Co.; he is also engaged in live stock and grain. He married Miss Elizabeth Kunkel in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have five children—one son and four daughters.

SMITH GORDON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Worthington. His father, Ransom S. Gordon, was born July 22, 1800, in New York; he died Aug. 14, 1879; he came to this locality in 1855, where the family have lived ever since; they own 100 acres of land. He was married to Miss Rachael Little in 1839; she was born Jan. 1, 1815, in Ireland; they had seven children, five are living—Ransom S., Smith, Ira, Henry and Lois. Ransom and Smith served in the late war. Scott enlisted in 1862 in Co. H, 9th N. H. V. I., and died of army disease in 1865. Stimson enlisted in 1862 in Co. C, Second Battalion, 12th U. S. Infantry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

A. LASHER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Worthington; born April 19, 1826, in Greene Co., N. Y.; in 1848, he came to Milwaukee and engaged in the mercantile business till the fall of 1850, when he removed to Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he owns about 350 acres of land. Is Justice of the Peace; has held this office since 1853; he was two years a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has held about all the township offices. Married Matilda Kebby in 1853; she was born in 1827 in Michigan; died in 1865; have three children; then was married to Eva A. McCune in 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania; have five children—Fred, Burt, James H., Fannie M. and Jessie C. Republican.

HON. W. LATTNER, general merchandise, Worthington; he was born Nov. 20, 1835, in Baden, Germany; in 1847, he came with his parents to New York and engaged in the railroad business till 1856, when he with others of his family removed to Dubuque Co., and settled in Lattnerville, which place was laid out by himself and brothers. He represented this county in the Legislature during the Fifteenth General Assembly; in 1874, he came to Worthington and commenced his present business; he is also proprietor of the Worthington Creamery. Married Miss Magdalena Smidt in 1864; she was born in Alsace, France; at about the age of 4 years, she came to America with her parents; they have seven children—Mary, Emma, Lucy, Josephine, Anna, Clara and Frank. Democrat.

D. A. LOVELACE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Worthington; born Nov. 26, 1812, in Butler Co., Ky.; in 1827, he came to Cass Co., Ill.; remained there till 1844, when he came to Dodge Township, Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he owns about 150 acres of land, which he entered; he formerly owned the land where Worthington is now situated, and donated a portion for railroad purposes; he has been Justice of the Peace, and has held most of the township offices. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 21st I. V. I.; served about two years. He married Miss Mary A. Kibby Sept. 8, 1835, in Clark Co., Ill.; she was born Aug. 23, 1817, in Nashville, Tenn.; they have nine children—James T., Eliza J. (now Mrs. Dr. Danda), Lucius W., John K., Henry C., Winfield C., David C., Washington D. and Fannie A. Republican.

WILLIAM McDOWELL, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Worthington; born April 22, 1816, in Buncombe Co., N. C.; when about 5 years of age, he came with his parents to Georgia; in 1826, he came to East Tennessee, thence to Missouri; in 1834, he came to Dubuque Co., and is one of the first settlers in this county; he owns

200 acres of land; has been Township Trustee. Married Margaret Flinn Jan. 21, 1841; she was born April 26, 1823, in Illinois. Democrat.

JOHN TOUSSAINT, general merchandise, Worthington; born Nov. 17, 1835, in Luxemburg, Germany; in 1852, he came to Chicago; in 1865, to Port Washington, Wis.; there he engaged in the foundry business about two years; this business he had followed in Germany; in 1868, he came to Worthington and commenced his present business; during the years of 1874 to 1877, was then dealing in dressed hogs and grain, as well as general merchandising. Married Mary Miller Dec. 13, 1856; she was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1837; they have four children—John, Henry, Apollonia and Nick. Catholic.

JAMES VANDIVER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Worthington; born April 22, 1820, in Parke Co., Ind.; in 1841, came to Dubuque Co.; the following year, he went to Galena, Ill., and was there engaged in lead mining till 1849, when he returned to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 150 acres of land, which he entered. Married Nancy Sharp Nov. 9, 1849; she was born in Clark Co., Ill.; have six children —Eliza Amelia, Richmond, Dorron, Rosa, Patterson, Lola M. Republican.

LUCIUS VANDIVER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Worthington; born April 22, 1820, in Parke Co., Ind.; in 1840, he came to Galena, Ill., and engaged in mining most of the time till 1848, when he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 180 acres of land, which he entered. Married Susan Gallahan in 1848; she was born in 1828, in Ohio, and died in 1862; have six children—John W., Jonas, James, George, Maggie and Martha. Second marriage, to Sarah Bunn in July, 1870; she was born in England; have four children—Bertram, Charles, Louisa E. and Geneva. Republican.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN COOK, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Cottage Hill; born Feb. 10, 1826, in the county of Durham, England; in 1829, he came to Pennsylvania with his parents; in 1835, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 136 acres of land; his brothers, William and Joseph, are now living on the farm consisting of 200 acres, which was entered by their father, it being their old homestead. He married Elizabeth Glew Jan. 25, 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have six children—Susan A., Elliott R., Thomas N., James F., John H. and Eddy W.; last Sarah B., in 1872, aged 16 years.

JOHN CRIPPES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pin Oak; he was born Dec. 23, 1833, in Luxemburg, Germany; in 1852, he came to Concord Township; he owns 200 acres land; he has held public offices ever since coming to the county, viz., has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, has been Justice of the Peace since 1865, is a Notary Public, has held this office since 1872; has been for the past fifteen years Secretary of the School Board, and has held all the township offices. Married Elizabeth Leisen Jan. 17, 1860; she was born in Luxemburg; had ten children, seven living—Mary, John, Susan, Katie G., Henry, Peter and Veroneka. Catholic.

JOHN H. FLOYD, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Pin Oak; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born March 4, 1800, in Nelson Co., Ky.; at the age of 14, he came to Gallatin Co., Ill.; he remained there till 1828, when he removed to Wisconsin; in 1833, he came to Dubuque Co., and has since resided here; he is one of the wealthiest and earliest settlers in the county; he owns in his immediate neighborhood about 600 acres of land, all of which he entered; soon after coming here, he received the appointment of Postmaster, and has held this office about forty years; he named the post office Pin Oak, from the character of the trees grown here; as his house is situated about twenty miles from Dubuque, it seemed the most convenient place for travelers to stop, and he was forced to keep a public house; this house has been known as the Western Hotel; there is a sign fastened to a tree which reads Western Hotel, and was presented to Mr. Floyd in 1848 by his friend, Mr. McCraney, it laid about his house a year or two, when Samuel Peck, now of Clayton Co., proposed fastening it to a tree, which he did, and where it has remained since; the oldest

cabin in the county was located on his land, and is even now in a good state of preservation; this cabin he first occupied when coming here; he lived in it one winter without doors, there being none in the house, and no timber to make any with; he afterward bought some plank to make doors, but used it in making a coffin for a noted horsethief and robber, named Kentuck Anderson, who was shot by Mr. Sherrill, and whom he assisted in burying; Mr. Floyd assisted in getting out the logs to build the old Bell Tavern at Dubuque; it was located near where the Julien House now stands; it was built in 1833; there was a tree used as a post office and known as the White Oak Post Office, situated in Jefferson Township, and near where T. Alderson's store now stands; a large, square hole was morticed in this tree, where all mail matter was received and delivered; J. W. Griffith performed the duty of mail carrier, and made weekly trips; this office was started in about 1836 or 1837. Mr. Floyd was married to Miss Sarah Wathen Dec. 30, 1835; she was born in Nelson Co., Ky., Jan. 28, 1811; they had five children, two living—Sarah J., now Mrs. A. C. Tucker, and Fannie E., now Mrs. L. E. Tucker.

Since the above was put in type, Mrs. A. C. Tucker has met her death by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a servant while house-cleaning. The hammer of the lock came in contact with the door, causing premature discharge, the contents entering the heart of Mrs. Tucker. This sad affair happened on Friday afternoon, April 16, 1880.

NICHOLAS GOTTO, general merchandise, Sec. 20; P. O. Pin Oak; born June 6, 1841, in Prussia; in 1868, he came to Michigan, thence to Chicago, Ill.; in 1870, he removed to Dubuque Co., and commenced his present business; he owns eighty acres of land, also five lots in Georgetown, with the wagon and blacksmith shop, and carries on quite an extensive business. He married Mary E. McGuire May 2, 1871; she was born in Concord Township; they have one child—Anna F.; they lost Mary E. in infancy. Roman Catholic.

ALEXANDER GLEW, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Cottage Hill; born Jan. 29, 1823, in Center Co., Penn.; in 1838, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he now owns 375 acres land; part of this land he entered. Has been Constable, Township Treasurer, President of the School Board, etc. Married Amanda M. Waltham in 1845; she was born in Illinois; have seven children—Elizabeth A., J. M., William, Sarah J., John, Emanuel W. and Ida.

PETER HENTGES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pin Oak; born Oct. 10, 1819, in Prussia; in 1847, he came to Chicago, thence to Du Page Co., Ill.; in 1855, he came to his present farm, consisting of 253 acres of land; his residence and other buildings are equal to any in the township, all of which he has built since coming here. He has been three years Township Treasurer. Married Mary Schmidt in 1851; she was born in Prussia; they have six children, four sons and two daughters. Catholic.

KARAN KENNY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pin Oak; born March 17, 1830, in Ireland; in 1850, he came to New Orleans, thence to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 320 acres of land. Married Margaret Kogan in 1853; she was born in Ireland; they have three children—Thomas, Mary and Rose. Roman Catholic; Democrat.

JACOB KERN, firm of Kern & Co., millers, Sec. 34; P. O. Cottage Hill; he was born Dec. 7, 1822, in the parish of Krombach, district of Landgricht, Alzenau, Germany; in 1849, he came to New York, thence to Grant Co., Wis.; engaged there in milling till 1876, when he came to his present locality and bought the premises known as the New Spring Mills; this mill has a capacity of grinding about one hundred bushels per day. Married Eliza Pluemel in January, 1854; she was born in Germany; they have eight children—Caroline, Theressa, Joseph, Josephine, Eliza, Henry, Anna and Sarah. Catholic.

JOHN LETICH, blacksmith, Sec. 25; P. O. Cottage Hill; born April 22, 1820, in Pennsylvania; in 1855, came to Dubuque Co.; he owns about twenty-nine acres of land and carries on the blacksmith business. Married Elizabeth McIntosh April 1, 1877; she was born in England; he has three children by a former marriage

—Henry, Nettie and Daniel W. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. A, 6th I. V. C.; served to the end of the war.

G. M. LIEBOLD, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Cottage Hill; born July 1, 1824, in Bavaria, Germany; in 1845, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 199 acres of land; part of which he entered. Married Catharine Besaneus in 1853; she was born in Prussia; had six children, four living—Theressa, John, Mathias and Michael; Joseph died May 26, 1878, aged 22 years; they also lost one child in infancy.

CHARLES L. McGOVERN, general merchandise and Postmaster; Pin Oak; born March 1, 1852, in Concord Township; Feb. 1, 1875, he commenced his present business, and was then appointed Postmaster; he is Assessor; has been Township Clerk. Married Miss Mary Lynch in 1875; she was born in Dubuque; they have two children—Barnard and Mark.

THOMAS McQUILLAN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Pin Oak; he was born in 1835 in Ireland; in about 1841, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; in 1852, he went to California; there he engaged in mining till 1855, when he returned to Dubuque Co.; he owns 200 acres of land, which was entered by his father; has been Township Treasurer and School Director. Married Emma F. Quigley in 1855; she was born in Pennsylvania; have eight children—William F., Daniel, Joseph, Maria, Cyrus, Anna, Katie and John. Catholic.

AUGUST MEYER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Waupaton; born Nov. 19, 1817, in Holstein, Germany; in 1850, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 380 acres of land, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of grape wine; has been President of the School Board. Married Sophia Krokow in January, 1852; she was born in Germany Feb. 5, 1823; have six children—Anna, Bertha, Clara, Dora, Emma and Francisca. Lutheran.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Cottage Hill; born, Sept. 8, 1819, in Crawford Co., Penn.; in 1836, he came to Dubuque Co., being one of the earliest settlers of the county; he owns 143 acres of land, which he entered; has been a Constable, and has held other minor offices. Married Sarah Glew Nov. 1, 1840; she was born in 1825 in Pennsylvania; they had eleven children, seven living—Amanda, Wright A., W. S., Sarah F., Martha E., Ella May, James R.; his son Joseph G. enlisted in 1861, in Co. K., 9th I. V. I.; died, October, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., of disease contracted in the army; they lost three children in infancy. Congregational Church.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cottage Hill; born Dec. 24, 1809, in Cumberland, England; in 1851, came to Ohio, thence to Dubuque Co.; he owns 100 acres of land. Married Elizabeth Wearthemuth; she was born in England; they have three children—Elizabeth, Sarah and Phebe. M. E. Church.

RICHARD PAISLEY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rickardsville; born in 1813 in Ireland; in 1840, he came to Galena, Ill., and engaged in mining; remained there till 1845, when he removed to Dubuque Co.; he owns 620 acres of land; part he entered. Married Mary Paisley in 1859; she was born in Ireland; they had eight children, five living—James, Jane, John, Richard and William; Henry died, aged 12 years; David and Margaret died in infancy.

THOMAS PAISLEY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rickardsville; he was born in 1815 in Ireland; in 1835 he came to New York City; the following year removed to New Jersey; in 1838, he came to Ohio; in 1840, he removed to Galena, Ill., and engaged in mining; in 1841, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he entered 420 acres, which he still owns. Married Miss Margaret Foster in 1843; she was born in Ireland; they have five children—Samuel (enlisted in 1862, from Milwaukee, in the 28th Wis. V. I.; served to the close of the war), Jonathan, William H., Thomas J. (who commenced reading law in 1877, with H. T. McNulty; is now practicing with Pollock & McNulty, at Dubuque), and Robert D. M. E. Church.

WILLIAH H. PAISLEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Rickardsville; born Jan. 29, 1852, in Concord Township; his parents came to Dubuque Co. in 1841, where they have since lived; he owns 80 acres of land, and is engaged in buying and shipping

live stock; has been Constable, Secretary of the School Board and Director; he is frequently consulted on matters of law and has practiced in Justice Courts; his name has been used as a candidate to represent this county in the Legislature, but was defeated on account of political differences.

CHARLES PLATT, farmer and wagon-maker, Sec. 25; P. O. Cottage Hill; born Oct. 22, 1835, in Ohio; in 1855, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 137 acres of land, also his wagon and blacksmith shops; he and his brother have been engaged in this business since 1856. Married Miss Adaline Stuart in September, 1858; she was born in Iowa; had seven children, six living—Byron, John, Wilbur, Berthie, Hervey and Mabel; lost Nellie in infancy. Republican.

MATHIAS SCHROEDER, farmer and grocer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cottage Hill; born Dec. 19, 1832, in Luxemburg, Germany; in 1852, came to Wisconsin; in 1854, to Dubuque Co.; he commenced his present business in 1862; he also owns eighty-two acres of land. He has served three years as a member of the Board of Supervisors. Married Mary Beaver in 1859; she was born in 1832 in Germany, and died Dec. 8, 1871; had four children—Mary, Nicholas, Margaret and John. Second marriage was to Gertrude Dousch Nov. 12, 1872; she was born in Pennsylvania; have five children—Theressa, Mathias, Peter, Frank and Mary. Catholic.

DR. O. STUART, physician and surgeon, Sec. 25; P. O. Cottage Hill; was born Aug. 10, 1848, in Dubuque Co.; in 1869, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. McKinzie, and graduated at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, in 1872; he then removed to Davis Co., and commenced practicing; remained there about six months, and then removed to his present locality, where he has been practicing since. He is Township Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. Married Miss Minnie Schoonover in 1873; she was born in Iowa; they have two children—Nellie and Olive. Republican.

MRS. MARY A. STUART, Sec. 35; P. O. Cottage Hill; she was born Jan. 2, 1821, in Pennsylvania; she came to Dubuque Co. with her parents in 1839; she is the widow of Moses Stuart, who was born Nov. 11, 1811, in New Hampshire; when a boy, he came, with his parents, to Maine; in 1839, he came to Dubuque Co. He was married to Miss Mary A. Glew Feb. 18, 1841; he died in September, 1878; they had eleven children, nine living—Adaline, Elvira, Orren, Ellen, Sumner, Moses, Mary, Ansel, Alvin, Oliver (enlisted, in 1862, in Co. C, 21st I. V. I., and died June 17, 1863, of disease contracted in the army), Olive (died in 1870, aged 3 years). She owns about three hundred acres of land.

JOHN THEISEN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cottage Hill; born April 13, 1833, in Prussia; in 1857, he came to Chicago, thence to Wisconsin; in 1868, he came to his present farm, consisting of 120 acres of land. Married Anna Mary Schafer, in 1860; she was born in Prussia; have four children—Mary F., Anna M., John and Catharine. Catholic.

A. C. TUCKER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Pin Oak; he was born Feb. 23, 1833, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1857, he came to Dubuque Co.; owns 400 acres of land; he has been President of the School Board and Director, Township Clerk, etc. Married Miss S. F. Floyd in 1860; she was born in 1840 in Concord Township; they had three children, two living—George and John; they lost Elizabeth, aged 3 years. Christian Church.

L. E. TUCKER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Pin Oak; born Oct 18, 1838, in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1862, he came West, and has been engaged in teaching school and dealing in general merchandise at various points, both in Illinois and Iowa; he has been a resident of this township since 1869; he owns large tracts of land in this county, as well as in other parts of the State. He married Miss Fannie E., daughter of J. H. Floyd, who is probably the oldest settler and also the largest land-owner in the county; they were married June 21, 1869; she was born in Concord Township; they have three children—Martha E., Nettie C. and Jackson G.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW BAHL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dubuque; born Nov. 30, 1833, in Alsace, France; in 1845, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; in 1850, he went to California, remaining there till 1853, when he returned to Dubuque Co.; he owns 320 acres of land; part of this land was entered by his father; he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1865, and served two years; he has been six years a member of the Board of Supervisors; has been eleven years Assessor; has been Township Clerk for past nine years; has been Township Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and Constable; he has been School Director for the past twenty-three years; is also Treasurer of the School Board. Married Mary Engler July 14, 1856; she was born in Prussia; had ten children, nine of whom are living—Emma, Maggie, Andrew, George, Joseph A., Anna, Frank, Ida and Jacob P.; lost Mary, in 1878, aged 21 years. Is Catholic in religion, and Democratic in politics.

GABRIEL BAUMGARTNER, farmer, Sec 12; P. O. Dubuque; born Feb. 18, 1824, in Switzerland; in 1846, he came to Wisconsin; in 1848, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 210 acres of land; also a store and dwelling in Dubuque. Married Elizabeth Jose in 1857; she was born in 1824 in Switzerland; have 9 children—Gabriel, Andrew, John, Edward, Elizabeth, Emma, Peter, Frank and George. He has four children by a former marriage—August, Walter, Lena and Mary. Presbyterian.

JACOB BREITBOCK, merchant, Lattnerville; born in Prussia May 6, 1824; in 1846, emigrated to America; resided several years in Pennsylvania, coming to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in June, 1854; while in Pennsylvania, his business was merchandising; the first nineteen years after coming to Dubuque Co., he engaged in farming; the last seven years he has added to this industry his former avocation as a merchant, and also hotel-keeping, etc.; has a fine new store and hotel building, and 107 acres of land adjoining Lattnerville. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democratic on general principles, but "best man" for local positions; he has held school offices. He was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in the year 1851, to Miss Philomena Sigwart, a native of Baden; they have thirteen children, all living—Jacob J. L., Louisa, Lewis. Josephine, Francis, Philomena, Peter, Catharine, John, Mary Ann, Barbarie, Caroline and Joseph.

AMAB COUSLEY, proprietor of the Seven-Mile House, Julien Station; P. O. Dubuque; born in Center Township, Dubuque Co., Oct. 16, 1848; his parents, Benjamin and Mary Cousley, of French descent, had some years previously become residents of this township, having removed there from Montreal, Canada, their native place; they were quite early pioneers here, and highly respected by all who knew them; the father died July 10, 1876, aged 62 years; the mother, a sprightly, cheerful lady, resides with her son. Mr. C.'s wife, nee Caroline La Brune, is also a native of Dubuque Co., and of French parentage, being a daughter of George and Matildah La Brune, who came to Dubuque Co. at an early date in its history. Mr. and Mrs. Cousley's children are Mary, Benjamin, Caroline, Edmere, Willie and Louise Josephine.

GEORGE DANENMILLER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Centralia; born April 3, 1807, in Alsace, France; in 1837, he came to Ohio; in 1839, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 170 acres of land, on which he has built a brick house and other improvements. Married Mary Winter in 1850; she was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 11, 1827; they have five children—Andrew, Frank, George, Louis and Valentine. Catholic in religion.

AUGUST DIETRICH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rickardsville; born July 11, 1811, in Hanover; in 1845, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns eighty acres of land. He married Dora Schrader in 1850; she was born in Brunswick in 1803; they have one daughter—Johanna (now Mrs. Benne). Lutheran in religion.

CHRIST DINKLER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rickardsville; born June 4, 1852, in Dubuque Co.; his father came to this country in 1845; they own 120 acres of

land. Married Mary Schmitt in 1872; she was born in Germany in 1854; they have three children—Charles, Anna and John. Lutheran in religion.

JOSEPH ENDRES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lattnerville; born in Bavaria, Germany, April 17, 1818; emigrated to America in 1853; stopped two years in New York, coming to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1855, and has since then been a resident in Center Township; worked at the carpenter trade for four years after coming, but has since that been engaged in farming; his farm comprises eighty acres. In religion, he is a Catholic; in politics, a Democrat. He was married, June 28, 1853, to Josephine Sigel, also of Bavaria; they have two children—Mary Josephine (now Mrs. Lattner), of Cascade, and Oscar.

PETER ERSCHENS, farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, hotel-keeper, etc., Centralia; born in Rhine, Prussia, March 26, 1833; came to America in 1852, living for the next three years in Wisconsin and Illinois, coming to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1855; his first two years in Dubuque were employed in brick manufacturing; since then, he has gradually worked into the various occupations that now engross his time; he is entitled to much credit for untiring exertion, which has placed him in his present comfortable situation; he came to the country a poor man; has been very industrious and economical, and has comfortable possessions as a reward of his efforts; has 550 acres of land in Center and Vernon Townships, besides his large and comfortable home and hotel, known as the Ten Mile House, in Centralia, etc. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democratic; has held township offices, and has done very much to aid the church and social affairs of his community. On the 17th of February, 1857, he married Miss Susannah Hoven, also a native of Prussia; they have five children living—Philip, Katie, Lena, Peter and Teresia; three deceased—Matthew, and two who died in infancy.

JOHN FISCHER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rickardsville; born Dec. 18, 1802, in Bavaria, Germany; in 1834, he came to Missouri; in 1836, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he is one of the oldest settlers of the county; he owns 120 acres of land. He married Miss Susan Loubster in 1830; she was born in 1806 in Bavaria, Germany; they had six children, three living—Elizabeth, John and Lewis.

JOHN GEORGE, merchant, proprietor of a hotel, etc., Centralia; born in Germany in 1829; he came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1854; for twenty years, he worked at his occupation of machinist in the city of Dubuque; the past six years he has been in Centralia, engaged in the combined vocation of merchant, hotel-keeper, etc.; besides his hotel and store in Centralia, he has seventy-four acres of land in Sec. 5, Vernon Township, and a house and lot on the corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, in Dubuque. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democratic. In 1856, he was married in Dubuque to Miss Mary Kudnacker, also a native of Germany; they have seven children—John, Lena, Annie, Katie, Mary, Caroline and Lizzie.

CHARLES H. GREMMELS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Dubuque; born July 14, 1837, in Hanover, Germany; in 1854, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 157 acres of land in this county, also 160 acres in Fayette Co. Has been Township Treasurer for three years, and just been re-elected to the same office for three years more; he is Treasurer of the Farmers' Fire Ins. Co. He married Anna Bartles in 1865; she was born Nov. 4, 1837, in Hanover; she died Dec. 4, 1875; have three children—Henrietta, Anna and Charles H. He married his second wife, Mary Kempe, April 15, 1876; she was born in Dubuque Co.; they have two children—William and Frieda. His father was born Jan. 4, 1809, in Hanover; he married Catherine Ahrens in 1835; she was born April 6, 1810, in Hanover; they had seven children, two living—Charles H. and Hannah. They are Lutheran in religion.

JOSEPH HALTY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Centralia; born in Dubuque Co. March 2, 1848; he is a son of Martin and Lena Halty, mother's maiden name was Lena Sebastian, his parents coming here from Alsace, France, in 1847. The father died in 1879, aged 70 years; the mother is still living, aged about 60 years; the

father's family numbered seven children, three of whom are living—Joseph, Mary (now Mrs. Keller) and John; four deceased—Kate, Lena, Tony and Martin. The home-farm of forty acres is carried on by Joseph, the subject of this sketch. In religion, a Catholic; in politics, a Democrat.

FREDERICK HENNIGES, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Dubuque; born Feb. 17, 1839, in Hanover; in 1853, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 295 acres of land; he is Township Trustee, and has been School Director. He married Mena Kemp in 1866; she was born in Dubuque Co.; they have three children—Emma, Frederick and Henry. In religion, he is a Lutheran.

REV. FATHER GEORGE W. HEER, Pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Centralia; born in Boke, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, April 25, 1849; emigrated to America in 1855, and settled in Fort Madison, Iowa; after some preliminary study, he went to the College of the Franciscan Fathers at Quincy, Ill.; one year was spent in study there, when he was transferred to the Salesianum Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.; finished his course there after seven years' study, and was ordained for the diocese of Dubuque by Bishop Henni, of Michigan, on the 16th of March, 1872; his first work was as Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Keokuk, but, after some months of service there, was appointed to Richmond, Washington Co., Iowa, where he remained eighteen months; he was then appointed to his present charge of the church in Centralia and Lattnerville; he is universally beloved by his people, and is, beyond all question, "the right man in the right place."

CARL F. HUMTKE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Dubuque; born Dec. 31, 1810, in Hessian Germany; in 1839, he came to Baltimore, Md., and thence to Wheeling, Va.; in 1842, came to Dubuque Co., and, the following year, moved to his present farm; he owns 351 acres of land, part entered and improved. He married Wilhelmina Halsman in 1839; she was born July 25, 1810, in Hessian Germany; they have six children—Wilhelmina, Charles F., John H., Mary, Frederick William and August; they lost one child in infancy. Mr. Humtke is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and a Republican in politics.

CHARLES KEMPE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Dubuque; he was born September, 1812, in Brunswick, Germany; in 1846, he came to Dubuque Co., where the family have since lived; he owns 140 acres of land. He married Sophia Miller in 1842; she was born in Hanover in 1817; they have four children—Augusta, Mena, Charles and Mary. Their son Charles lives here and manages this farm; he was born Nov. 18, 1850; he married Miss Emma Bartels May 6, 1875; she was born May 24, 1858, in Dubuque Co.; they have two children—Dora and Lena.

WESLEY KILE (deceased), was born in Pennsylvania in 1816; at an early age, he removed to New York, and from there to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1836, where he thenceforward resided until his death, which occurred March 19, 1865; Mr. Kile was well known to nearly every citizen of the county; he, at different times, held several offices in the county; was an intelligent, public-spirited and useful citizen, and, probably, the leading man in the community, and, to the fullest extent, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was first married, Feb. 27, 1838, to Mrs. Matilda Rittenhouse; she died Oct. 22, 1852; he was married again on the 30th of March, 185–, to Miss Catherine Sims, who survives him; their children are James, Alexander, Charles, Wesley, Kittie and Belle. Mrs. Catharine Kile, widow of Wesley Kile, is a daughter of Alexander and Catharine Sims, old and well-known citizens of Center Township; they came with the family to Dubuque Co. in 1836, from Pennsylvania; they were formerly from New York, and originally from Scotland; her father, Alexander Sims, died Feb. 19, 1873, and her mother, Catharine Sims, died Nov. 28, 1878; Mrs. Kile has a beautiful home in Sec. 25, Mr. K. being, at the time of his death, the owner of a fine farm here, comprising over a section of land, and other valuable property; the cultivated and refined family who inhabit this charming homestead, cared for by the kind and intelligent mother, are altogether one of the most pleasant and estimable family groups within the limits of the county.

JAMES LAHEY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bankston; he was born in 1833, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; at the age of 12 years, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he lives on the old homestead, formerly occupied by his father, which he has very much improved; he now owns 340 acres, and is the largest farmer in his locality; he has been Township Trustee, School Director and County Supervisor. His father died in 1866, aged 60 years; his mother died in 1860, aged 50 years. He married Miss Hannah Welsh June 7, 1863; she was born in Virginia; have five children—James, Alice, Monica, Lucy and Richard.

GEORGE W. McMELLEN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Centralia; born in Dubuque Co. in 1851, and has been a continuous resident of the county; has a farm of 143 acres, with a handsome and convenient brick house, and all the needed farm conveniences in good shape. His father, William McMullen, who came here from Illinois at an early date, is now living in Dakota Territory, not far from Sioux City, and is aged about 62 years. In 1872, Mr. McMellen married Miss Emma V. Crider, daughter of James and Rachel Crider, who are elsewhere mentioned as among the earliest settlers in Dubuque Co. Politics, Republican.

MARTIN PERKINS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rickardsville; born Oct. 7, 1836, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in 1869, he removed to Dubuque Co.; he owns 130 acres of land; he enlisted in 1864, in Co. D, 24th Ohio V. I.; served to the close of the war. Married Miss Harriet Burge in 1856; she was born Jefferson Co., Ohio; her father, James Burge, is a native of Bristol, England; he was born March 26, 1806; when a boy, he came with his parents to Philadelphia, and was apprenticed to the cabinet trade; in 1831, he came to Jefferson Co., Ohio; he followed his trade till 1852, when he removed to Union Co., Ohio; in 1867, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns forty acres of land. He married Miss Rachel House in 1831; she was born in Berks Co., Penn., March 8, 1813; they have ten children—five sons and five daughters.

GEORGE SCHMITT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dubuque; born June 17, 1836, in Alsace, France; in 1847, he came to Dubuque Co., with his parents; he owns 168 acres of land; has been Township Clerk, Township Treasurer; is Township Assessor; has held this office the past fifteen years; has been Constable. Married Harriet Bahl in 1858; she was born in November, 1835, in Alsace, France; died April 14, 1872; have three children—Andrew P., Edward G., Frank N. Second marriage to Louisa Joos Jan. 2, 1874; she was born in Switzerland; have four children—Otto P., Mary E., August G. and Bernet G. Is Catholic in religion, and Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH SCHMITT, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lattnerville; born in France Feb. 17, 1840; at the age of 7, came with his parents to America, and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1847; his parents, old and well-known settlers here, are both deceased; the father died in 1862, the mother in 1879; Mr. S. has a good farm of ninety-five acres. His religion is Catholic; his politics, Democratic. Has held school and township offices, and is highly respected in his community. He was married, Jan. 9, 1862, to Miss Mary Lattner, daughter of Joseph and Veronica Lattner; eight children—Annie Caroline, Paul Joseph, William W., Amanda, Caroline H., John George, Adaline and Frank Joseph.

VIT SCHMITT, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Dubuque; born Feb. 2, 1810, in Alsace, France; in 1846 he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; there were but two brick houses in Dubuque when he first came here; he owns 240 acres of land; he has been four years School Treasurer, and twenty years Township Treasurer. Married Catharine Hofner, in November, 1845; she was born in 1813 in Alsace, France; they have four children—Sophia, Eliza, Antony and Louis.

W. B. SHARP, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Centralia; born in Missouri in 1833; came to Dubuque Co. in 1840 with his parents, and with the exception of a four years' residence in California, from 1853 to 1857, has been here since; his father, Peter L. Sharp, a much-respected citizen of the county, died in 1874, at the advanced age of 72; Mr. S. has acquired quite handsome possessions, his farm embracing 240 acres, well improved and in good condition. He is identified, religiously, with the

Methodist Church; politically, with the Republican party. Has held school offices. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Paul, daughter of John Paul, one of the very earliest settlers of the county, who, at the age of 78, is yet living near Waterloo; Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have nine children living—Alice, Fannie (now Mrs. Morse), Charles, William, Cora, Jennie, James, Harry and George; two died in infancy—Annie and Henry.

JAMES SIMS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Dubuque; born in New York, in September, 1826; in 1836, with parents, Alexander and Catharine Sims, came to Dubuque Co., Iowa; was chiefly engaged in milling until the last twelve years; for two years was at the Rockdale (then "Catfish") Mills; five years at Sageville (now Thompson's Mill), and then, with his father, built and operated the Sims Mill, in Center Township, until 1868, since which time he has been engaged in farming, for the last ten years of the time at his present place; in 1850, he went to California and spent five years there, returning in 1855; his farm comprises eighty acres of nicely located, well-improved land, with good buildings, etc. Mr. S. inclines to the Presbyterian faith in religion; to the Republican party in politics. Has held school offices, and is one of the present Trustees of the township. His wife, nee Miss Malinda Sutherland, daughter of Martin and Mary Sutherland, came with her parents from her native State of Illinois, to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1837, when 10 years of age; thence they removed to Dubuque Co. in the spring of 1845; her mother died March 28, 1873; her father, for the past four years, has lived in California; Mr. and Mrs. Sims have seven children living —Mary E., Herbert R., Malinda, Katie, Maggie, Alice, Allene and Edgar E; one child, James, deceased.

JOHN SPENSLEY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dubuque; born Feb. 6, 1821, in Yorkshire, England; in 1831, he came with his parents to Pottsville, Penn.; in 1834, they removed to Dubuque Co.; he owns 128 acres of land, which he has improved. Married Mary Cocker in 1841; she was born in England; they have seven children—James, John, William, Elizabeth, Emma, Mary A. and Allen. M. E. Church.

JOHN STEINER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Centralia; born in Switzerland in 1829; emigrated to America and came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1856; for a number of years, he was engaged in the dairy business in Dubuque; after that, he lived for a considerable time in Vernon Township; of later years, he has resided at his present location, and been exclusively exgaged in farming; his farm embraces eighty acres in Secs. 28 and 29. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party; in religion, with the German Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1850, to Maggie Gadient, a native of Switzerland; they have eight children—Andrew, John (married and lives in Wisconsin), Margaret (now Mrs. Humke), Lena, Rosa, Christian, Annie and Katie.

FRED SUNDERMEYER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Durango; born Feb. 15, 1835, in Hanover; in 1856, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 117 acres of land, which he has improved. Married Mena Dietrich in 1869; she was born in Hanover; they have five children—Julia, Mena, Bertha, August and Dora. Lutheran in religion.

JULIEN TOWNSHIP.

A. ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Dubuque; born in Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1820; came to Dubuque Co. in April, 1842; for some twenty years, he was employed as Government Surveyor, his professional labors extending over wide regions in Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota, and involving much hardship and frequent perilous adventures; his farm embraces 160 acres, located in Secs. 21, 22, 27 and 28. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and he takes a warm interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of his community. Mr. A. was married, June 8, 1847, to Miss Sarah J. Scott, daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth Scott, formerly of Baltimore, Md.; they have ten children—Flora (now Mrs. John Vigars, of Farley), General (now in Colorado), Minnie, Eugene, Lillie, Mary, Cora, Willie, Eddie and Tress.

RICHARD BONSON, capitalist, Sec. 22; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Oct. 23, 1814; he grew up to manhood there, and came with his father's family to the United States in 1834; they came to Dubuque the same year, and arrived here in July; his mother died of cholera while coming up the river; Mr. Bonson's father and Richard Waller, and John H. Roundtree, erected near Platteville the first blast furnace ever built in the United States; in 1836, they built three furnaces, one at Mineral Point, one on the East Fork of the Fever River, and one near Dubuque, at Rosedale; two of these furnaces are still operated; there was a company of twelve of them, which was found to be too large and unprofitable, so they dissolved and worked in smaller companies. In the early days of mining, there were many complications in locating claims. A committee of twenty-five was appointed as arbitrators to settle all disputes. From this committee was appointed an executive committee of three, consisting of T. Davis, J. Langworthy and R. Bonson. They made the maps of the claims, and settled all disputes between the disputed claimants, and their decision was final. We are informed that Mr. Bonson is the only surviving member of this executive committee. Mr. Bonson has been interested in lead mining and smelting for over forty-six years, a longer period than any one else in Dubuque Co.; he was also engaged in the mercantile business for some years. When Mr. Bonson began life, he was a miner, and his father was without means, and his success is owing to his own efforts; he was twice elected as Representative to the State Legislature, and has served as member of the Board of County Supervisors. Mr. Bonson has been actively identified with the interests of the county, and with the mining interests of Iowa and Wisconsin. Mr. Bonson resides about one mile from the city, and has one of the most elegant and attractive houses in the State. In 1838, Mr. Bonson was united in marriage to Miss Jane Burton, from Derbyshire, England; she died in 1866, leaving two children —Mrs. Priscilla Morgan and Mrs. Mary Ellen Simplot. In 1868, Mr. Bonson was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet Pierson, formerly Miss Harriet Watts, from Manchester, England; they have three children—two sons, Robert and William W., and one daughter, Annie Watts.

WILLIAM BRUNSKILL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Dubuque; is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Platteville Nov. 2, 1836; his parents came across the river to Dubuque the following year, and located near where they now live; he grew up to manhood here; he was engaged in smelting for five years; he moved on the farm where he now lives in 1865; owns a farm of 100 acres. In 1859, he married Christina Rowe, a native of England.

THOMAS COTTERILL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Dubuque; born Jan. 25, 1819, in Derbyshire, England; in 1848, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he owns 300 acres of land. Married Wilhelmina Frank in 1865; she was born in Germany.

JAMES F. CRIDER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Centralia; born in Dubuque Co. Aug. 25, 1849; his parents, James and Rachel Crider, came to Dubuque Co. in the spring of 1836, from Missouri, and had much to do with the settlement, development and progress of the county. His father, with Marshal Emerson, kept one of the first stores in Dubuque, but, after five years of mercantile life, became a farmer; he died Jan. 31, 1879, aged 63; his mother, aged 65, soon followed, being called away by death Feb. 23, 1879. The subject of this sketch has been a constant resident of the county; he has a pleasant farm of forty-five acres in Sec. 31, Dubuque Township, and nineteen acres of timber land in Center Township. He was married, March 6, 1873, to Miss Mary Alsop, daughter of Thos. and Isabella Alsop, who came to their present home near Center Grove, from England, when the daughter was quite young; Mr. and Mrs. Crider's only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, aged 9 months, died Sept. 9, 1875.

METCALF DAYKIN, proprietor Three-mile House; P. O. Center Grove; born in Dubuque Co., March 20, 1848, and, except a nine-years residence in Wisconsin, from 1851 to 1860, has been a constant resident of Dubuque Co. Is Postmaster of Center Grove, and, in partnership with his brother, John T., is proprietor of the hotel, and the same firm is also engaged in mining enterprises, owning some fifteen

acres of mining lots in the vicinity. Mr. D. was married, Nov. 25, 1879, to Miss Eleanor Oliver, a native of the Isle of Man. Wm. Daykin, father of the above, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 27, 1816; married, July 8, 1843, Miss Mary Metcalf; came to Dubuque Co. in 1845, and settled at Center Grove; they had seven children, four of whom are deceased, viz., Jonathan, James William, and two named Phillis; the three surviving children are Metcalf (the subject of the above sketch), John T. (his partner in business) and George W. (a blacksmith in Center Grove). John T. Daykin was born in Benton, Lafayette Co., Wis., Aug. 31, 1854; he was married in September, 1874, to Miss Jennie Weston, of West Dubuque; they have three children—Wm. Oliver, Raymond Elvin and Eleanor.

JOHN GOLDTHORP, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Dubuque; he was born July 27, 1808, in Yorkshire, England; in 1829, he came to Philadelphia, coming on the ship John Wells; in February, 1832, he came to Galena, and there engaged in mining; the following year, he removed to Blue Mound, Wis., still following mining; in 1836, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns about 405 acres of land; a large part is under cultivation, which he has cleared and improved, with substantial buildings, etc. He married Alice Cocker Jan. 1, 1833; she was born in Lancaster, England, in August, 1808; they have four children—George W., Edward, Sarah J. and John R.; James was born March 10, 1836; was killed while mining on Mr. Rooney's farm, Jan. 18, 1865; George W. enlisted in 1861 in a Dubuque battery as gunner; he was afterward promoted to Sergeant, and served to the end of the war.

T. W. JOHNSTON, Superintendent of Poorhouse and Dubuque County Farm, Julien Station; P. O. Dubuque. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in 1840; his mother died in his early boyhood, and his father, with his broken family, emigrated to America in 1848; for three years they lived in New Jersey, removing to Ohio in 1851; after six years' residence in the Buckeye State, the removal, which changed the home to Dubuque Co., Iowa, was made in 1857; for two years, they lived in Iowa Township, then removed to Table Mound Township. The father, Thomas Johnston, a well-known and much-esteemed citizen of Table Mound Township, died Jan. 1, 1871, aged 62 years. Mr. J.'s education was mainly received in the excellent schools of Massillon, Ohio, and his creditable career in Dubuque Co. proves that this culture was bestowed upon a mind of good ability; his honorable record for ten successive years as Township Clerk, Township Assessor and Clerk of the School Board in Table Mound Township, as member of the State Legislature for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies, and in his present official position since March, 1877, shows that he is entitled to confidence as one of the most trustworthy, capable and efficient citizens of the county.

FREDERICK KNOCKLE, farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Dubuque; born May 11, 1825, in Switzerland; in 1852, he came to Pittsburgh; in 1854, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 240 acres of land. Married Cecelia Mona in 1851; she was born in 1826 in Switzerland; have five children—Albert, Julius, Elizabeth, Louis and Emma.

SAMUEL MARTIN, firm of Walker & Martin, dairy, Sec. 12; P. O. Dubuque; born June 22, 1823, in Warren, R. I.; at about the age of 9 years, he came to Vermont and engaged in farming; afterward, clerked in a store in Brattleboro, where he remained till 1874, when he removed to Dubuque; their dairy is the largest in the county. Married Miss Lucretia Walker in December, 1853; she was born Sept. 26, 1822, in Dummerston, Vt.; they have two children—Harry R. and Julia E.; her father, Reuben Walker, now a resident of Dubuque, was born March 26, 1798, in Dummerston, Vt.; he removed to Dubuque in 1869; Mrs. Martin's mother was thrown from a wagon and killed April 21, 1860, aged 64 years.

GILBERT MERRITT, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Dubuque; born Jan. 2, 1815, in Pike Co., Penn.; when a child, he came with his parents to Wayne Co.; in 1837, they came to Marion, Ohio; soon after coming here, his father died, aged 54

years; in 1846, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 140 acres of land. Married Finetta Shippy in 1848; she was born in Ohio; they have thirteen children—Martha, Mary (now in Idaho), Clara, William, Amanda, Lawrence, Elizabeth, George and Bertie are twins, Charles E., Maude, Glen and Grace. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

WILLIAM MYERS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dubuque; born in New Madrid, Mo., Aug. 22, 1807; his father had settled there about 1795, when the territory yet belonged to Spain, and received a patent for his land from the Spanish Government, and that portion of the Louisiana purchase was not really occupied by the United States Government until after the date on which the subject of this sketch was born. A fondness for pioneer life, fostered by his early associations, led him into vocations only congenial to a daring spirit. Accordingly, the age of 20 finds him a salaried employe of the American Fur Company, at the head of which was John Jacob Astor, of New York. In the employ of this company, for the six years from 1827 to 1833, he was constantly in traffic with the leading tribes of Indians on the Western frontier, and the numerous incidents of that Indian life are vivid pictures of an experience such as few men could undergo. Having closed his engagement with the above firm, he came to Dubuque Co. in June, 1834, when less than a dozen families were in Dubuque. He received an appointment as Major from Gov. Lucas, the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Opening a store on the corner of Third and Main streets, he continued in business there until 1842, since which time he has lived on his present farm of 160 acres, having located this farm in 1836. He was married, at St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1832, to Miss Susan L. Shannon, daughter of Wm. Shannon, an old and honored citizen of Missouri. Maj. and Mrs. Myers are both Catholic in religion, and, as is natural from old associations, Southern in sentiment. They have six children living—D. D. Myers (of Myers, Tice & Co., Dubuque), Mary J. (now Mrs. Place, of Waterloo), George S. (farming near Alden, Iowa), Annie (now Mrs. Cox, of Alden, Iowa), Harriet J. (now Mrs. Cox, of Dubuque) and Wm. A.; three deceased—Eliza A., Wm. B. and Susan S.

WILLIAM QUIGLEY, farmer and dairy, Sec. 3; P. O. Dubuque; born Sept. 21, 1839, in Susquehanna Co., Penn.; in 1845, he came, with his parents, to Illinois; in 1847, they removed to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he and his sister live on and own their old homestead, consisting of over five hundred acres of land.

RUFUS RITTENHOUSE, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Dubuque; born March 16, 1825, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; in 1834, he came to Philadelphia with his parents; in 1836, he came to Dubuque Co.; he has followed the business of bricklaying more or less since 1843; he owns forty acres of land, which is used in farming and raising fruit; he has an orchard of about six acres. Married Ann McAvoy in 1851; she was born in Ireland; they have two children—William and Mary, now Mrs. Thorp; lost Eliza in 1878, aged 18 years; they also lost three children in infancy. Republican.

CALVIN SCRIPTURE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dubuque; born July 25, 1826, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; at about the age of 7 years, he came, with his parents, to London, Canada; in about 1844, he came to Dubuque Co., Iowa; he owns 120 acres land, well improved; he has been Township Assessor, School Director, etc.; he has a large supply of weekly and monthly papers, which he takes regularly, and owns a well-selected library, and is otherwise well-informed. Married Miss Mary Strohl March 3, 1853; she was born in Ohio; they have four children—Mary, Adelia, Carrie and James L. Members of M. E. Church.

EDWARD R. SHANKLAND, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Dubuque; born March 7, 1819, in Lewes, Del.; when a child, he came with his parents to Philadelphia; in 1837, he enlisted in the Florida war; served one year; he then came to Pittsburgh; in 1856, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns one of the best-improved farms in the State, consisting of 160 acres, with very substantial buildings. He has been Deputy United States Marshal and President of the State Agricultural Society two years; he has been prominently connected with the Grange movement from 1871 to 1877. He

has four children by a former marriage—Edward, now in New Orleans, in the employ of the United States Government (he graduated in the Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., June, 1878; in September, he entered the Government service as civil engineer); Ellen, now Mrs. Casey, living in Nebraska; Ralph and Emeline, now attending the Fifth Ward School. William enlisted in 1862, in the 5th I. V. C., and died in 1863 of disease contracted in the army.

B. SHERIDAN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Dubuque; born Sept. 12, 1826, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; in 1833, he came to New York with his parents; in 1834, he removed to Dubuque Co.; he owns 76 acres of land in this section, also about 10 acres in the city. Married Miss Mary A. Reed in 1855; she was born in Ireland; have eight children—John J., now engaged in merchandising in Dubuque; Estella F., Agnes R., Kate, Frank, Margaret, Dennis C. and Joseph E. Catholic.

NATHAN SIMPSON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Dubuque; born Aug. 15, 1828, in Yorkshire, England; in 1839, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns one-half interest in 420 acres of land and smelting works. His brother George enlisted, in 1861, in the 21st I. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Vicksburg May 16, 1862. Married Nancy Clark in 1854; she was born in Indiana; they have one child, Mary E.; lost Thomas E. in infancy. M. E. Church.

JAMES SLONE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Dubuque; born March 19, 1812, in Lincoln Co., Ky.; when about 4 years old, his parents came with him to Edwardsville, Ill.; the following year they came to St. Charles, Mo.; in 1819, they came to Fountain Ferry, now Alton, Ill.; he then, with his father, ran the ferry; there was but one house there at that time; in 1834, he came to Dubuque, and attended the ferry here till 1839; there were but five stores here then; in 1840, he came to his present farm; he now owns 320 acres of land, which he has improved. Married Rhoda J. Gilbert in 1841; she was born in Marion Co., Mo.; had six children, five of whom are living—Elizabeth S., Ellen, Martha, John and Sarah; Susan died June 19, 1860, aged 7 years.

MAJ. E. HOWARD SMITH was born at Utica, N. Y., April 15, 1840; owns 160 acres of land in Sec. 2, Township 89 west, Range 2 east; removed with his parents, Capt. George K. Smith and Mary D. Smith, to Dubuque, Iowa, May 1, 1850, and settled on a farm three miles north of the city, containing nearly 500 acres. Capt. Smith sold out in 1856, and removed with his family to Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co., Iowa. Maj. E. H. Smith, from that date until the commencement of the rebellion, passed his time in attending Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in teaching school and in surveying. He enlisted as a private in Co. B, 1st I. V. C., May 8, 1861; while serving in the 1st I. V. C., he was appointed as clerk at regimental headquarters, and served in that capacity at different times in the Medical, Quartermaster, Commissary, Assistant Adjutant General and Inspector General's Departments; was present and participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Mo.; Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Bayou Meter and Little Rock, Ark., besides the numerous skirmishes incident to cavalry service; his principal service was in Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky; he was promoted Captain of the 6th Ark. V. I., A. D. January, 1864; was transferred and held commissions as Captain in the 18th U. S. I. (colored), 121st U. S. I. (colored), and 6th U. S. C. (colored); was promoted Major of the 13th U. S. A. (colored), of Kentucky, July 6, 1865, and was mustered out of the service about May 1, 1866; served also as Act. Asst. Adj. General, and as Aid-de-Camp on the staffs of Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, and Brevt. Maj. Gen. James S. Brisbin; was ordered before three different Boards of Examination for officers in the U. S. Army, passing successfully, and being recommended for promotion by each Board. In 1866–67, Maj. Smith was engaged in raising cotton at Red Fork, Desha Co., Ark.; not making it a success, he removed to Dubuque in 1868, and has resided there ever since. He was married at Lebanon, Ill., Jan. 16, 1866, to Miss Liddie L. West, who was born in St. Louis, Mo.; they have at present four children—C. Edward, E. Isabel, Harry B. and George A. Smith. Maj. Smith is now engaged in agriculture, making a specialty as a grower and dealer in choice varieties of grain, seeds, potatoes and vegetables; he now has thirty varieties of winter wheat; twenty-six of spring

wheat; eight of barley; sixteen of oats; fifty-two of corn, and many varieties of other grains and grass-seeds; he also has now on hand 400 kinds of potatoes, and is each year adding to his stock, growing all choice new varieties. He has been for the past three years one of the largest produce exhibitors at the State Fairs of Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois; and the largest exhibition in his line, at the St. Louis Fair and Exposition in 1878–79.

T. C. STEWART, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Dubuque; born May 1, 1818, in Lee Co., Va.; in 1831, he came with his parents to Missouri; in 1852, he came to Dubuque Co.; he first visited this locality in 1835, but since 1852 has been a resident here; he owns 142½ acres of land, which he has improved, and has erected very substantial buildings; he has been about six years a member of the Board of Supervisors; has also been President of the School Board and Director; he is now Treasurer of the Board. Married Mary A. Singleton in 1846; she was born in 1819 in Missouri; they have four children—Dewitt C., John W., Ellen and Mary; lost Margaret, in June, 1876, aged 28 years.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Dubuque; born April 9, 1821, in Sullivan Co., Tenn; when a boy, he came with his parents to Kentucky, thence to Illinois; in 1834, they removed to Galena; his father being a millwright, he also learned this trade as well as that of a carpenter; in 1836, they built a mill in Tete des Mortes Township, Jackson Co.; in 1837, they came to Dubuque Co., and rebuilt a mill for Wheeler & Loomis, in Center; they also built the works known as Craig's Furnace and Grist Mill, owned by John W. Gray, of Potosi, Wis.; his brother, Joel B., was licensed to preach in about 1840, and has been constantly engaged in this work ever since; his first charge was the M. E. Church at Pleasant Valley; he preached in the Centenary Church, at Dubuque, two years; he is now located at Toledo, Iowa. In 1846, Mr. T. removed to Center Township and improved a farm of eighty acres; this farm he afterward sold; in 1867, he came to his present location; he now owns 160 acres. He has been Township Treasurer of Center Township and School Director; for the past forty years he has been Steward or leader in the M. E. Church. Married Eliza L. Morgan in 1847; she was born in Wisconsin; had twelve children; eight living—Emeline, Mary A., Landon F., Sarah E., George W., Thomas, Ulysses H., Jennie and John B. M. E. Church.

MRS. MARY WILSON, Sec. 8; P. O. Dubuque; she was born in Derbyshire, England, Dec. 14, 1829; in 1852, she came to Dubuque Co.; she owns, with her residence, 280 acres of land, which is known as Derby Grange and is one of the finest suburban residences in the county, being located five miles west of Dubuque. She was married to John Burton in 1852; he died in 1854, aged 50 years; she has one daughter by this marriage—Miss Mary Burton, who also inherits a large amount of property by her father—this residence was built by Mr. Erritt at a cost of over $7,000. She has three children by other marriages—Ernest and Grace Wilson, and Joseph T. Stokety.

PERU TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BOLEYN, school-teacher, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born May 15, 1846, in Holland; in 1859, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; he owns 120 acres of land; in 1868, he attended the Lenox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, Delaware Co., and continued his studies here till 1871; he then commenced teaching, he having taught, in all, about eight years. He is Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He married Miss Louisa Proahl July 7, 1873; she was born Dubuque Co.; they have four children—Augusta, Calvin, Clara A. and Bertha. He is one of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, having held this office for the past ten years.

BALTZER BORN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 14, 1824, in Germany; in 1834, he came to Somerset Co., Penn., with his parents; in

the fall of 1844, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 129 acres of land. He has been Constable. Married Margaret Seigfreit in 1855; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and died in 1872; has five children—Oscar W., Frank A., Edward E., George D. and Viola; lost Levi and Joseph in infancy. Second marriage was to Mrs. Nicholson, in 1874; she was born in Prussia; have two children—Henry and Effie; she has children by a former marriage—Parker W. and Mary. Presbyterian Church.

FERDINAND BURGDORF, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born April 7, 1811, in Hanover; in 1845, he came to Dubuque Co.; he entered and owns 180 acres of land. He is a Trustee in the M. E. Church, and has been School Director. There were but three brick houses in Dubuque when he first came here; he has hauled wood to Dubuque from his farm for 75 cents a load. Married Johanna Hiemstadt in 1842; she was born in May, 1810, in Hanover, and died Feb. 23, 1878; they had one daughter, who married Wm. G. Albright in 1847; she died Dec. 26, 1876; they have seven children—two sons and five daughters. Attend the M. E. Church.

JOHN S. CONLEY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born April 17, 1827, in Providence, R. I.; at the age of 21, he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and there engaged in general merchandising; in 1857, he came to Dubuque and there carried on the dry-goods business till 1863, when he removed to his present farm, consisting of 361 acres of land; he has 300 acres of this land under cultivation.

ADAM CRESS, farmer and gardener, Sec. 36; P. O. Dubuque; born Sept. 5, 1836, in Bedford Co., Penn.; when 1 year old, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; he owns ninety-five acres of land. Married Bertha Wendenbruck in June 1858; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Eliza M., Emma L., Samuel F., Frank E., Lydia Lena, Anna L. and Hilda Mena. His father was born in 1806, and now lives at Eagle Point. Congregationalist in religion; Republican in politics.

BENJAMIN B. EVANS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sageville; born Jan. 18, 1812, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1834, he came to Galena and thence to Quincy, Ill.; in 1836, he came to Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1839, he removed to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he owns 110 acres of land. Married Mary Norton in 1841; she was born in Ireland in 1824, died Dec. 1, 1860; have five children—Anna, Mary, Patrick H., John and Michael; lost Daniel and Benjamin, aged respectively 13 years and 4 years.

SAMUEL FLOYD, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Sageville; born Dec. 7, 1803, in York Co., Penn.; in 1826, he came to Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838, to Cincinnati; in 1840 to Key; in 1844, he came to Dubuque Co.; he manages his daughter's farm—Mrs. Thompson; he also owns eight acres, with his residence; he married Mrs. Challes in 1838; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; her parents removed to Baltimore when she was a girl; they have one son; she has two children by a former marriage—Henrietta, now Mrs. Thompson, and John F.

JUSTIES GRIMME, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 21, 1818, in Hanover, Germany; in 1848, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; they own and occupy the farm formerly settled on by Mrs. Grimme's parents, consisting of 160 acres; he has been School Director and is President of the School Board. He married Miss Catharine Ihlers Dec. 14, 1850; she was born Oct. 14, 1833, in Hanover; she came to America with her parents in 1844; they have six children—Justies (now holding the office of Constable, having been elected in 1879, he has received quite a liberal education) Edward, Henry, Ferdinand, George and Vernon. Attends M. E. Church.

FREDERICK HANTELMANN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 7, 1834, in Hanover, Germany; in 1844, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; he owns 160 acres of land, also 110 acres in Nebraska; he is Township Trustee, and has been School Director. He married Susanna Hillanbrand April 4, 1857; she was born in Würtemberg in 1834; they have seven children—John,

Daniel, Henry, William, Amelia, Augustus and Susan. In religion, Mr. H. is a Lutheran.

JACOB HEDRICK, farmer and gardener, Sec. 35; P. O. Dubuque; born May 1, 1832, in Germany; when a year old, he came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1836, and thence migrated to Dubuque Co.; he owns 120 acres of land. He married Barbara Esslinger in 1854; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have eight children—Jacob, William, Mary, Louisa, Mena, Emma, George and Emil; Frank was accidentally shot in 1878 (aged 14 years), by his brother George, while playing with fire-arms.

LOUIS HENNEY, farmer and gardener, Sec. 35; P. O. Dubuque; born Oct. 27, 1855, in Eagle Point, Iowa, and has always lived in Dubuque Co.; he owns forty acres of land, which he devotes to gardening purposes; his father was born in Germany in 1818, and died on this farm in 1868; his mother was born in 1825, in Germany, and died here in 1879; his two sisters—Emma and Minnie—live here with him.

PETER HERBER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born July 25, 1835, in Prussia; in 1854, he came to Chicago, and, in 1856, he migrated to Dubuque Co.; he owns eighty acres of land; he is Township Assessor, Township Trustee, and Treasurer of the School Board. He married Mary Reinert in 1865; she was born in Prussia; they have five children—Katie, John, Mary, Michael and Frank; the latter enlisted, in 1862, in Co. E, 21st I. V. I., and served to the end of the war. Mr. H. is a Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN JONES, grocer, Postmaster, Durango; was born Nov. 8, 1828, in County Merioneth, Wales; in 1850, he came to Racine, Wis., thence to Galena, Ill.; in 1853, he returned to Wales; remained abroad till 1855, when he returned to Galena, Ill.; in November, 1856, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived; he was appointed Postmaster here, July, 1879. Married Elizabeth Home April 17, 1850; she was born in the county of Carnarvon, Wales; they had five children, three living—Ellen (now Mrs. Jones, living now in Wales), Jane Ann and Ellis. Attend M. E. Church.

HON. F. M. KNOLL, Sec. 28; P. O. Sageville; he was born March 8, 1833, in Alsace, France; in 1847, he came to Buffalo, N. Y., with his parents; he remained there till 1853, when he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since resided; he has served longer in the Legislature that any other man in the State, with the exception of Mr. Larabee, of Fayette Co., having served in all twelve years; in 1861, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served two years; in 1863, he was elected to the Senate, and again re-elected in 1867, serving eight years; in 1877, he was again elected to the Legislature, and held this position till 1879; he has held various minor offices; Mr. Knoll is highly intellectual and well qualified to fill the various offices which have been intrusted to him; he is the possessor of a large and well-selected library. He married Miss Catharine Deckert in November, 1854; she was born in July, 1833, in Alsace, France; died in August, 1873; have eight children—Eugenia, Josephine (now Mrs. Schnepf), Mrs. Hagen (now living in Colorado), Fred, Albert, Augusta, William, Mena and Henry; second marriage to Agnes Stader, in June, 1874; she was born December 1, 1850, in Baden, Germany; they have three sons—Edward, Thea and Oscar. Lutheran in religion; Democratic in politics.

NICHOLAS KONS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Nov. 9, 1849, in Germany; in 1867, he came with his family to Dubuque Co.; they own 160 acres of land. He married Miss Anna Mary Smitz in 1879; she was born in Germany; his father was born in 1811, and died Jan. 1, 1877, aged 66 years; his mother was born in 1817, and lives here with sons.

JOHN LEIBRAND, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Sageville; born May 10, 1820, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1852, he came to New Orleans, the following year he removed to Dubuque Co.; he owns 100 acres of land, which he has transformed from a rugged wilderness to a well-improved farm. Married Henrietta Leibrand in 1843; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1821; they had eight children, seven

living—John, Hannah, George, Mary, Lizzie, August and Augustine are twins; lost Paulina in 1878, aged 17 years. Attend the Presbyterian Church; Republican in politics.

CONRAD LEIK, firm of Leik & Banwarth, millers, Durango; he was born July 30, 1845, in Germany; when about 9 years old, he came with his parents to Pennsylvania; in 1865, he came to Dubuque Co.; he is now running the Durango Mills, owned by Mr. Gandelfo. He married Emeline Shafer, in March, 1871; they had five children, three living—Charles H., Anna E. and Emma P. They attend the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS McKNIGHT (deceased); was born in Augusta Co., Va., March 10, 1787; his parents removed to that county in 1774; at 16 years of age, his father said to him that he must carve his own fortune; in 1803, he invested his few hard-earned dollars in a stock of goods, which he carried from door to door; a few years later, he extended his trade and travels to Nashville, Tenn., and, in 1809, to St. Louis, Mo.; he formed a partnership with his brothers James and Robert, and Thomas Brady, with branches at St. Genevieve and St. Charles; St. Louis then had but 700 inhabitants. In 1822, he was elected to the City Council, and subsequently was Director of the first "Bank of Missouri." He had married, in 1844, Miss Fannie Scott; they had five children, three of whom and their mother died in 1824–25. Business changes caused him to accept a responsible position under the Government, collecting the rental of land claims in the Galena District, and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of miners and the Administration. After being ten years a widower, he married, in 1835, Miss Cornelia Hempstead, of St. Louis, Mo.; by this marriage he has five children. In 1846, he was candidate for Governor of Iowa; in 1838, he was appointed by President Van Buren, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque, and continued through the next Administration, and was removed by President Polk in 1845. Upon his administration coming into power, President Taylor appointed him Register of the same office, which he held until 1853. The life of Thomas McKnight was a remarkable one; he was a merchant in St. Louis in 1809, two years before a steamboat was built on the Western river, eight years before steamboat trade reached St. Louis, and over twenty years before a railroad was built on the continent, and thirty years before the telegraph was invented; he was an extensive merchant; was Assistant Superintendent of the Government of the great lead mining district of Galena, and, with his partners, he constructed and operated the first hot-air smelting furnace in the Dubuque mines. He died Dec. 1, 1865. The Old Settlers' Society held a meeting which was largely attended, and, although the weather was very inclement, the association and a large number of citizens accompanied the remains to their burial place in Linwood Cemetery.

JOHN McKNIGHT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Dubuque; he was born Feb. 27, 1840, in Dubuque; he now owns and occupies the farm formerly owned by his father, consisting of over four hundred acres of land, and probably the oldest settled farm in the county. Married Miss Eliza Looney in 1872; she was born in Minnesota; they have three children—Jessie, Belle and Grace.

EDWIN MATTOX, school teacher, Sec. 22; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Aug. 13, 1839, in Dubuque Co.; in 1861, he went to Wisconsin, and attended Prof. Parson's Academy at Tafton, thence to Plattville, and there attended the normal institute, and, preparing himself as a teacher, in 1862 he went to Jamestown, Wis., and taught school during that winter; he then went to Fairplay, Wis., and taught five years; in 1867, he came to Zwingle, Jackson Co., Iowa, and taught three years; in 1870, he removed to Mill Rock; taught here six months; he has taught at Sageville and Washington Mills two years; previous to his preparing himself as a teacher, he had been employed as book-keeper for Randolph and Chaplin, of Dubuque. He enlisted in 1864, in the 3d Kansas Heavy Artillery; was discharged in February, 1865, on account of a wound received falling from a horse. Married Miss Leah Long April 15, 1865; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1845; they have four children, three sons and one daughter. Attends German Reformed Church; Republican in politics.

CH. MUELLER, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Feb. 17, 1822, in Germany; in 1843, he came to Ohio, and followed the cooper's trade, having

learned it in Germany; in 1853, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 210 acres of land; soon after coming here he carried on the brewery business for several years; it was located near Sherrill's Mount. He has been President of the School Board and Director. Married Mary Schmidt in August, 1847; she was born in Germany Nov. 16, 1876; they have four children—Rosena, Mary, Anna and John. Lutheran in religion.

LAWRENCE OERTEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born June 30, 1815, in Bavaria; in 1853 he came to New York, thence to Washington, D. C.; worked in the United States navy yard five years; in 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, Washington National Guards; served three months; he then continued to work for the Government till 1866, when he came to Chicago; in 1867, he came to his present farm, consisting of 100 acres. Married Margaret Hahn in 1842; she was in born January, 1810, in Bavaria; they have two children—Christ, now living in Jackson Co., and John M., who manages the farm; he was born Nov. 26, 1843, and was married to Henrietta Wetter July 18, 1878; she was born in Dubuque Co. in August, 1858; they have one child, George L.

NICHOLAS SCHAEFER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Dec. 10, 1828, in Hanover, Germany; in 1851, he came to Ohio; in 1853, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 80 acres of land. Married Mrs. Labar June 23, 1853; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; have six children—Emma, Mary A., Caroline, Rosena, Sophia and Anna; lost Charles in 1870, aged 2 years and 3 months. He has been President of the School Board and Director for the past three years. Presbyterian in religion; Republican in politics.

JOSEPH SCHULLER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Jan. 17, 1840, in Prussia; in 1855, he came to Chicago, and the following year, he came to Dubuque Co. with his parents, where he has since lived; he owns 107 acres of land. He has been three years Township Treasurer, is Township Clerk and Clerk of the School Board. Married Catharine Eppendorf in 1862; she was born in Prussia; they have ten children—John, Joseph, Henry, Anna, Mary, Nicholas, Catbarine, Marlin, Hubert, Theressa and Magdalena. Catholic in religion; Democrat in politics.

EDWARD SPECHT, Sec. 8; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Dec. 26, 1836, in Dubuque; he owns 120 acres of land, and is engaged in running the ferry in connection with his brother Werner. Their father bought these premises and ferry in about 1850, and it has since been known as Specht's Ferry; he also owned about 1,300 acres of land, which has been divided since his death among his family; Mrs. Specht retains the ferry and stand; he died Oct. 24, 1866, in his 58th year. The buildings on these premises are valued at about $5,000, and the steam ferry is valued at about $3,000. He married Louisa Felthouse in March, 1864; she was born at Sherrill's Mount; they have three children—Emma, Frank and Albert. Attends the Presbyterian Church; Republican in politics.

WERNER SPECHT, farmer and ferryman, Sec. 8; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born April 19, 1843, in Peru Township; his parents came to Dubuque Co. in 1835, and soon after entered about 1,300 acres of land, and established Specht's Ferry; he holds a license as engineer or pilot, and acts in either capacity; he has been running on the river since 1852, at first on a flat-boat, afterward on a horse-boat, and now on the steam ferry. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. E, 5th I. V. C., and served to the end of the war; participated in the battle of Nashville under Gen. Thomas, lasting four days, also battles of Pulaski, Tenn., Spring Hill, Ala., Selma, Ala., Columbus, Ga., and others; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and received an honorable discharge at Clinton, Iowa. He married Miss J. Albright Dec. 31, 1873; she was born in Peru Township; they have two children—Hiram and Hattie. Methodist; Republican.

P. J. THEVIOT, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born Feb. 26, 1811, in Prussia; in 1842, came to New Orleans; in 1843, he came to Dubuque Co., where he has since lived. For a number of years after coming here he had usually been called upon to draw up legal documents and other clerical work, he then being the most competent to perform this work. He entered 160 acres of land;

now owns 80 acres. He has held all the township and school offices. Married Rosa Kestler Feb. 13, 1850; she was born Oct. 16, 1829, in Switzerland; they have had eight children, four living—Oliver, Louis, Albert and William. Catholic in religion.

MRS. HENRIETTA THOMPSON, Sec. 34; P. O. Sageville; her husband, H. Thompson, was born Sept. 26, 1873, in Kentucky; at the age of about 10 years, he came with his parents to Missouri; in 1841, he came to Dubuque Co., where he lived till the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1859; he built his mill in 1852, which is known as the Thompson Flouring Mill; this mill is of stone and has a capacity of grinding about 125 bushels per day. He married Miss Henrietta Challes in August, 1851; she was born in Baltimore, Md.; when a child, she came with her parents to Ohio; in 1848, they came to Dubuque Co.; she owns an individual half-interest in 170 acres of land, with her homestead; she has five children—John, Samuel, Gilbert, Harvey and Allen. Attend the M. E. Church.

BERNARD TIGGES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; he was born in February, 1797, in Germany; in 1852, he came to Dubuque; they own 118 acres of land. He married Agnes Linemann in 1839; she was born in 1813 in Germany; have five children—Fred, Catharine, Frank, Bernard and John; Frank was married to Anna Klein Feb. 28, 1878; she was born in Peru Township; they have one child—Mary; he has been Constable, President of the School Board, is Township Treasurer; he manages this farm; his brother Bernard married Catharine Utzig Nov. 25, 1879; she was born in Peru Township.

HENRY TRILLER, firm of Triller & Co., proprietors of Thompson's Mill, Sec. 34; P. O. Sageville; born Feb. 1, 1846, in Hesse, Germany; in 1866, came to Galena; in 1873, to Dubuque Co., and ran the Sherrill's Mount Mill about four years; in 1879, he bought the Thompson Mill; this mill has three run of stone, and has a capacity of grinding about 125 bushels per day; Mr. Triller learned the milling business in Germany and has followed it since a boy. Married Dorothea Loetscher July 7, 1873; she was born in Dubuque Co.; have four children—Henry A., A. A., Matilda M. and John O. Presbyterian in religion.

JOHN VYVERBERG, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Dec. 24, 1841, in Holland; in 1847, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 170 acres of land. He married Miss Caroline Siber May 29, 1873; she was born Nov. 4, 1848, in Germany; she came to Dubuque Co. in 1873; they have four children—William, Emma, Kryn and Alfred; his father, Kryn Vyverberg, was born Jan. 4, 1807, in Holland. He married Jennie Freaze in 1835; she was born Sept. 10, 1815, in Holland; they have six children—Hannah, Jennie, William, John, Carrie and Mena. Presbyterian in religion; Republican in politics.

WILLIAM VYVERBERG, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Sept. 30, 1838, in Holland; in 1847, he came with his parents to Dubuque Co.; his parents are now living with his brother John; he owns 170 acres of land. Married Anna Leother in October, 1866; she was born in Switzerland in 1845; they have eight children—William, Anna, Mena, Dora, John, Mary, Henry and Lydia; he has been President of the School Board, and Director and Treasurer; has also been Constable. Presbyterian in religion; Republican in politics.

STEPHEN WAGNER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Sherrill's Mount; born Aug. 15, 1811, in Luxemburg, Germany; in 1843, he came to New York City, thence to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1844, he came to Stark Co., Ohio; in 1846, he came to Dubuque Co.; he owns 270 acres of land, also 80 acres in Wisconsin; has been School Director and Township Treasurer. Married Elizabeth Fitler in 1844; she was born Oct. 18, 1818, in Luxemburg, Germany, and died May 2, 1872; have eight children—Mary, Catharine, John, Frank, Lena, Bernhard, Lambert and Anna. Catholic in religion.

JACOB ZOLLICOFFER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Dubuque; born in March, 1839, in Dubuque Co.; in 1836, his parents settled on this land, which he owns, now consisting of about four hundred and sixty acres. He married Miss Lizzie Friend in 1864; she was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa; they have five children—George E., Franklin S., William G., Lizzie and John. Attends the Evangelical Church; Republican in politics.

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