PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

OF

Des Moines County, Iowa,

CONTAINING

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

TOGETHER WITH

Portraits and Biographies of All the Governors of the State, and of the Presidents of the United States.

CHICAGO:
ACME PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1888.
THE greatest of English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers of the past century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea the Portrait and Biographical Album of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"they have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

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

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

CHICAGO, October, 1888.

ACME PUBLISHING CO.
PORTRAITS AND

BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA,

AND OF THE

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

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

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

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

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The
trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

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

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

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

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

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

The person of Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.
John Adams
JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical counsels, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word by word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

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

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,
games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.
THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irrefragable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

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

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

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that
man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign, and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

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

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

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

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

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

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-
sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the father and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

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

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

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernible the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.
JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1751, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

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

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most impassioned zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

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

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

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his
intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.
JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker’s Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

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

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

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

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endownd with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.
He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

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

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

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

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

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

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

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

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

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

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "This is the end of earth; then after a moment's pause he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."
ANDREW JACKSON. the
seventh President of the
United States, was born in
Waxhaw settlement, N. C.,
March 15, 1767, a few days
after his father’s death. His
parents were poor emigrants
from Ireland, and took up
their abode in Waxhaw set-
tlement, where they lived in
deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was
universally called, grew up a very
tough, rude, turbulent boy. His
features were coarse, his form un-
gainly; and there was but very
little in his character, made visible, which was at-
ttractive.

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

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

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

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

During these years he worked hard at his profes-
sion, and frequently had one or more duels on hand,
one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was espe-
cially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then
containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the
people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a con-
stitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven coun-
ties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates.
The new State was entitled to but one member in
the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jac-
son was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he
rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its
sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

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

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

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

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

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

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Toshopka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms were assembled.

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

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

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

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

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

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson’s life were that of a devoted Christian man.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbounded or unbounded by shrub or flower.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

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

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

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

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1844, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.
NINTH PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

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

Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

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

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

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

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

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1811, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

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

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signaliy a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

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

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

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

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

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

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

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

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

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

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

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.
JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and
courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

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

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

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

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

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

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

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

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.
ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

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

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

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

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

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-
intellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

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

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

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

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

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

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

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

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

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."
MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiable; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory; and thus gradually there was kindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

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

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as
well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 4th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

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

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

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

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladdened by his material bounty.
JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

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

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

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1835, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-
sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the cause of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

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

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

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

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,310,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanted to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

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

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

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

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

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

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country’s banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1786, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

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

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

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

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

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

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

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-
While most safety Seward, deliver His 1834 Mr. and tears. -4 toil ABRAHAM his company. the books, decide He men accommodate There twenty- attend the Senate, the

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

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

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

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 293 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tide of abuse that was poured upon this good

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

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

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

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, his father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.
ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

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

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

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

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

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abili-
ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California caused an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores. Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—

"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of
June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a renomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant’s fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.
RUTHERTON B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wires of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, we ver, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.
JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

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

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Disciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:
"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'”

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

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

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

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

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U.S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was “the shot that was heard round the world.” Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutches of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

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

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly
followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

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

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

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

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

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

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President’s long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.
STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birthplace of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his
calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

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

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York Sun afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

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

After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Nancy M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, a lady who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and located at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the opportunity here for resuming his former business, he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contracts with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same county. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1846, he became a prominent candidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs received the nomination. The convention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County, William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepard Lettler were nominated for Congress. The
election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

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

On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year 1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

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

She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the new great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.
TEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena, and began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite proficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

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

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of
the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,486 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties formed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 17,413 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the Burlington Telegraph appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.
JAMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

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

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with
superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

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

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

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

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

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

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.
ALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

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

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

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

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

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

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.
HE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an opportunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

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

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

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

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

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

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

WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ramney, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

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

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

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill, Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis
he was paroled for the time of forty days, with
orders to repair to Washington, and if possible
secure an agreement for a cartel for a general ex-
change of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if
he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result
within the period specified, he returned to Rich-
mond and had his parole extended fifteen days; re-
pairing again to Washington, he effected his pur-
pose and was exchanged.

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

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

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

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

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

In May, 1857, he married Miss Caroact Mathews,
a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They
have one son—William A.
SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636 and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 4th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1750. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the bread prairies of the fertile West.

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

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 5d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClernand at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of $1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of $150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1871, the cornerstone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

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

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

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

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

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

In the year 1854 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1854. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work being completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kosuth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mer-
JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD.

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

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 33,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

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

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

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.
JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg.
Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Northwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

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

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 83,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258. Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.13, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.
ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to apprentice himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. They settled upon a piece of unbroken prairie land on what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father’s fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

It was early in 1861, directly after the enemy had assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the young attorney enlisted in Co. G, 13th Iowa Vol.
Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State’s business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.
WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the twelfth gentleman selected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 30th of the following March, at the battle of Laclede Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the Saint Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hannah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March, 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

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

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

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

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

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

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

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

IOWA.
HE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

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

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

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

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone; to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.
1III. NEW YOU
WILLIAM GARRETT, cashier of the Iowa State Savings Bank, was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 18th day of June, 1825. His father, William Garrett, Sr., was born in Essex County, Va., in 1795, and when a young man went to Kentucky, settling in Lexington, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Ann McConathy, who was born in Lexington, in May, 1804. She was a daughter of Jacob McConathy, who built the first steam-mill in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were the parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz: William, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, who married James Wright, died in 1858; Mary, the wife of S. E. Taylor, of Beatrice, Neb.; and James H., of Leon, Decatur Co., Iowa. The father died in 1830, in Louisville, Ky., to which place he had removed in 1829. Mrs. Garrett, after the death of her husband, removed to Hunter's Bottom, Gallatin Co., Ky., and in 1836 to Flint Hills (now Burlington), landing there on the 11th day of April of that year. The subject of our sketch was at this time about thirteen years of age, and had received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools. His mother had been again united in marriage, in Kentucky, in 1831, her second husband being John Bridges, and when they came to Burlington Mr. Bridges erected the first steam-mill built in the county or State. It was built in 1836, and stood three miles below the town on the river bank. Mr and Mrs. Bridges had one son, C. Martin, now a resident of Seattle, W. T. The mother died in 1878, after a long and well-spent life. She was a sincere Christian, and a member of the Christian Church for many years.

In 1837 William Garrett, our subject, commenced clerk ing in the store of Webber & Remey, and remained with them until 1840, making his home first with one partner and then with the other. In 1841-12 he clerked for Letter & Co., and the following year for Postlewait & Cregan. In March, 1844, he commenced business for himself, and continued in the same trade until 1853. In August of that year he was elected Sheriff of the county, and was re-elected in 1855, holding the office for four years. In 1857 he was the Republican candidate for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge O. C. Wightman, now deceased, the Democrats carrying the county that year. In 1857-58 he was in the employ of W. H. Postlewait, the same man he had
clerked for in 1843. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Mr. Postlewait and John W. Rhodes, under the firm name of Garrett, Rhodes & Co., and continued in business until 1862, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Garrett then acted as Deputy Treasurer until Jan. 1, 1863, for Maj. Remey, then County Treasurer. In the fall of 1862 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and was re-elected to that office five times, making in all twelve years' service as Clerk.

For about forty-four years Mr. Garrett has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1852 was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which position he held for thirty-five years, and is now Senior Grand Secretary of the order, having been installed for the thirty-seventh time. In 1855 he was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Iowa, and has been re-elected each year since. He was for seven years a representative from the Grand Encampment of Iowa to the Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Garrett has always taken an active interest in city affairs, and has represented his ward as Alderman. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the Aspen Grove Cemetery Association, and is still serving in that capacity. In 1858 he was chosen Secretary of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association. He has also served several years as clerk of the Vestry of Christ Church (Episcopal), in this city, and for the past six years as Senior Warden, and is, and has been for several years, Treasurer of the Diocese of Iowa.

On the 9th of May, 1848, Mr. Garrett was married, in Burlington, to Miss Martha Rorer, a daughter of Judge David Rorer, now deceased. His wife, who was born at Little Rock, Ark., June 4, 1830, on coming here with her parents, arrived in Burlington fifteen days before Mr. Garrett, being among the earliest settlers of Des Moines County. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are the parents of seven living children, viz: Henry C., cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, married Miss Nellie Tracy, a daughter of Judge Tracy; T. Mauro, real-estate dealer, of the firm of Sawyer & Garrett, of Chicago, married Miss Ada Sawyer, a daughter of Dr. Sidney Sawyer, of Chicago; Rev. David Claiborne, rector of Trinity and Christ Church, of Davenport, Iowa, married Miss Lillie Schnes, of Boston, Mass.; Mary Helen, at home; Jessie L., wife of Edward S. Phelps, a son of Judge Phelps, of this city; Grace D. and Jackson K. are at home.

Mr. Garrett is a man of more than ordinary ability, and in his business relations stands high in the community. He is genial, possesses a kindly disposition, and makes friends wherever he goes. In all the numerous official and responsible positions he has held, he has ever proved himself capable, upright, and in every way trustworthy, and in Burlington no man stands higher in public esteem than does William Garrett. In connection with this sketch is presented a fine portrait of Mr. Garrett, which will be appreciated by every citizen of Des Moines County.

JOHN J. LITTLE, D.D.S., a popular dentist of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Kewanee, Henry County, Ill., Feb. 8, 1857, and is a son of Caleb and Eliza A. (Brooks) Little. His father was born in Salem, N. H., and was a lineal descendant of George Little, a member of the old Plymouth Colony, and one of the historic pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower on the Massachusetts coast. His mother was born in Groton, Mass., and descended from an old New England family of Scotch and Irish ancestry.

Dr. Little received a liberal education, and entered upon a study of dentistry. He took his first course of lectures at the State University of Michigan in 1878, and the following year opened a dental office at Burlington, Iowa, where he has been in practice continuously since, except the months employed in his second course of lectures, taken at the State University of Iowa, where he graduated in the class of '87. He is also a member of the Iowa State Dental Society.

Dr. Little was married at Burlington, Iowa, on 6th June, 1882, to Miss Alice L. Shirley, daughter of Dudley Shirley. Mrs. Little was born at Syracuse, N. Y. They have two daughters, Eva and Alice. Dr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Congregational Church. The doctor is a Republican in politics, but has neither time nor inclination for official
service, preferring to devote his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, in which he has established a reputation for skill and good work second to none in the city.

CARL LOHMANN, Clerk of the Township and of the Police Court of Burlington, was born in Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 17, 1843, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in Wolfenbuettel College, graduating from that school at the age of nineteen. Not wishing to be dependent on his father, soon after finishing his education he began to consider the best means of making a living, and having a friend in New York City, he opened correspondence with him, and was advised to come to America. Acting upon this advice, he crossed the Atlantic, and landed in New York, Nov. 7, 1864, but not finding what he wanted, he came West, remaining in Lee County, Iowa, for a short time. Hearing of an opening in Burlington, he came to this city, and engaged to teach the German school, managed by the German Evangelical Church, and remained in that employment for five years. Mr. Lohmann then accepted a position as assistant teacher in the German-American school, and was subsequently promoted to principal. In 1878, going to Fort Madison, he was there teacher of German in the public schools for two years, but in 1880 he returned to Burlington, where he started a select school, but later had to abandon this on account of failing health, and was advised by his physician to take a position on the road as traveling salesman. For the past five years he has been connected with the Burlington (Iowa) Tribune as correspondent, which position he still holds. In 1855 Mr. Lohmann was appointed as Township Clerk to fill the vacancy of W. E. Burke, now County School Superintendent, and in the fall of 1886 he was elected to the office. The appointment as Clerk of the Police Court was received from Judge Fleming in December, 1886.

Socially, Mr. Lohmann is a member of the Knights of Pythias, organized the lodge in Burlington, and also the one in Fort Madison, and has filled all the chairs and represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and was its first master workman. In politics he is one of the stanch Democrats, and is a man well posted on all the topics of the day, a thorough scholar in German and music, of good address, and stands high in the community.

On the 1st of November, 1865, Carl Lohmann was united in marriage with Miss Dora Schaper, a native of Prussia, and by this union there are eight children—Carl H., Lulu, William C., Carrie E., Thea L., Henry (deceased), Nettie and Harry.

Mr. Lohmann’s parents were Carl and Frederick (Reese) Lohmann, who emigrated to America Nov. 27, 1865, and located upon a farm in Flint River Township, where the father died Aug. 12, 1870. His wife is still living.

CHARLES W. SMITH, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 21, Union Township, was born Dec. 15, 1820, in Ross County, Ohio, though he was reared in Fayette County. He is a son of William and Mary (Walker) Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. After the death of her husband, which occurred in 1826, Mrs. Smith removed with her family to Fayette County, but later made her home with our subject in Des Moines County, where her death occurred in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children—John W., who was a soldier of the Mexican War, went to Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, many years ago; one daughter, the widow of Harvey Schaggs, who resides in Union Township; and our subject.

Charles W. Smith is truly one of the self-made men of Des Moines County. His father dying when he was but six years of age, he was thus early thrown upon his own resources. Remaining in Fayette County until September, 1837, he went to Vigo County, Ind., where he made his home until Nov. 1, 1841. Thinking that the West would furnish a better field for his labors, he started for Des Moines County, Iowa, and on reaching his destination immediately began working by the day. In 1842, Mr. Smith rented a farm in Union Township, upon
which he remained for two years. In 1843, he began running a threshing-machine, and two years later, going to Alton, Ill., he there purchased a separator and threshing-machine. This machine, which was painted a bright blue color, was the first one of the kind that had been shipped into or used in Des Moines County, and great was the excitement it created. In the fall of 1847, he sold his machine, and in company with J. G. Ewing opened a little store in Dodgeville. Later Mr. Smith sold out his stock to Jesse Wassom, and made his first purchase of land, consisting of a small farm southwest of Burlington. In 1851, he sold this tract and purchased 260 acres on sections 21 and 22, Union Township, where he has made his home continuously since.

In October, 1840, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Elliott, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and by this union four children were born—Mary A., deceased, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the leading workers, both in church and Sunday-school, where her loss was severely felt; Henry C. wedded Miss Ellen Saltzman, a native of Ringgold County, Iowa, where he is now engaged in farming; John W. wedded Miss Amanda Newburg, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, and he is also a resident farmer of Ringgold County; Charles Frank wedded Miss Josephine Elliott, a daughter of Rev. A. C. Elliott, but in December, 1885, his death occurred. They had one child, a daughter, Frank. Mrs. Smith, the mother of these children, was called to her last rest, Nov. 26, 1873, after an illness of four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Smith’s home farm in Union Township, consisting of 320 acres, is one of the most highly cultivated in Des Moines County, and all the improvements are the work of his own hands. His success in life has all been due to his own efforts. Starting as he did in this county as a day laborer, by his energy, ability and good management he has gained a comfortable competence and is now the owner of 1040 acres of land, 320 in this county and 720 in Ringgold County, Iowa. In connection with his farming, he has been extensively engaged in raising and shipping stock, in which he was quite successful, and upon this farm may be found a fine grade of cattle, horses and hogs. In his political views, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, though very liberal. As a citizen, he is honest and upright, and receives the highest respect of all.

AlvaH Lindley, a farmer of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 14, Danville Township, is well known in the county, and for many years has been prominently connected with agriculture and the development of Danville. He was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1817, and is a son of Timothy and Ruth (Axtel) Lindley, both natives of Pennsylvania. Timothy was of German ancestry, as was probably his wife, but he died when their subject was a lad eight years of age. Timothy Lindley was the father of ten children, six born to his first wife, Sarah Axtel, a sister of Ruth, the mother of our subject. Of her children none are living, but we mention the names of each: Mary wedded Jacob Clutter; Electa was the wife of John Hathaway; Marilla became the wife of Moses Patterson; Silas also married; Levi wedded a Miss Axtel; and Ira married Catherine Ryan, and after her death Ruth Jennings. Four children were born of the second union—Sarah wedded Amos Baldwin, and they were both well known residents of this county during their lifetime; our subject; and Timothy, who wedded Mary A. Sherrick, and they came to this county the same year as our subject, purchasing a farm in Pleasant Grove Township, but later removed to Bedford, Iowa, where he yet lives; Phoebe, widow of Silas Day, resides in Pennsylvania near the line between Greene and Washington Counties. The mother was the owner of a nice farm, and after the death of his father, our subject, aided by his brother Timothy, did the farming for a number of years, or until he became of age.

The marriage of AlvaH Lindley was celebrated in Washington County, Pa., Oct. 21, 1841, Miss Rachel Van Scyoc becoming his wife. Her grandfather, Enoch Van Scyoc, was of German extraction, born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and his wife was Lydia Elliott. Their second son, Enoch Jr.,
the father of Mrs. Lindley, married Catherine Patterson in Washington County, Pa., having there resided from his sixth year. Both himself and wife died in the same county, and there all their children were born and reared, namely: Lydia, who married Cornelius Pratt; Sarah, who wedded James Elliott and resides near Middletown, Iowa; John W. died in infancy; Enoch married Jane England; Rachel is the honored wife of our subject; Jesse M., husband of Mary Rodgers; Abraham wedded Louisa Clemens; Asenath became the wife of Louis Rodgers, and Amon married Jane Bowman.

In 1865 our subject and his family came direct to Des Moines County from their Pennsylvania home, and their first year was spent on a farm near Middletown. In 1866 Mr. Lindley purchased his present farm, at that time considered an improved one, but a tract of improved land twenty years ago looked very different from one of to-day. Everything about his farm betokens enterprise, and the farm-house, the great barns and all the really substantial improvements have been made since his coming. When we realize that Alvah Lindley had cleared away 200 acres of heavy timber in Greene County, Pa., before he left that State, it seems almost improbable that so much could be done in a score of years with most of the best of his best working days passed before the improvements were begun on the fertile plains of Iowa.

All their children, except the two eldest, were born in Greene County, Pa. The two mentioned were born in Washington County, near the birthplace of their father: Sarah C. wedded Benjamin McCosh of Henry County, Iowa; Ruth is the wife of William Kittle of Rush County, Kansas; Mary A. wedded Spencer Ritner, a grandson of Gov. Ritner of Pennsylvania; Timothy, the only son, died unmarried; Leah is house-keeper for the aged parents; Jennie is the wife of William Carden; Elsie wedded William Crawford, Jr.; three other children died in infancy; and Lydia died at the age of nine years, after her parents came to Iowa. An accident happening to Mr. Lindley in the autumn of 1887, virtually renders him an invalid, although at the age of seventy he manages his farm, and is said to be a fine financier. With their children well settled in life, the knowledge of a competence for old age, which was secured by honest toil and industry, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley can both look back upon lives well spent. Both are members of the Baptist Church at Danville, of which he is a deacon, and are people of worth and honorable citizens.

Mrs. Lindley's grandfather, John W. Patterson, was a ship carpenter by trade, and was also a Baptist minister. At the time of the Revolutionary War the family were in affluent circumstances, but were robbed by the British and Tories of all their possessions, even the shoes were taken from their feet.

RICHARD STEPHEN SKINNER, one of the oldest and most trustworthy employees of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in Iowa, and the efficient Station Agent at Burlington since 1860, was born in Westminster, London, England, on the 17th of March, 1825. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Nunn) Skinner, were also natives of England, the father having been born in Ashford, County Kent, and the mother in Dartmouth of Devonshire. Our subject attended school in his native city in childhood, but having lost his father in his seventh year and his mother when he was eleven, he was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, and, when twelve years old, shipped as cabin boy on a ship owned by Baron Rothschild, which was employed in the South of Spain in the quicksilver trade. Mr. Skinner continued to follow the sea until his twenty-first year, sailing in vessels engaged in trading in the East Indies, on the Spanish coast and in the West Indies. Four years of that time he was in the employ of Richard Green, the well-known ship owner of Blackwall.

In 1846 Mr. Skinner was married and retired from a sea-faring life, engaging as ticket collector for the London & Southeastern Railroad Company, running between London and Dover. His marriage was celebrated at Brenchley, Kent, June 1, 1846, Miss Margaret Seeley, daughter of William and Mary (Ashby) Seeley, of Kent, becoming his wife. Two children were born to them in England.
—Richard William, born at Brenchley, Kent, Feb. 29, 1848, married Miss Lizzie Flower, and is now foreman of the local freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Burlington; and Charles George, born at Erith, Kent, England, in 1850, wedded Miss Fannie Robinson, and is a clerk in the office of J. M. Corse & Co., commission merchants of Burlington.

Mr. Skinner emigrated to America in August, 1852, and was employed for one year in the county clerk’s office of Chautauqua County, N. Y., from there went to Canada, engaging as check clerk at the suspension bridge for the Great Western Railroad, now the Grand Trunk, and was subsequently stationed at Hamilton and Windsor, later being employed at Detroit with the Milwaukee, Grand Haven & Detroit Railroad, an English corporation. In 1860 Mr. Skinner engaged with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, its line extending only from Burlington to Ottumwa, a distance of seventy-five miles. He began as check clerk, but shortly afterward took the Burlington station under contract, and at first did all the clerical work alone. One switchman and three track men constituted the depot and yard force, and one freight and one passenger train a day each way did all the traffic. The contrast of the business of the road at that time and at the present is worth mentioning, for now seventy men are employed about the warehouse and office, while an average of forty freight trains and seventeen passenger trains pass each way daily, besides those on the B., C. R. & N., and T., P. & W. Mr. Skinner had charge of the station under contract until 1865, when he engaged in the same capacity on salary under C. E. Perkins, and has continued with the company and its successor, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to this date, covering a period of nearly twenty-nine years. At present he is at the head of the local freight department, a most important and responsible position.

In addition to their two sons born in the old world, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have seven other children living, who were born in America, four sons and three daughters—Stephen, born at Mayville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., is unmarried and resides in Chaffee County, Colo., where he is engaged in mining; Elizabeth, a native of Windsor, Ont., is the wife of Calvin Himes, of Hartfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Walter S., born in Detroit, Mich., married Miss Viola Rogers, and is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Minnie S., Margaret, George and William are all residing with their parents at Burlington, where they were born. The family are Episcopalians in their religious faith, and Mr. Skinner is a Republican in politics.

Among the many tried and trusted employees of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, no one, perhaps, is deserving of more favorable mention than Richard S. Skinner. Beginning as he did with the original company in its infancy and continuing with it through its growth and development, and its consolidation with one of the most important railway corporations of the United States, he has always proved true to every trust reposed in him, and competent and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Methodically exact and prompt by habit, he enforces the strictest observance of rules by his subordinates, a custom made necessary by the magnitude of the business in his care, until the local freight department at Burlington has won a reputation as one of the best managed institutions of the company.

K. VINTON, deceased, was a native of Le-roy, Genesee County, N. Y., and when but a small lad, in March, 1811, removed with his parents to Kalamazoo, Mich. He was a son of Nathaniel and Asenath Vinton, who were natives of North Hampton, Mass., and was the youngest of a family of eleven children. He was born Nov. 2, 1835. When fourteen years of age the death of his father occurred, and soon after his mother removed to Ohio, where, later, she married again. The family became separated, and from that time the lad of fourteen was forced to make his own way in the world. He learned the mason’s trade with his brother, continuing in this employment, with the exception of two years, as long as he remained in Michigan. Two years previous to his leaving that State, he traveled for his brother, H. H. Vinton, and a Mr. Denten, introducing a new material for tanning leather. His travels led him to Indiana,
where he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth McKinney, of Newtown, who subsequently became his wife. In 1862 Mr. Vinton formed a partnership with Jacob Hawes in the tanning business, also engaging in contracting for masonry at the same time, being very successful. After three years of this double line of business he sold out to his partner, and continued contracting for buildings, until he entered the army in March, 1865. On his return from the war, Mr. Vinton resumed his business, and in the spring of 1870 came to Burlington, invested in property and returned to Indiana, and the following December returned with his family. Soon after coming to this city a partnership was formed with Mr. Daniels, which continued but a short time, and later with A. G. Swindler, which connection lasted for several years. Mr. Vinton was a general contractor, doing all the different branches of his trade, and many of the fine buildings of the city were erected under his supervision, among which was the fine brick residence belonging to William Lyons. He was also engaged in working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

On the 26th of June, 1862, Mr. Vinton was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McKinney, a daughter of Thompson and Sarah McKinney, both natives of Ohio. She was one of a family of six children—William and Susan, deceased; Eleanor, wife of Mr. Dryden, a resident of Burlington; Mary became the wife of Mr. Armstrong, whose home is in Toledo, Ohio; Hubert, deceased; and Elizabeth, widow of O. K. Vinton.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vinton, four of whom died in infancy, while they were yet residents of Indiana. The two born in Burlington are still living—Mary Asenath, born Nov. 23, 1872, and O. Karl, born May 25, 1874, and both are at home.

The death of Mr. Vinton occurred June 16, 1877, and the circumstances attending it were very peculiar. It was the evening on which the plow factory on Washington street was burned, and he started for his horse to ride to the fire. It not being in the stable, he returned to the house, remarking that he would take the street-car down town, but would not be gone long. As he went to step on the car on Warren street he suddenly became unconscious, and fell. His sickness was from spinal complaint of long standing, but, falling so close to the car that it bruised him quite severely in passing, the public thought the injury was the cause of his death, though really it was from disease. His remains were taken back to Newtown for interment, and placed beside those of his children. Mr. Vinton was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and one possessed of those qualities which make many friends. Socially, he was a member of the A. F. & A. M.; religiously, he was a Presbyterian; and politically, a Republican.

Benjamin W. Shepherd, dealer in stock.

One of the best known men in the western part of Des Moines County is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He has been in active business for many years, and since the building of the C. B. & Q. R. R., has shipped at least four-fifths of the stock loaded at Danville, Mr. Shepherd is a native of Brooke County, Va. (now in West Virginia), born Feb. 28, 1823, and is a son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Lewis) Shepherd, both of whom died in Virginia. They were parents of nine children, all of whom reached a majority and were married. John became the husband of Amanda Sockman, and is a farmer of Johnson County, Mo.; Charles wedded Martha Gorby, and resides in Clark County, Mo.; Kanacka wedded Henry Sockman, a butcher at Clarksburg, W. Va.; Bazaleel became a local Methodist Episcopal minister, married Henrietta Sockman, and for many years was a farmer in Cass County, Iowa; Benjamin W.; Hannah, widow of Jesse Roberts, resides at Moundsville, Va.; Mary, wife of Reason Yeater, a farmer of Marshall County, W. Va.; Nathan, residing in West Virginia, married Rebecca Richmond; Keziah, widow of Jacob Mason, resides in Marshall County, W. Va.

Our subject was married to Miss Sophia Roberts near Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., March 24, 1854. Her father, John Roberts, was born in Maryland went to Virginia, and there married Eunice
Garlow. Both remained in that State during the rest of their lives. Of their ten children, five are living—Josephus, husband of Adaline Baker, is a farmer of Union County, Iowa; John, a farmer of Beaver County, Pa., wedded Mary Pella; Albert, a resident of Moundsville, W. Va., is the husband of Lavina Dietz; Fletcher, a retired merchant of Moundsville; married Henrietta Swan; and Jacob of Newark, Ohio, married Sarah Strawn.

Resuming now the personal sketch of our subject, we find he and his wife en route to Iowa three weeks after their marriage. Their honeymoon was partly passed in the trip from Moundsville, W. Va., they coming via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, landing at Burlington, in April, 1851. Mr. Shepherd purchased ninety acres of the southwest quarter of section 23, Danville Township, in 1856, but had already spent two seasons in farming Iowa soil. Upon this tract he erected a house, and eighteen months later purchased twenty acres adjoining the village of Danville, to which he added 137 acres, and another eighty afterward. The eighty acres adjoining the original town plat was next secured, and upon this his son-in-law, Mr. John E. Simmons, lives.

Five children were born to Mr. Shepherd and his wife in this county, four of whom are living—William L., of Nebraska; John, a partner with his father in the stock business; Howard H., a liveryman and dealer in coal and grain at Raton, N. M.; and Clara B., the eldest daughter, wife of John Simmons.

In 1859, Mr. Shepherd put in the first pair of stock scales at Danville. From 1862 to 1880 the money disbursed by him in this neighborhood for stock shipped, ran up to an output of $100,000 a year. During the war, it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to pay, in a single day, to farmers in this neighborhood, $15,000, the shipments frequently reaching 500 head per day. Such men as he gave an impetus to trade that made itself felt in Danville Township, and, from its first settlement, a prosperous and intelligent class of men located, and to-day she stands second to none in the county, in an agricultural, social, moral or financial sense. Churches and schools were built, societies organized, and to these Mr. Shepherd allied himself in an early day. He is almost a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of Danville Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M.

James H. Smith is a retired farmer residing on section 26, Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa. In presenting the sketch of James Harvey Smith, the historian feels that justice is hardly done, inasmuch as the subject feels adverse to even appearing in a biography, yet as he has been a life well-spent in this county, the history of the township of Danville could scarcely be considered complete without this brief mention. He was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Aug. 23, 1825, and is the son of Benjamin B. and Calista (Terrill) Smith, natives of New Milford, Conn., where they were reared, educated and married. He came from English ancestry, the first of whom, John Smith, came from England about 1668, locating in New Milford. Five generations were born in that village, and the first-born sons for three generations were called Ebenezer in honor of their ancestors. Ebenezer Smith, the last of the generations named, was a grandsire of our subject, and was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. The Smith family were ardent patriots, and espoused the cause of independence in the fullness of their might. After the close of that war the grandfather studied medicine, and during his lifetime was a prominent physician in New Milford. His wife was Elizabeth Bostwick, a native of England, whose parents became residents of America before the Revolution. They were people of wealth, and during the progress of the war, Miss Bostwick, to preserve a costly silk dress, had her servant bury it in a casket, allowing it to remain until peace was declared. A piece of that brocaded silk was sent the wife of our subject by her aunt only a few years ago, as a souvenir of the Revolution and a keepsake coming from her grandmother. Of their children, Benjamin B. was the eldest, and the father of our subject. They removed to a small town in Susquehanna County, Pa., about 1829. Benjamin B. Smith was a student of medicine under...
his father, and practiced for a year or more, then took a theological course, and after graduating began ministerial work, continuing this during the remainder of his active life. We are pleased to state that Dr. Lyman Beecher and Dr. Tyler, both well known divines, were members of the examining board which gave Rev. B. B. Smith his certificate. After remaining a few years in Pennsylvania, Rev. B. B. Smith removed to Seneca County, N. Y., and later to Ontario County, in both of which he was engaged in home missionary work, organizing churches and acting as pastor. The death of that divine occurred in North Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1860, having reached his sixty-eighth year. His wife's death was thirty years previous, occurring in South Bristol, of the same county. They were the parents of C. B. M., who was a prominent attorney of Pittsburg, Pa., now deceased; Lucretia C., wife of J. W. Vincent, of North Bristol; Joseph E., now deceased, was for several years a book-binder of Rochester, N. Y.; Elizabeth K., wife of Isaac Jones, a prominent manufacturer of steel, at Pittsburg, Pa.; the birth of our subject, the youngest son of that couple, followed. He was a lad almost five years of age when the death of his mother occurred, and he was cared for by a stepmother, Martha M. Babbitt, who became the second wife of Rev. B. B. Smith, and the mother of one son by that union—John Calvin. After her death Mr. Smith married Maria Vincent, a daughter of Dr. Vincent, of North Bristol, N. Y. Her children were as follows: Maria, William Young and Quincy A. All these reside in North Bristol, and William owns the Dr. Vincent homestead. Both brothers are agriculturists, and deal largely in fruits. Maria became the wife of Chauncey Taylor, a farmer of the same place; William wedded Elmira Lee, and Quincy is also married.

J. H. Smith, our subject, was educated in New York, and from his eighteenth year resided with an uncle in Lodi, N. Y., and in his nineteenth year began teaching district school, “boarding 'round” with the parents of his scholars. Working on a farm in summer and teaching during the winter was his occupation till his twenty-first year, when he came to this State, in 1846. We mention the trip of the young man as being a most romantic one, also his first from home. Taking a steamer on Seneca Lake, from Lodi to Geneva, cars from thence to Rochester, then a flying trip on a Erie Canal packet to Buffalo, a berth on a steamer was secured across Lake Erie to Erie, Pa., from whence he staged it across that State to Pittsburg, there taking a fortnight's vacation, and making his brother and sister a visit; then securing passage on a steamer, he sailed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, changing steamers and arriving at Keokuk, Nov. 3, 1846. The next morning he mounted the stage running between Keokuk and Burlington, and the next day walked to the house of Samuel B. Jagger, in Danville Township, and to this date has made it his home. Within a fortnight he was engaged as teacher in the “Hanna” district, and a four-months' term was taught. He was then possessor of $35 cash. In 1847 Mr. Smith began farming on his uncle Jagger's farm, in Danville Township, and to this day he has the greatest love for agriculture.

Meeting with success in his business, Mr. Smith decided to have a home of his own, and Miss Susan R. Sater became his wife Oct. 24, 1849. Their domestic life was begun upon a rented farm, now owned by J. N. McGohan, remaining until the purchase of the lands upon which they now reside. This was a fertile tract of prairie land, though unimproved, and every tree and building upon it stands as a monument to his industry and thrift. Here all their children, except the eldest, were born: Irwin J., husband of Lottie Tiedeman, of Pleasant Grove, is a resident of Chicago; Harriet M., wife of Rev. Dr. M. Bushy, of Brooklyn, Iowa; Legrande S., husband of Miss Julia Glines, is a resident of Fresno, Cal., a teacher, and also owner of a ranch in that county; Arthur J. B., a commercial traveler, resides in Chicago; Harvey S., husband of Mary Dobelbower, also resides at Chicago, a commercial salesman; Lizzie R., wife of John Jagger, of Las Animas County, Colo.; Frank R. is in the employ of the Kilmer Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; Charles A., husband of Frances M. Stoner, takes charge of the home farm; and Edwin D. died at the age of ten months.

The life of J. H. Smith in this county is such as makes it desirable to record. His wife, one of the
most earnest Christian women in the land, was a loving mother and an exemplary wife. She was a member, first of the United Brethren Church, and after coming to Iowa, both herself and husband united with the Congregational Church. Her death occurred in Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 18, 1886. Her devoted husband feels most heavily her loss, and her kindness of heart and Christian virtues endeared her to all with whom she was acquainted. Her brothers, Thomas J. and Samuel P. Sater, are both well known citizens of this county.

Mr. Smith was reared one of the most ardent of Whigs. He has always taken a deep interest in the politics of both his county and State, but with the exception of acting as Township Clerk, in early years, has taken no active part in local politics. He was an anti-slavery Whig, cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor, and Fremont later, and on the formation of the Republican party, was one of the first to espouse its principles and promulgate its doctrines, and has voted for every Presidential candidate of that party up to date, with the exception of 1872, when his vote was cast for Horace Greeley.

PETER SMITH was born at “The Lion,” Eastburn, Yorkshire, England, May 13, 1795, and when fourteen years old was placed in a counting-house, where he remained five years, and then returned to his father’s farm, residing there until he was married, on the 26th of January, 1819. His wife was Miss Martha Ellison, of Sutton, in the same county, the day of her birth being Jan. 2, 1800. Her father was a miller of Barnoldswick, and she was the eldest of five children. For about two years after their marriage, Mr. Smith carried on farming at Farn Hill, and then he went into milling and merchandizing at Sutton. Going to Cleckheaton, in Yorkshire, in 1826, he again engaged in milling, continuing there until 1835. His large family, and the declining prospects of business, induced him to consider the subject of emigration, and reluctantly they left their native land and comfortable home to secure for their children, eight in number, a better chance to start in life. In April, 1835, they left Liver-
farm, and after a while engaged in the stock feeding business. He raised wheat for sale, but all other produce he endeavored to have consumed on the farm.

The prosperity that follows methodical business habits and energy of purpose attended Mr. Smith and his family without interruption after the first privations of frontier life had been overcome, and we pass down to the year 1869 to notice an event that is allotted by Providence to a very few. On the 21st of January, 1869, fifty years from the day the youthful couple stood up in the quiet English church and joined their hands and hearts for life, they again stood up before their children and children’s children, to celebrate their golden wedding. In rehearsing the joys and sorrows of the past, their tedious struggles, and peaceful passage down, the hill of life, and in thanks, congratulations and good cheer the day was passed. Before night closed the scene, the fervent words of that grand old hymn (Mr. Smith’s favorite), “Before Jehovah’s awful throne,” united all hearts and voices in praise to the Almighty, and thus this anniversary was ended. There were present upon this occasion all but one of their ten children, and nearly all of their twenty-two grand-children, with many old and valued friends.

But little over a year from this glad occasion, on the 25th of January, 1870, a sorrowful group gathered under the same roof, for the loving husband and kind father was upon his bed of death. In the seventy-fifth year of his age, after a brief illness from congestion of the lungs, Mr. Smith departed this life, and in the cemetery at Burlington the marble column indicates the resting-place of one of the pioneers of Des Moines County—one of her distinguished characters—“an honest man, the noblest work of God.”

By virtue of a strong mind and thorough early training, Mr. Smith became, and was early recognized as an accurate business man, and in complicated matters his advice was often sought. His books and papers, carefully kept until the last month of his life, show a clear head and a steady hand such as is hardly ever seen in men who have passed their three-score years and ten. In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, and afterward generally acted with the Democratic party. He steadily refused all offers of political promotion, and was prouder to be a citizen of the Republic than an officer of any degree. He was possessed of strong moral sentiments, and lived and acted upon the principles of conscience with regard to sectarian views, though in religious opinions he was inclined toward the Congregational Church. In person he was of commanding carriage and pleasant address; of social and friendly disposition; enjoyed vigorous health; maintained active habits, and came to the city almost daily until five days before his death. The children living are: Ann, wife of W. C. Hunt; John, Ellison, Samuel, William, Edward, James; Jane, wife of W. J. Finch; George and Sarah; besides these, five died in infancy. All of the above are residing in Iowa, except Mrs. Finch, of Macoupin County, Ill.

HON. ABRAHAM G. ADAMS, deceased, was a pioneer of Burlington, Iowa, of 1839, and for many years was prominently identified with the business interests and local affairs of that city. He was born at Sterling, Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 29, 1830. His parents, Reuben S. and Maria (Gibbs) Adams, were also natives of Massachusetts, and were among the early settlers, emigrating to Burlington in 1839. Their journey from their old home in New England to the West was made in the primitive manner of those days, traveling by team and canal-boat, and being six weeks in reaching St. Louis. Arriving in that city late in the fall of 1838, they found navigation closed and were obliged to defer the continuance of their journey until the following spring, when, taking passage on the first upward bound boat, they reached Burlington April 2, 1839. Mr. Adams, Sr., had visited that city the July previous, and had established, in a small way, a boot, shoe and leather house. On his return with his family, he resumed the charge of his business, and pushed it as vigorously as his means and the demands of a new and sparsely-settled country would allow. Being a man of industrious and frugal habits, he prospered in his undertaking, increasing his stock and facilities
for business as the country became settled and increased demand for goods developed. He eventually accumulated a fair capital and considerable property, and made some of the most substantial improvements in the pioneer days of the city. He erected a one-story brick building on the present site of the German-American Savings Bank, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, which he occupied as a store for many years. His residence was that now occupied and owned by C. B. Parsons, at the southeast corner of Spry street and Starr avenue, a commodious and tasteful dwelling, situated on extensive and beautiful grounds. Mrs. Parsons (now deceased) was formerly Maria Adams, the only daughter of R. S. Adams, and the only son was A. G. Adams, Sr., who was so prominently identified with the early history of Burlington, was recognized as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, was elected a member of the Common Council and took an active interest in public affairs.

The educational advantages of a new country are necessarily of a primitive and rude style, and our subject coming here at the age of eight years recited his first lessons in a log school-house, with its puncheon floor and its slabs for seats and desks. Later, his studies were pursued in the basement of the "Old Zion Church," which had been converted into a school-room, and where the pioneer pedagogue ruled and taught in the old fashioned district school style. In 1847, Mr. Adams went to St. Louis, where he spent two years in a large jobbing boot and shoe house, there acquiring a knowledge of the business, which proved valuable to him in later years. Returning to Burlington in 1849, he assisted his father in the store, and was admitted to partnership in 1851, the business still being conducted in his father's name. In 1863, the firm name of "R. S. Adams & Co." was adopted, and the business, which had grown to important proportions, was conducted under that name until after the death of R. S. Adams, which occurred in April, 1864. Upon the settlement of the estate in 1865, A. G. Adams succeeded to the business, and subsequently carried it on alone with marked success. He increased the manufacturing facilities of the house, and extended his jobbing trade until he had one of the most important and prosperous establishments in the wholesale boot and shoe line in the State. In 1884, Frank O. Adams, his son, was made a special partner, and is the present manager.

In June, 1852, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Emily Swain. She was a lady possessing many excellencies of character that endeared her to a large circle of friends, and her kindly sympathy and open-handed benevolence relieved and cheered many who were suffering from want or sickness. Her death occurred Dec. 19, 1872. Seven children survived her, four sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Edward D., died December, 1878, being nearly twenty-one years of age; the three daughters are Fannie D., Genevieve and Maud L.; Arthur A. was married Nov. 1, 1882, to Miss Maud L. Manning, and is now engaged in the retail boot and shoe business on Jefferson street, Burlington; Frank O. and William Gale are single, and the former is administrator and manager of his father's estate, including the extensive boot and shoe factory.

In early life, Mr. Adams was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott for President. On the formation of the Republican party, he joined that organization, and ever afterward was a faithful adherent to its principles and an earnest worker in its support. He made many warm political friends, some of whom were the Nation's most illustrious heroes and statesmen. Gen. U. S. Grant was his warm friend, and on his return voyage around the world was his guest, together with Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred Grant, wife and child, and others of their party. Gen. John A. Logan and wife were frequent visitors at the Adams mansion, and, in 1880, the Hon. James G. Blaine, on his visit to Burlington, was Mr. Adams' honored guest. Gen. Grant's and Mr. Adams' fathers were old friends, and the General and A. G. Adams became acquainted at St. Louis many years ago. In 1878, Mr. Adams was elected Mayor of Burlington, re-elected in 1879, and, after an interval of five years, was again elected to the same office, and re-elected each succeeding year, holding that office at the time of his death, which occurred on the 18th of June, 1887. His official career was distinguished for rare executive ability, enterprise and devotion to the best interests of the city. His judgments and opinions had great weight in all questions of public policy, and while he
was progressive in his views, his enterprise and liberality were sufficiently tempered by conservatism to command the utmost confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

A local paper, in speaking of Mr. Adams as head of the city government, said: "Mr. Adams made one of the best executive officers Burlington ever had. His strict regard for the law, his personal supervision of every department of the city government, the strict accountability to which every employe was held, his rigid scrutiny of every expenditure, were features of his administration that necessarily created some friction, but the better judgment of the community approved of his course, and the more so as the heat of personal antagonism disappeared with the lapse of time and the calmer judgment found sway. Mr. Adams made a record in his administration of city affairs that found an enduring place in the municipal history of the city. The more it is studied, the more its rugged, sturdy, faithful characteristics excite public admiration and general respect. It marked an era in the city government, in which the individuality of the successful business man was so thoroughly impressed upon municipal affairs as to secure that careful administration which human experience would lead us to seek only in private business transactions."

As a business man, Mr. Adams was clear-headed, sagacious, prompt and upright, and his success in life was largely due to his correct business habits, directness of purpose and unswerving integrity. He was eminently a self-made man, and at the time of his death had won a foremost place among the leading business men of the State.

Mr. Adams came to Burlington as a boy a few years older than the small village that numbered its houses by the score and its people by the hundreds, and during all the years that have passed in the half a century since the village grew into a great city, with Mr. Adams at the head of its government, his life and work were familiar to all. In his younger days his social nature, his love of sport and music, his fund of humor, his mirthful mimicry, made him an enjoyable companion, and the strong attachments and friendships then formed grew stronger with the passing years. When the responsibilities of important business affairs demanded his atten-

tion he proved his capacity in that direction, and at an early age took rank with the successful merchants of the city. In all public enterprises his aid, encouragement and good counsel were always ready, and in the advocacy of any measure for the general welfare his voice was always heard. With an intelligent appreciation of public affairs, with a broad and liberal view of municipal matters, it was natural enough that the people besought him to become the chief officer of the city, and his official acts proved that the trust was wisely imposed.

A fine portrait of Mr. Adams will be found upon a preceding page.

J OSEPH II. EVANS, a farmer of Des Moines County, residing on section 11, Union Township, was born Feb. 8, 1820, in Frederick County, Va., and is a son of William and Nancy A. (Evans) Evans, who, though of the same name, were not related. In 1818 the parents emigrated from their native country, Wales, to America, locating near White Hall, Frederick Co., Va., and for the first five years William Evans engaged in carpentering, but then leased a small farm. This worthy couple were the parents of nine children: Hannah, who wedded Peter McBride, died in Fountain County, Ind., and the husband is also deceased; Evan, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Jane, who became the wife of Isaac Patton, died in Fountain County, Ind.; Morgan, who died in Burlington, Iowa, in 1845; Mary became the wife of a Mr. McLeister; David died on the voyage to this country of small-pox. The above mentioned children were all born in Wales. Our subject was next in order of birth; John P., born in Frederick County, Va., died in Summit, Miss., in 1884, leaving a wife and five children; and William, whose death occurred instantly from a limb falling from a tree. The family left Frederick County, Va., going to Montgomery County, Ohio, where William Evans was engaged at the carpenter's trade, and in 1831 he removed to Fountain County, Ind., where he settled upon a claim of eighty acres. He subsequently added to this land until he had 193 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in Febru-
ary, 1847, at the age of sixty-four. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Evans made her home with her children until December 9, 1867, when she, too, was called to her final rest, at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined very early in life. Mr. Evans was a man who took an active part in all church work, and was highly respected.

The education of our subject was received in Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and in early life he learned the carpenter’s trade, doing all general work, and when but a lad, was able to make splendid window sashes, which occupation he followed for a short time only. At the age of twenty-two he came to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for two years, but his father coming to the city, and finding him sick with chills, took him home to Fountain County, Ind., where he remained until June, 1846, when he enlisted in the Mexican War, becoming a member of the 1st Indiana Volunteers. Under Gen. Taylor, they went to Point Isabel, from there to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where Mr. Evans saw Gen. Scott, and to Matamoros, returning home in February, 1847. On the 5th of August, of that year, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Corse, and in the spring of 1848, the young couple came to Des Moines County, taking up their residence upon a farm in Union Township. By this union two children were born: John W., a farmer near Livingston, Mont.; Frank R., died at the age of ten years and seven months. In 1850 Mr. Evans made a trip to California, remaining until February, 1853, there engaging in mining, in which he was quite successful. Returning home he purchased 278 acres of land in Union Township, now owned by Conrad Lee, for which he paid $7,000, and two years later sold it for $11,000; and in the spring of 1856 he entered into partnership with his brother in the lumber business, continuing in that business until 1861, when he sold out and rented a farm in Flint River Township, of 140 acres, which he afterward purchased.

In 1871, Mrs. Evans was called to her final rest. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and a most estimable lady. Our subject was again united in marriage, Mrs. Sarah J. Delashmutt, widow of W. W. Delashmutt, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of B. S. Gregg, and by her first marriage had seven children, four of whom are yet living: Emma, wife of A. G. Pearson of Sacramento County, Cal.; Ellen F., who is a graduate of the high school of Burlington; Harry G., a resident of New York City; and William, a photographer of Colorado. One child was born to this second union of Mr. and Mrs. Evans—Benjamin G. Until 1886, Mr. Evans remained upon the farm in Flint River Township, but at that time they became residents of Union Township, residing on section 11, where they have a finely cultivated farm, though eighty acres of land in Flint River Township is still in his possession. This worthy couple are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Evans in early life was a Democrat, but on the formation of the Republican party, he gave his adherence to its principles, of which he has since been an active supporter. He voted for the representatives who framed the Constitution of the State of Iowa. He takes an active interest in everything for the advancement of the county, and as a citizen Mr. Evans stands in the front rank.

J. HANKS, who is a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, resides on section 7, Pleasant Grove Township. He was born in 1815, in Grayson County, Ky., and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hall) Hanks. The father was a native of Richmond, Va., and his sister, Nancy Hanks, was the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Hanks was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1824 the family emigrated to Indiana, where they remained but a few months, and then removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where they made their home for one year. They then became residents of Macon County, Ill., where Mr. Hanks purchased a farm, and there resided until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. The mother departed this life at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Hanks was enrolled as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, but the struggle was ended before he was received into active service. His occupation was that of farming and blacksmithing, and as a business man, having considerable
natural ability, he was very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was the youngest, and three are still living: John, now residing in Humboldt County, Cal., is engaged in farming; Lucinda, wife of Thomas Douglas, also of California; and A. J. Hanks.

Our subject removed with his parents to Illinois, where, on the 17th of March, 1837, he was united in marriage with Melinda Porter, a native of Sangamon, Ill., and a daughter of Henry Porter. Two years later, Mr. and Mrs. Hanks decided to make their home in Iowa, and emigrated to Des Moines County, reaching their destination March 9, 1839. Mr. Hanks entered 200 acres of land in Pleasant Grove Township, from which he had to grab the brush and roots from all but eight acres. He built a small cabin, immediately began the cultivation of his farm, and has lived for almost half a century, having added to his possessions till he owned about 614 acres, though he has now given it all to his children except a small tract of twenty-four acres, which he retains for his own use. Since settling in this county, he has witnessed and aided in the development which has transformed the unbroken prairie into beautiful farms and homes, has seen the rapid progress which has been made in founding schools and establishing churches, and may well feel an honest pride in knowing that, with other pioneers, he has been instrumental in raising Des Moines County to its present high position in the great State of Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hanks were born nine children: Caroline, wife of William Hawks, of Phillips County, Kan.; Elizabeth, wife of James McNeil, a resident of Pleasant Grove Township; Charles, whose home is also in Pleasant Grove Township; Mary Ann, widow of A. C. Shepherd, who hid down his life in defense of the Union; Melinda married Milton Evans, of Pleasant Grove Township; Nancy is the wife of Newton DeSpain, of Pleasant Grove Township; William Henry, also residing in the same township; Celia, wife of G. W. Matthews, of Pleasant Grove Township; and Matilda, wife of John Carter, of Pleasant Grove Township. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died on the 29th of April, 1856, and Mr. Hanks was then married to Sophia Rowe, a native of New Jersey. Her death occurred Aug. 27, 1879, and on the 7th of January, 1881, Mrs. Melinda (Gardiner) Morand became his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are members of the Church of God. He has been a deacon in the church for many years, and is a liberal contributor to all its needs. He has held the office of Township Trustee and various other township offices, and has never had a lawsuit in his life, of which fact few can boast. Mr. Hanks received but limited educational advantages, his education being mostly obtained through his own efforts. He commenced life a poor boy, but by hard work and good management has been remarkably successful financially, and has aided his children materially, giving to all good homes. During the fifty years of his residence in Des Moines County he has gained the confidence and good-will of the people by his honesty and integrity, and as a citizen receives the highest respect and esteem of all.

JACOB LEFFLER, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 2, Union Township, and a pioneer of 1835, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., May 10, 1827. He is a son of Absalom and Margaret McClure (Mitchell) Leffler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. To them were born five sons and three daughters: Hugh M., a farmer residing near Stockton, Cal.; Susan B. is the wife of Isaac B. Leffler, who was born in Corydon, Ind., and is now quite a well-to-do business man of Stockton, Cal., where he located in 1852; our subject is third in order of birth; Richard H. died in Stockton, Cal., in April, 1876; Samuel, who wedded Miss Mary Craig, a native of Maryland, became a resident of Stockton, Cal., in 1850, and is one of its highly respected citizens; Robert died in Stockton in 1877; Sarah J. died in 1840, aged five years; Clarissa became the wife of Edward Keep, the founder of the Globe Foundry of Stockton, Cal. Four years after the death of Mr. Keep, the lady was again united in marriage, with James C. Gage, who removed to
Stockton, Cal., in 1849, and has become one of the wealthy farmers and stock-raisers of that vicinity.

As before stated the Leffler family came to Des Moines County in 1835, the father pre-empting a claim of 160 acres on section 2, Union Township, adding other lands from time to time, both in Union and Flint River Townships, and at length he had one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Leffler was only permitted to enjoy his new home for about seven years, being called to his final rest in 1841. He was born in 1796, and was one of the hospitable and highly respected citizens of the community. Mrs. Leffler, who was born Jan. 31, 1799, survived her husband until June 19, 1876, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death occurred in Oakland, Cal., and her remains now lie in the cemetery at Stockton, Cal., where she had gone to make her home with her children.

With the exception of seven years spent in California our subject has been a resident of Des Moines County since 1835. His limited education was obtained in a log school-house, so common at that early day. Until 1849 Mr. Leffler remained an inmate of the parental home, but in that year he made a trip to California being among the first emigrants to that State. He went across the plains with a mule team in company with Andrew Sturges, a brother of Gen. Sturges, and remained there two years, engaging in mining and freighting. He drove the first team of mules to Nevada City, then a mining camp. On his return home Mr. Leffler was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Cameron, the ceremony being performed on the 25th of November, 1851. She was born in Rockville, Ind., May 27, 1830, and is a daughter of James and Salena (Mann) Cameron. Mr. Leffler was accompanied by his young wife on his trip to California in 1851, this time the trip being made with ox teams, and in that State they resided until 1856, when they returned to the old home farm in Des Moines County, where they have lived continuously since. Mr. Leffler is now the owner of one of the best farms in the township.

To this worthy couple have been born five children: Birdie, born May 20, 1856, died in August, 1864; Frank, born July 10, 1859, died in January, 1862; Edward L., born April 27, 1866, was a twin (the other child dying when only ten weeks old), now at home with his parents; Hattie, born Dec. 30, 1869, is still residing at home. Mrs. Leffler is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Leffler has held the office of Township Trustee for two terms, and discharged the duties acceptably, and as a citizen none stands higher in the esteem of the people than does our subject. He is a close observer, and has always been a great admirer of President Lincoln. He is a great lover of fine horses, and upon his farm will be found a good grade of the Hambletonian stock.

IOWA J. SMITH, of Burlington, Iowa, was born Jan. 1, 1838, and is the oldest male citizen born in Des Moines County. Here he grew to manhood, receiving such education as the schools of those days afforded, and as soon as he was old enough to handle a plow, he began working on the farm. In 1866 Mr. Smith built the livery stable on the corner of Third and Valley streets, engaging in that business for seven years. In 1862 he went to Idaho, and there engaged in mining, accumulating considerable wealth, and after his return he engaged in the raising and training of fast stock, in which business he still continues. He is a thorough horseman.

MAJ. JERRY SMITH, Jr., was one of the earliest settlers of Des Moines County. His father died when he was a small lad, and he then went with his mother to Greene County, Ill. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, he offered his services, and was commissioned Major. Before entering the service, he studied civil engineering, following the same for several years, and after his service in the war, he came to Flint Hills, now Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged in trading with the Indians and the few settlers who afterward came to the county. Purchasing a farm on what is now West avenue of Burlington, Maj. Smith there erected a house, a
portion of which yet stands. He was one of the first grand jurors of the county, and the builder of the first State House of Iowa, to which something of a history attaches, although the existence of the structure was brief and brilliant. When the Legislature voted to come to Burlington in 1837, there was no suitable place in which the noble body could meet, consequently it became necessary to erect a building. Now, it chanced that in those early days there were two men of the same name located at Burlington, both known as "Jeremiah Smith," and between whom a cousinship existed. To distinguish one from the other, it became customary to speak of the younger as Jeremiah Smith, Jr., while the elder accepted the less respectful title of "Old Jerry." Jeremiah, Jr., sought after, and obtained, the job of building the State House, and, during the summer of 1837, carried out his agreement. When the Legislature assembled, the two Houses convened in a two-story frame building, which did credit alike to the city of Burlington and the contractor. The house was heated by a large fireplace, and in December the heating apparatus proved too much for the general building, and after the Legislature had adjourned for the night, the boasted State House disappeared in smoke. The building was located on Main street, between Court and Columbia. Maj. Smith made application to Congress for relief, and his claim, which exceeded $4,000, was allowed, but a fatality seemed to follow his work, for, soon after the allowance of his claim, "Old Jerry" visited the Capital, and there met Delegate Jones, who, through mistaken identity, told him that his request had been granted, and that he could get the money by making the necessary application and giving a receipt for same. "Old Jerry" was quick to see the possibility of making his trip to Washington a profitable one, and hastened to draw the funds, receipting for them in the name of "Jeremiah Smith," which he could legally do. It speedily became known that "Old Jerry" had secured the money, but all efforts on the part of Mr. Smith to make him return the same were of no avail, and he never obtained a dollar of the allowance.

Maj. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Potts, and eight children were born of their union: William II.; George F.; Etra, the wife of W. W. Mash, deceased, resides in Burlington; Samuel, of this county; Amelia, who was born in Des Moines County, became the wife of A. T. Hay, of Joliet, Ill.; Iowa J., of Burlington; Jerry L., also of this city; and Adna, of Joliet, Ill. Maj. Smith died in 1852, and his wife in 1885. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL SMITH, general farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 19, Burlington Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 26, 1826. At the age of four he began attending school in his native country, continuing his studies until the age of nine, when the family emigrated to America. He resided upon his father's farm until 1850, when, deciding to go West, he started with an ox-team over the plains, the journey consuming three months and twenty days, and at the end of that time arrived at Ringgold, Cal. Near that town he began digging gold, being quite successful, and by economical living was able to lay up some money. Leaving California in the summer of 1851, Mr. Smith made a visit to his old home, remaining there until the following spring, when, accompanied by his brother William, he once more made the trip to California, again crossing the plains with a team, and remained there until 1861, engaged in mining and tending water works. On the breaking out of the late war, Mr. Smith gave proof of his patriotism by enlisting at the President's first call for troops. Becoming a member of the 4th California Infantry, he served three years, having charge of a scouting party for about half of the time, the regiment doing duty in Arizona, New Mexico and Washington Territory. He was discharged from the service at the close of the war at Fort Juma, Cal. He was a brave and gallant soldier, always ready for the performance of any duty.

After being discharged Mr. Smith went up into the mountains for a month or so for the purpose of recruiting his health. Then proceeding to Santa Cruz County he remained there until October, 1865.
Returning home at that time he took charge of the home farm, which occupation he has still continued and 250 broad acres pay tribute to his labors. This farm, known as Rockwood Grange, is one of the best cultivated in Burlington Township. Mr. Smith has long been identified with the leading business interests of the county, and in connection with his farm is associated in the Island Mills, together with other minor interests. For some time he has been in failing health, probably on account of disease contracted in the army. He is a member of Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., St. Omar Commandery, No. 15, K. T. He also belongs to the Matthias Post No. 5, G. A. R., and Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., all of Burlington. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in every relation of life sustains the reputation of an upright man and good citizen.

MARCUS SIMPSON, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Linseed Oil Company (see sketch of business under business heading), was born in the North of Ireland, Jan. 1, 1840, emigrated to America in 1857, made his home in Chicago, where he was engaged in the paint business until 1875, when he came to Burlington, Iowa. He pursued the same line of business in this city until 1880, when he formed a partnership with F. B. Jaggar in the linseed oil business. On the incorporation of the Burlington Linseed Oil Company, of which he was one of the incorporators and proprietors, and was chosen to the position he now holds as given above. Mr. Simpson is a thorough business man of progressive ideas and untiring energy. He is bound to develop the linseed oil industry in this section beyond anything yet accomplished. To that end he is endeavoring to encourage the growing of flax and the use of oil cake as stock food among farmers.

Mr. Simpson is a Republican in politics of pronounced protection ideas, and while in no sense an aspirant for public office, he takes an active interest in political matters. On the 12th of October, 1864, he was married at Trout River, N. Y., to Miss Sarah J. Holbrook, a native of Franklin County, N. Y., and daughter of Joseph and Fannie (Walker) Holbrook, who were both natives of the Green Mountain State, and were descendants of families that emigrated to that State in the seventeenth century.

JAMES W. SMITHER. Among the many energetic and successful business men of Burlington, Iowa, no one, perhaps, is deserving of more complimentary mention than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Every new industry that gives employment to numerous hands and brings money to circulate in all classes of trade is a substantial acquisition to the resources of a community, and the candy and cracker factory of Mr. Smither is such a one. He bought out a small cracker factory in 1882, increased its capacity and added the manufacture of candy on a large scale. His business now gives employment to from sixty-five to seventy-five hands, and annually amounts to $165,000. (See notice of this house in the list of business establishments, elsewhere in this work.)

James W. Smither was born near Indianapolis, Ind., May 2, 1837, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (O'Neil) Smither. His parents were natives of Kentucky; the father was born near Lexington, and the mother in Owen County. James W. was educated in the common schools and Franklin College. His early life was passed on a farm, and when old enough to engage in business he secured a place in the United States mail service under President Lincoln's first administration. In 1864 he engaged in the grocery business in Indianapolis and carried it on for three years; he then spent one year in the furniture business, and not being satisfied in that line became a member of the firm of Parrott & Co., in the cracker business; after spending a year with that firm, he sold out and formed a partnership under the firm name of Daggett & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of candies. This latter business being more to his taste, he engaged in it in Indianapolis until 1882, when he sold out and came to Burlington, where he purchased the small cracker factory, increased the business, added the manufacture of candy and the wholesaling of
VIEW OF BURLINGTON AND RAIL ROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI. BURLINGTON, IOWA.
foreign fruits and nuts, and now has one of the largest establishments in this line in the State.

Mr. Smither was married at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5, 1864, to Miss Imogene Webster, who died in October, 1879, leaving a child living, a daughter, Stella M.; a son, Harvey, died aged four years. Mr. Smither was married to his present wife Oct. 22, 1881. She was Mrs. Amanda Copeland, a daughter of Dr. J. T. Boyd, and was born in Ohio. She had three children by her former marriage—Carrie V., William B. and Bert Copeland. Mr. Smither is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for public office. Both he and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Burlington.

Mr. Smither has ever been ready to encourage any enterprise for the common good of the community, and has contributed substantial aid to many public enterprises. He gave personal subscription to the B., C. R. & N. R. R., also the T., P. & W., and B. & N. W., and has assisted largely, by voluntary subscription, in paving and otherwise improving the streets, and establishing the South Hill street railroad.

WILLIAM H. CARTWRIGHT, a well-known citizen of Mediapolis, Des Moines Co., Iowa, comes from a family whose name has been a household word throughout the West for almost three-fourths of a century. He can trace his ancestry back for many generations. William Cartwright, of Normandy, was father of a son also named William, born in Wales. He had a son, Edward, born in Ireland, who was the father of Bryant, born in Martha's Vineyard. The latter also had a son named Bryant, born in the same place, who was the father of James, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

James Cartwright was a native of Rhode Island, born July 10, 1772, four years before the commencement of the Revolutionary War. His first impressions were doubtless in connection with that war and the stirring events which followed, resulting in the formation of the American Union. An ardent patriot, a lover of liberty, he left the impression of his character upon all his children, some of whom have since become distinguished in Church and State. Rearing upon a farm and breathing the pure air of heaven, he became strong of limb and strong of mind. In early life he made a confession of faith, united with the Baptist Church, and having a love for the cause of his Master entered the ministry, and, as opportunity was afforded him, preached the Word. In 1793 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Tryon, who bore him eleven children, all of whom grew to be adults: Clarissa, born April, 1794, died unmarried; Daniel G., born March 27, 1796, died Jan. 14, 1873; Sarah, born Sept. 28, 1798, died unmarried; Anna, born Dec. 6, 1802, married Dr. Doran, of Chenango County, N. Y., and died in 1865; William Tryon, born May 5, 1804, died in Dorchester, Canada, in May, 1884; James H., born Feb. 27, 1808, died at Omaha, Neb., in 1878; Barton H., born March 9, 1810, now resides in Oregon, Ill., and is a well-known pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher; Silas D., born March 30, 1812, died at Agency City, Iowa, in 1856; Darius B., born Jan. 8, 1814, died at Drain, Oregon, in 1863; Catherine, born Sept. 9, 1818, married W. Collins, and died in New York; Anna, born Dec. 21, 1820, married Isaiah Messenger, and died in New York. The mother of these children was born March 26, 1775, died May 6, 1852, and was buried in the Kossuth Cemetery, in Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa.

In 1822 James Cartwright exchanged some property in the State of New York, where he was then residing, for land in the military tract of Illinois, comprising about two sections, and at once came West to look after his purchase. While here he was taken sick, and with a friend went in a canoe down Spoon River to the Illinois River, and down that stream to the present site of Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., where he died after an illness of eight days, being unable to secure the services of a physician. His remains were interred on a bluff four miles below Griggsville, at a place then known as Edward's Ferry. In the fall of 1887 William II. Cartwright, a grandson, whose name heads this sketch, had his remains removed, and on the 22d day of November they were interred beside those of his beloved wife, in the cemetery at Kossuth, Iowa.
Daniel G., the second child and first son of James
and Catherine Cartwright, was born in Sempronius,
N. Y., March 27, 1796, and grew to manhood on
his father's farm, receiving a limited education in
the public schools of his native State. In 1820 he
married Miss Melinda Messenger, also a native of
New York, born July 10, 1804. Eight children
were born to them: William H., our subject; James
R., born Oct. 9, 1826, now resides at Eldorado
Springs, Mo., engaged in farming; Clarissa H., born
May 6, 1829, is the wife of J. J. Crowler, a drug-
gist in Medipolis, of whom a sketch is given on
another page; Hiram M., born Nov. 10, 1831, is
engaged in fruit-growing, in Lincoln, Cal.; Daniel
C., born June 23, 1834, is in the drug business, at
Pomona, Cal.; Catherine, born Oct. 9, 1837, re-
sides at North Bloomfield, Nevada Co., Cal., and is
the widow of Washington Johnson; Nelson K.,
born July 22, 1840, is a ranchman and miller, re-
siding at Junction, Idaho; P. Jane, born April 10,
1843, is the wife of A. W. Job, a farmer of West
Line, Mo.

At the age of thirty-five Daniel Cartwright united
with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon
developed a talent for public speaking. Believing
the West afforded a greater opportunity for the
exercise of his talents, and a better field for gather-
ing souls into the Kingdom of Christ, he determined
to move, and in 1835 came with his family to War-
ren County, Ill., where he remained until the fol-
lowing year, and then came to Des Moines County,
Iowa, which afterward continued to be his home. He
first located in Union Township, where he pur-
chased a partially improved farm, on which the
family lived till 1845, when he sold out and pur-
chased 240 acres of land in Yellow Spring Town-
ship, which he brought to a high state of cultivation.
Here the family lived until 1857, when they moved
near Kossuth. In 1866, the family having been
scattered, the old folks broke up housekeeping and
made their home with their son William H.

On coming West Mr. Cartwright united with the
Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, and in the spring of 1836 was assigned to
the Iowa circuit, which embraced all the inhabited
parts of Iowa, then a portion of Wisconsin Terri-
try. As the Territory increased in population
new circuits and new stations were formed, and he
was assigned a circuit embracing all of Iowa north
of the Iowa River. The hardships endured while a
circuit-rider, traveling on horseback hundreds of
miles, his regular appointments being scores of
miles apart, and the houses of worship the rude
 cabins of the pioneers, can scarcely be described,
while it would be impossible for the reader to
realize them. The toils and privations were counted
as naught by him, the good of his fellow-men being
his sole desire. “Christ and him Crucified” was
his theme, and it was a pleasure to him to break the
bread of life to hungry souls. After being fully
tried, and found a workman that needeth not to be
ashamed, rightly divining the word of truth, he was,
on the 14th day of September, 1839, ordained a
Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by
Bishop Thomas A. Morris, of Illinois. As a Deacon
in the church his opportunities for usefulness were
greatly enlarged, and no duty did he ever shirk.
With a strong voice, cultivated and strengthened
by much outdoor speaking, with a zeal born of love
of God and love for his fellow-men, every talent
that he possessed was devoted to the cause of his
Savior. The Church in that early day was poor as
respects this world’s goods, though rich in the faith,
and those laboring for the Master were compelled,
like those in Apostolic times, almost to labor with-
out money and without price. That his family
might live, and that they might be provided with
some of the comforts of life, he was compelled to
carry on farming with the aid of his good wife and
their elder sons. In fact the farm work was left
almost exclusively to the children, who did their
part well.

Living in a day when the slavery question was,
outside of the Gospel, the most important one to
engage the minds of the people, he took strong
grounds against the institution, especially against
its introduction into free territory. Believing it a
great wrong, he did not hesitate to express his
views in regard to it, and in the division of the
Church occasioned by the slavery question, he took
his stand with those who believed that “all men were
created with certain inalienable rights,” among
which were “life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-
iness.” On the temperance question he was no less
outspoken, urging upon the people the necessity of abstaining from the use of alcoholic drinks, declaring, with the Apostle, that "no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven."

After living a truly Christian life for almost half a century, engaging the greater part of the time in the self-sacrificing life of a pioneer minister of the Gospel, this good man passed to his heavenly reward at the house of his son William, on the 14th of January, 1873, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Of him it can be truly said in the words of the Scriptures, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

His wife survived him eleven years, dying Nov. 24, 1884. A noble Christian woman, she was truly a helpmate for the one she loved, and bore without a murmur the sacrifices required of one who was the wife of a pioneer preacher.

William H. Cartwright, the eldest son of Daniel G. and Melinda Cartwright, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1823, and when twelve years of age came West with his parents to Warren County, Ill., and in the spring of 1836 to Des Moines County, Iowa, which has since been his home. Being the eldest of the family, and his father usually from home engaged in ministerial work, from the time he was thirteen years of age the management of the farm devolved upon him. With the help of his younger brothers he improved his father's farm in Union Township, where the family first settled, and where they remained until 1845, moving thence to Yellow Spring Township. In this work he was guided by the wise counsel of his mother, a woman of strong mind and hopeful courage, and whose Christian example was felt by every member of the household. As manager of his father's farm he continued until the fall of 1849, when, in company with his brother-in-law J. J. Crowder, he opened a general merchandise store in Kossuth, the first store opened in that village. With a few interruptions he continued in business in that place for a period of twenty years. About the time he commenced business in Kossuth, the country became greatly excited over the discovery of gold in California, and the "California fever" spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the land.

Mr. Cartwright was not exempt, and in the spring of 1850, with an ox-team, accompanied by others, he crossed the plains, leaving his home on the 7th of March, and arriving at his destination July 4th of the same year, being about four months on the road. He remained in this new Eldorado about nine months, engaged in mining, and then returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and the Mississippi River, to Burlington. Going to Kossuth he again resumed the mercantile business, in which he continued with success for many years.

On the 14th of March, 1852, Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage with Miss Miriam Fullenwider, a native of Kentucky, born April 8, 1828, and daughter of Samuel Fullenwider. She bore him eight children, namely: H. Beecher, their eldest son, is now a merchant of Santa Fe, N. M.; C. Ellen, born Oct. 25, 1853, at home; Narcissa J., born Nov. 10, 1854, wife of S. D. Fulmer, of Mediapolis; William H., born June 10, 1857, died in California in 1873; Miriam, born Oct. 28, 1859, wife of C. H. Parrett, a merchant in Mediapolis; Clarissa M., born Nov. 4, 1861, wife of F. L. Huston, an attorney, at Kearney, Neb.; Anna M., born Nov. 30, 1865, wife of George E. Townsend, editor and proprietor of the Louisa County Record, at Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa; Samuel G., born June 11, 1869, now residing in Santa Fe, N. M. Mrs. Cartwright died Dec. 21, 1870. A devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, she did well her life-work, and is now at rest. On the 9th of January, 1872, Mr. Cartwright was again united in marriage, being wedded to Miss Martha Bruce, daughter of Hon. James Bruce, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Edna Bruce is their only child, and resides with her parents at home.

In 1869 Mr. Cartwright purchased eighty acres of land, the present site of Mediapolis, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and platted the town. The store which he operated at Kossuth he removed to this place, and for some years was actively engaged in trade. The first store he carried on until some time in 1870, when he sold out to Brown & Roberts. In 1872 he erected the building now occupied by Parrett & Fulmer, and again engaged in the mercantile trade, in which he continued until 1881. He then sold
out and opened a coal mine in Greene County, Iowa, in 1884, which he operated for one year and then leased it, since which time he has been living a retired life. Previous to this, in 1870, he had laid out the town of Rippey, Greene Co., Iowa.

Religiously, Mr. Cartwright adheres to the faith of his father, and for many years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in the work of the congregation. His wife is also a member of that body, and takes a lively interest in all church matters. A temperance man from principle, he freely expresses himself upon that question, and does not fear to let the world know where he stands. Politically, since the organization of the party, he has been a staunch Republican. Never an office-seeker, and preferring the quiet of home life to the turmoil of politics, he has yet been honored by his fellow-citizens with such local offices as he would accept. For four years he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and is at present Mayor of Mediapolis, and also President of the School Board. Often has he represented his township and county in the conventions of his party. As a citizen he discharges every duty devolving upon him in a faithful manner, and has ever been found ready to devote his time and means to the advancement of the town and county. As director in the Narrow Gauge Railroad, he works zealously for its interests. In fact there is no work undertaken by him but enlists all his energies. Beginning life poor, by industry and strict integrity he has accumulated sufficient to render him and his comfortable through life, while his upright character and trustworthiness have secured him the respect of his fellow-men.

William F. Johnson, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 33, Flint River Township, was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 12, 1815, and is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Burbridge) Johnson, the father a native of Washington County, Md., the mother of Hampshire County, W. Va. The mother of our subject was the second wife of Joshua Johnson, their marriage being celebrated Jan. 13, 1811, in Hampshire County, W. Va. Six children were born to them: Rosanna became the wife of William Larmer, and both have been called to their final rest; Benjamin, born Nov. 18, 1813, died Sept. 20, 1840; Wm. F., our subject; Louisa, born Nov. 9, 1817, died Sept. 2, 1840; Washington, born July 1, 1816, died in California in 1886—his wife, formerly Catherine Cartwright, is still residing in North Bloomfield, that State; Denton, born in May, 1820, died Sept. 28, 1840. Louisa, Denton and Benjamin all died in September, 1840, of typhoid fever. At that time five of the family were sick with that disease, it proving fatal to the three above mentioned.

Joshua Johnson was throughout his life a farmer. He was one of the leading men of Bedford County, Pa., having been elected to the State Senate several terms and serving many years as Justice of the Peace. Charitable, benevolent and kind, he was always ready to aid the needy, comfort the sorrowing, and, to his own disadvantage, often tided a friend over financial difficulties. A kind and indulgent husband, a loving father, a good neighbor, his death, which occurred Dec. 1, 1832, was sincerely mourned by all. His wife departed this life June 7, 1836, in Marshall County, (now) W. Va. She was a devoted Christian woman, teaching her children that the Bible was the only safe guide, impressing upon their minds the necessity of a truthful, righteous and temperate life. She was a woman of good business judgment, refined and intellectual and highly respected by all.

The early life of our subject was spent upon a farm. Such education as could be obtained was received in the subscription schools. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources, working for thirty-seven and a half cents per day. On the 4th of May, 1837, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Isabella W. Parriott, who was born in Marshall County, now a part of West Virginia, March 9, 1817, and was the daughter of William and Susanna Parriott, of Hampshire County, W. Va. In 1838, Mr. Johnson, with his young wife and one child, Sarah Louisa, born Feb. 27, 1838, made the trip from Wheeling, W. Va., to Burlington by boat. Purchasing a claim of 200 acres on section 33, Flint River Township, they began making a home. The old log cabin then erected has long
since given place to a fine frame residence, though the memory of it is still dear, for there the children were born, namely: Luther, who was born Dec. 28, 1839, wedded Mrs. Lockard, for his first wife, and his present wife was Belle Steele; Denton died in infancy; Annie R., born Jan. 7, 1843, became the wife of William White, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, and two children, John and Harry, grace their union; William R., born Feb. 3, 1845, died in January, 1888; John, born Dec. 9, 1846, wedded Miss Little, of Illinois, and is now shipping clerk on the I., B. & W. R. R., with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.; Edgar W., born Jan. 6, 1849, married Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of John and Sarah Ingram, and to whom were born four children—Grace, Edna, Mattie and Horace; Denton, born March 2, 1851, wedded Miss Frank Parr, of Burlington, and one child, Frederick, has blessed their union; Denton died Jan. 4, 1870; Christopher, born Dec. 26, 1852, married Miss McMaken, and to them were born four children; Susan, born April 22, 1856, is a teacher in Boise City, Idaho; Mattie, born Feb. 27, 1861, is also a teacher of marked ability, occupying the position of high-school teacher in Boise City. She was offered the same position in the Burlington schools, but, thinking perhaps that the climate would be beneficial to her health, decided to go West.

Mrs. Johnson departed this life April 19, 1863. When quite young she united with the Methodist Church and was very active in church work. Mr. Johnson was again married, Jan. 22, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Burke, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 13, 1829, and is a daughter of Lyman Burke, a native of Baltimore, Md. Her family emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, in the fall of 1851, settling in Flint River Township.

Perseverance is the key to the fortress of success, and its portals now stand open to Mr. Johnson. Difficulties have been overcome, obstacles have been surmounted, and he is now able to rest after the wearisome labors of former years. Words are too feeble to praise such men, who, through industry, energy and economy, have made for themselves a competence and helped to build up a nation. Mr. Johnson is a strong advocate of the temperance cause. The promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, given to his mother on bended knees during his childhood, has never been broken. He is now an old man of seventy-three years, but his drink has been only God’s beverage—water. He regards this act with more pleasure and consolation than any other of his life. In all his life he has never used tobacco in any form. Such a record any one might well be proud of. The political principles supported by Mr. Johnson in early life were those of the Whig party. He became a supporter of the Republican party at its organization, has never swerved in his allegiance, and does not believe that the party has outlived its usefulness. During the past six years Mr. Johnson’s health has been failing; his work here is nearly completed and he is ready for his Master’s call. Mrs. Johnson, too, has been afflicted for the past two years and is unable to do her own work. They are both members of the Methodist Church, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

ARCHBALD SMITH TWIFORD, a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1822, and there resided until fourteen years of age. He is the son of Smith and Catherine Twiford, the father a native of Delaware, and the mother of Virginia. They reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Sarah A., who married T. B. Taylor; Elizabeth wedded Lemuel Pugh; Lemon, deceased; Mary Ann became the wife of Thomas Edwards, both now deceased; and Archibald, our subject, who was the eldest. Two others died in childhood. When Archibald was a lad of fourteen his parents removed to Harper’s Ferry, where they resided for three years, during which time he attended school. They next removed to West Virginia, and there a farm was purchased, upon which our subject was employed during the summer, and engaged in teaching school during the winter months. Soon after removing to their farm the death of the father occurred, and the care of the family devolved upon Archibald, he being the eldest son. He remained upon the farm until twenty-three years of age, and in the meantime married Miss Ann E. Portness. Leaving the
farm about 1856, Mr. Twiford went to Cumberland, Md., where he engaged in the hardware business for five years, and during the succeeding four years traveled in various occupations, and at the end of this time removed with his family to Newcomers Town, Ohio. In that city he engaged in the mercantile business for four years, having in the meantime purchased a drug-store, and also held the office of Postmaster. Having an excellent opportunity to sell his business Mr. Twiford did so, and removed to Burlington, Iowa, in the spring of 1863, here establishing a photograph gallery in connection with H. N. Twining; they also having all kinds of artist's materials for sale. Later a partnership was formed with J. G. Baird, under the firm name of Baird & Twiford, which connection continued for several years. This business finally becoming distasteful to him, Mr. Twiford abandoned it, accepting a position with R. T. Root, as general agent for a number of years, and later became local agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, which position he held to the time of his death, which occurred from congestion of the heart, May 1, 1884.

On the 20th of May, in the year 1843, in Hampshire County, W. Va., Mr. Twiford was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Portmess, daughter of John and Ruth Portmess, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. Mrs. Twiford was one of a family of nine children, of whom she was the eldest. The other members of the family were: Dr. James, who wedded Miss Buc; Washington became the husband of Miss Boxwell; John is a minister of the Gospel; Susan is engaged in teaching; Jacob, a photographer, married Miss Fanny Griffith; William died at the age of twenty-one years; Samuel Philip, a farmer, died at the age of eighteen; Fanny, who is an artist of considerable note, became the wife of Mr. Worth, who is a music-teacher by profession.

At his death Mr. Twiford left behind him a memory of a pure and upright life, as husband, father, neighbor, citizen and friend. A sincere Christian, devoted to the church of his choice, he lived a consistent life, and possessed in the highest degree the respect of all who knew him. Personally, his demeanor was quiet and genial, winning the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. It is not magnifying his virtue to say that he lived an exemplary life, and died leaving many friends. Mr. Twiford for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following resolutions were passed by the Sunday-school, of which he was an active member:

Whereas, God, in the exercise of His sovereign pleasure and unerring wisdom, has seen fit to remove by death from our school one of its oldest members.

Resolved, That we with humble submission say to our Heavenly Father, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That by his death the Sunday-school has lost an earnest friend, faithful member and officer.

Resolved, That while we shall miss his genial, happy face from among us, we take comfort in the promise of the Bible of a home in heaven to those who are faithful unto the end.

SAMUEL WADLEIGH, a coal merchant of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Hatley, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 8, 1833, and is a son of Luke and Phoebe (Rowell) Wadleigh. His father was born at Hatley, Canada, of New England parentage in August, 1810. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Ephraim Wadleigh, was a native of Sutton, Hillsboro County, N. H., of Scotch descent. His ancestors first settled in New Hampshire in 1650 and were Scotch emigrants. Ephraim emigrated from New Hampshire with his family to Hatley, Canada, in 1798, where he engaged in farming, and resided there during the remainder of his life. His son, Luke, the father of our subject, was also a farmer, and lived in Hatley until 1856, and moved from there to Oquawka, Ill., in 1856, where he died in November, 1887. On the mother's side Samuel Wadleigh is descended from English ancestors of remote origin. Thomas Rowell, the maternal grandfather, was born in Fishersfield, N. H., and removed with his family to Hatley, Canada, about 1798.

Samuel Wadleigh spent his childhood and youth upon his father's farm, and when seventeen years
of age began an apprenticeship in the civil engineer corps of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company. After four years spent in that service, he came to the United States in 1855, locating at Oquawka, Ill., where he engaged in the lumber business, and continued in that occupation and the fuel trade until 1878, a period of twenty-three years. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Wadleigh removed to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in the coal and wood business, which he has carried on continuously since. At first, he was associated with Col. William G. Cummings, under the firm name of Cummings & Wadleigh; later, they took in E. E. Pinney as a partner and the firm became Cummings, Wadleigh & Co. A branch office was opened at Cedar Rapids in 1883, and four years later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wadleigh becoming sole proprietor of the main house at Burlington.

In October, 1857, Samuel Wadleigh wedded Miss Mary A. Phelps, daughter of Alexis Phelps. Two children were born to them, but both died in infancy. Mrs. Wadleigh died in March, 1860, and the husband was again married in April, 1862, in Henderson County. Miss Ella F. Bradbury becoming his wife. She was a native of Bangor, Maine, and a daughter of William Bradbury. Two children, daughters, graced this latter union—Mary A. and Mabel. Mr. Wadleigh is a Democrat in politics. He has taken a warm interest in educational matters, has served three years as a member of the School Board, and has just been elected to the same position, that of Director, without opposition.

William S. Vannice, a retired farmer residing in Mediapolis, Iowa, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 31, 1814, and is a son of Isaac and Leah (Banty) Vannice. The father was a native of New Jersey, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day with his parents, and was there reared upon a farm, following that occupation through life. He there married Leah Banty, and they reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom reached maturity, and three are now living. Isaac Vannice was a public-spirited man, taking great interest in all public enterprises, a friend to education and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In the work of that church, of which she was a member, Mrs. Vannice took great interest, and early taught her children to follow the teachings of the Bible, and had the reward of seeing them all respectable Christian men and women. In 1819, when William was a lad of but five years, the family removed to Switzerland County, Ind., and in the midst of the forest developed a farm. There the parents lived until called to their final rest, the death of the father occurring in 1845, at the age of eighty-two, and of the mother in 1857, at the age of eighty-three.

Our subject was reared upon the farm, and the education he received was only such as the district schools in the new country afforded. Being the youngest of the family, and the others all leaving the parental roof for homes of their own, William Vannice remained with his aged parents, taking charge of the farm until the fall of 1842. Previous to this, on the 6th of December, 1838, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Elston, a native of Henry County, Ky., and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Elston, the father being descended from people in New Jersey, and the mother of Scotch parentage. In the fall of 1842 Mr. Vannice and his young wife removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where a farm was purchased in Huron Township on section 35. The land was raw and uncultivated, but upon this a log cabin was built, into which they moved, living there for two years in true pioneer style. Improvements were made and the land cultivated, but in 1844 they returned to Indiana, and rented a farm for eight years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Vannice and his family again became residents of Des Moines County, returning to the cabin and the farm which had before been their home. The following spring a more commodious dwelling was erected, and here many happy years were passed. In 1883, wishing to retire from active life, Mr. and Mrs. Vannice removed to Mediapolis, which has since been their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Vannice have been parents of eight children, five of whom died in infancy. Those now living are as follows: Parthenia, wife of Alex-
under Peck, a Presbyterian minister, whose home is in Douglas County, Dak., but who is now in charge of a church at Hawley, in that Territory; Sophronia, wife of William Morehead, a farmer in Yellow Spring Township, this county; and Charles Franklin, who has charge of the home farm. Mr. Vannice and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder for many years. In early life he cast his vote with the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party enlisted in its ranks. and is also a firm advocate of the Prohibition laws. Mr. Vannice was among the earliest settlers of Des Moines County, and in its progress and advancement he has taken a special pride, and aided largely in the work of civilization, and in all its interests he has labored incessantly.

We are pleased to present this sketch of the pioneer and the citizen who is alike respected by young and old, rich and poor.

WILLIAM LYON, one of the incorporators of the Burlington Lumber Company, and superintendent of the milling department since its formation, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, May 11, 1847. He was the only child of Harvey and Jane (McMillan) Lyon. His mother dying at the age of twenty-four years, his father again married, making Miss Lydia Cheeseman his wife. Harvey Lyon was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 4, 1819, and was of an old and highly respected family, and his father, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was of English descent, and a soldier in the War of 1812. The family was first established in the New World in New Jersey, and removed to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Gen. Lyon, the hero of the battle of Wilson's Creek, was descended from the same line of ancestry. Mr. Lyon's maternal grandfather, the Rev. John McMillan, was a distinguished divine of Presbyterian faith, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. It is well authenticated that he was the first established Presbyterian minister west of the Alleghany Mountains, and that he had the honor of being the founder of Jefferson College, of Washington County, Pa., and of Chartiers and Pigeon Creek Churches, all historic institutions. His first sermon was delivered at Chartiers Church, near Cannonsburg, Aug. 25, 1775. The McMillan family was founded in America by William and Margaret (Ren) McMillan, who emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1742, and settled at Fagg's Manor, in Chester County, Pa., where they remained till called away by death. They were both buried in the Chartiers Church cemetery, in Washington County, Pa. They were strict Presbyterians, and many of their descendants have won distinction in the pulpit and other public service.

William Lyon, the subject of this sketch, when between fourteen and fifteen years of age, threw aside his school books and enlisted in the late war, in September, 1862, as drummer boy of Company II, 18th Pennsylvania Militia. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and re-enlisted in the 4th Tennessee Pioneer Corps, in his former capacity, and took part in the battle of Franklin, and the second battle of Nashville. His service continued until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in the early part of 1865. Having a natural talent for the use of mechanical tools, Mr. Lyon had been familiar with their use from childhood, and prior to entering the service, had acquired considerable mechanical knowledge under the direction of his father, who was an expert millwright.

On returning from the war Mr. Lyon worked at that trade till December, 1866, when he started for the West, and located in Burlington, Iowa. On coming to this city he engaged in contracting and building, in which occupation he was employed several years, during which time he constructed a great number of fine business blocks and dwellings, among which may be mentioned the Donahue & McCosh iron store, Bodaman's Block, the Glazebry factory, Donahue, McCosh & Co.'s marble store, the O'Brien and Valentine Gauer Blocks, and also the fine residences of Benjamin Hall, Col. Higby, N. S. Young, Robert Donahue, and many others. He was also engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, which business he sold out, and in January, 1877, joined Messrs. Rand, Carson and others in the incorporation of the Burlington Lumber Company, one of the most important lumber
firms on the central Mississippi, with which he has
since been prominently identified as superintendent
of the manufacturing department.

Mr. Lyon was united in marriage, in August,
1866, in Washington County, Pa., with Miss Mar-
garet A. Barkley, a native of Washington County,
Pa., and daughter of Hugh Barkley. Five children
were born to them, three sons and two daughters
—John McMillan, a student of Fairfield College,
Iowa; William Edgar, Lydia Bell, Charles and
Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, with the
three elder children, are members of the Presby-
terian Church, with which Mr. Lyon has been
prominently identified since his residence in the
city. He served as President of the Building Com-
mittee during the erection of the fine new church
edifice of that denomination.

In political sentiment he was in early life a
Democrat, though now an Independent, and his
tastes have never led him to seek political prefer-
ment, but rather the more congenial pursuits of
legitimate business. He is a member of Matthias
Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and of Washington Lodge,
No. 1, I. O. O. F. Mr. Lyon is a practical busi-
ness man, a master mechanic, and possesses a vigi-
lous energy, combined with a genial, kindly manner,
that makes him eminently successful and popular
as a manager. As a citizen, husband and father, he
is unpretending, upright, kind and true, and is well
deserving the high estimation in which he is held.
On the liquor question he is an outspoken Prohibi-
tionist, always having the courage of his convictions.

ON. ELBRIDGE D. RAND, deceased, an
honored pioneer of Burlington, Iowa, of
1839, and the most prominent business man
of this region, was a native of Massachu-
setts, born in Watertown of that State, July 22,
1814, and was the eldest son of Samuel and Mary
(Carter) Rand. By the death of his father in his
childhood, he was thrown upon his own resources
at a tender age, and worked out until he had at-
tained the age of fifteen years, getting such educa-
tion as was possible in the district schools, and doing
chores nights and mornings for his board. He then
went to Providence, R. I., where he served an ap-
prenticeship to the candle and soap business, and
continued at that employment until 1835, when he
went to Hamilton, Ohio, in the employ of J. & N.
Fisher, as superintendent of their packing-house at
that place. After spending two years at Hamilton,
he started for Lacon, Ill., with the intention of en-
gaging in the pork-packing business with the brother
of his former employers. While en route, Mr. Rand
learned that the people of Lacon were afflicted with
fever and ague, and therefore changed his plans,
going to Quincy, Ill., instead, where he engaged in
farming, stock-raising and pork-packing. While in
the city, he had the misfortune to lose heavily by
a government contract and by fire. He closed up
his business at Quincy, paying a hundred cents on
the dollar, but had nothing left. He then came to
Iowa in the spring of 1839, and located on the
Des Moines River, on what was known as the "Black
Hawk purchase," and near the present town of
Keosauqua. He made a claim, which he improved
and got forty acres in crops, but did not remain to
 harvest it, as he became dissatisfied with his sur-
roundings and sold out. It was now midsummer,
and he determined to accept Mr. Fisher's former of-
er of starting in business at Lacon, Ill. "Man
proposes and God disposes," and fate had an en-
tirely different programme marked out for him, as
the sequel will show. He had started eastward with a
team, intending to cross the Mississippi at Burling-
ton. It happened that in shoeing his horses before
starting, the blacksmith had pricked a foot of one
of them, which caused him to go lame, and the in-
jury became so serious that when he had reached
the old cemetery on the hill, near the present site
of Burlington College, the animal gave out, and a
forced halt was called. There the weary traveler
camped under his wagon, little dreaming that spread
out before him lay the field of his future operations;
that wealth and honors, a happy and luxurious home
with wife and children about him, were pa-
pable realities, only closely veiled by the hand of
time. On the following day, the village blacksmith
removed the cause of the horse's lameness, but was
certain that several weeks at least, must elapse before
the traveler could proceed on his journey. Being
destitute of means, Mr. Rand was obliged to turn
his horses out and seek employment. He secured a place with Bridgeman & Partridge, who had but just started in the pork-packing business. The packing-house was made by remodeling an old blacksmith shop, which stood on the site afterward occupied by the Union Hall. During a lull in the packing business the following winter, Mr. Rand purchased a horse and dray, which he hired a man to drive, assisting in the work himself as business permitted.

In the way above stated Mr. Rand commenced his business life in Burlington, clearing about $200, with which he purchased a house and lot opposite Union Hall. He continued his connection with Bridgeman & Partridge until 1843, when he formed a partnership with Peasley & Brooks in the provision, lumber and pork-packing business, which was continued for a period of three years. He had purchased a tract of fifteen acres in the meantime (the site of the packing-houses and residence), for which he paid the sum of $50 per acre. The investment was considered at the time, by some of the sagacious ones, to have been very foolish, but as time went on it was conceded to have been a very good speculation. The land is now very valuable. His connection with the firm of Peasley & Brooks was terminated on account of heavy losses sustained through large investments in grain, made by the advice of the senior partner. Once more Mr. Rand saw his accumulated capital swept away, his only remaining property being the land previously mentioned. Nothing daunted, he borrowed money, erected a cheap packing-house of his own, which was constructed of slabs, and again engaged in pork-packing. That year his profits amounted to $7,000, and the following year he erected a brick packing-house, conducting the business on a more extensive scale. He had also engaged in the lumber business in a small way in 1842. This business he gradually increased, and in 1850 abandoned pork-packing, concentrating his capital in the lumber trade. He had formed a partnership with Dr. William B. Chamberlain in this line at an early day, and later bought out the Doctor’s interest.

In 1858, on the banks of the Mississippi River at Lower Town, Burlington, a sawmill was built by James McKell, which, after numerous changes of ownership, became the property of W. S. Berry and Dr. Hill, about the time he closed out the pork-packing business. Mr. Rand purchased Dr. Hill’s interest, and out of that investment grew the Burlington Lumber Company, one of the heaviest lumber firms on the middle Mississippi. In 1852 Mr. Rand formed an alliance with Messrs Carson & Eaton in this line, under the firm name of Carson, Eaton & Rand, in Wisconsin, and E. D. Rand & Co., Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Carson resided in Wisconsin, where the company’s mills were located, and where he and Mr. Rand were largely interested in pine lands. Messrs. Rand, Rand & Carson subsequently bought out Mr. Eaton’s interest, the firm name becoming Carson & Rand, and continued the business. Mr. Rand helped to organize the Valley Lumber Company of Wisconsin, in which he held a large interest. The concern is still flourishing. In January, 1877, Mr. Rand organized the Burlington Lumber Company, of which he was elected President, a position now held by his son, Horace S. In 1879 he organized the Rand Lumber Company, of which he was the first President. His son-in-law, John M. Sherfey, has succeeded to the position. This is one of the leading lumber firms in the State, and has branch yards at Bedford, Villisca, Corning, Afton and Mediapolis, Iowa. During Mr. Rand’s lifetime, the company handled upward of 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides immense quantities of lath, shingles, etc. Their employees numbered 100 men, while their yards covered sixty-four lots. The Burlington Lumber Company, of which Mr. Rand was President at the same time, was handling about 22,000,000 feet of lumber, 18,000,000 of which was manufactured at the mill in Burlington. But the largest of all the lumber corporations with which Mr. Rand was identified is the Carson & Rand Lumber Company of Keokuk, Iowa, which was organized in 1881, and of which he was President, his oldest son, George D., now being the President. More recently the Keithsburg Lumber Company was organized, and Mr. Rand was also President of it at the time of his death, and his son, E. D. Rand, Jr., now holds that position.

In addition to the above mentioned important enterprises of which Mr. Rand was the originator and controlling mind, he was prominently identified
with a variety of other institutions of more or less magnitude. He became associated with the State Bank in 1862, when it was a branch of the Iowa State Bank, and on its organization into a National Bank, in 1865, he was elected a member of its first Board of Directors, which position he retained during the remainder of his life. He was elected President of the bank in 1869, and served two years, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Peasley, whom he in turn succeeded in 1881, serving until 1883. He was also one of the incorporators of the Iowa State Savings Bank, of which he was a Director and Vice President until his death. The history of the First National Bank shows that he was also identified with that institution, and served as a member of its Board of Directors.

When the Narrow Gauge Railroad was built, he contributed largely to its support and also took an active part in the building of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. He aided materially in the improvement of the city, both in a private and public way. He caused to be erected some of the finest business blocks in the city, besides numerous residences, including his own beautiful mansion, known as the "Pines," where his wife and younger children still reside, and which he embellished to his fancy. He established a nursery at his home, and was warmly interested in the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees. The effect of his care and management is still shown in the beautiful grounds surrounding his old home. In 1852 he purchased a valuable tract of land comprising about fifty-five acres, lying adjacent to his former purchase, which he laid out into lots and blocks, and which constitutes an important addition to Burlington, as on it are located numerous extensive manufacturing establishments.

In early life Mr. Rand was an ardent Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks and supported its policy for many years, but later in life he shook off party ties, and was known as a "Liberal Republican." He was never ambitious in a political sense and preferred to devote his attention to his important business interests, rather than accept public office. He was chosen a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1856, and served under the administration of his old friend, Gov. Grimes. He also served several years in the City Council in 1856-57, and 1860-62-63; since which time he held no public official position.

Mr. Rand united with the Congregational Society of Burlington in 1844, and always contributed liberally to its support, as well as remembering generously the claims of other Societies. His was a practical, open-handed Christianity, that enlisted his sympathies in every good cause, and left people better and happier for their connection with him. He was twice married; first to Miss Sarah A. Proud, of Centerville, Ohio, in April, 1837. Six children were born to them, of whom only two are living, a daughter and son: Mary A., wife of John M. Sherfey, President of the Rand Lumber Company, of Burlington, Iowa; and George D., who married Miss Sarah McGauthey, and resides at Keokuk, Iowa—he has been Mayor of that city several terms, and is President of the Carson & Rand Lumber Company. Mrs. Rand died at Burlington, in June, 1860. Mr. Rand was married again, June 13, 1852, at Burlington, to Mrs. Caroline A. Roberts, widow of J. W. Roberts, and daughter of S. Sherfey, Esq., a pioneer of Burlington of 1837. Mrs. Rand was born in Hagerstown, Md. Four children were born of their union, three sons and a daughter: Elbridge D., born at Burlington, Aug. 11, 1853, now Vice President of the Rand Lumber Company; Charles W., who was born at Burlington, Feb. 12, 1855, and is junior partner of the firm of Wyman & Rand, wholesale dealers in carpets and furniture, and President of the Northwestern Furniture Company, married Miss Lilian C. Higgins, daughter of Hiram Higgins, Esq., of Chicago; Horace S., born May 11, 1861, at Burlington, is President of the Burlington Lumber Company, and married Miss Ruth Gear, daughter of Gov. Gear; Carrie, the only daughter, was born at Burlington, March 17, 1867, and resides with her mother at the "Pines."

Mr. Rand's death occurred at his home in Burlington, April 10, 1887, after a short illness, and in the seventy-third year of his age. His death marked a sad event in the history of the city that had so long been his home and his pride, and to the prosperity and growth of which he had so liberally contributed. It may be truthfully said that he was
no man's enemy, and that in all his long years of varied and extensive business experience, he was never known to intentionally wrong anyone. Just and prompt, courteous and considerate, he possessed the confidence and kindly regard of all with whom he came in contact, from the humblest laborer in his yards to the highest official and wealthiest capitalist. He was essentially a self-made man, and while he was generally successful in his business ventures, and accumulated a large and valuable property, he met his reverses and saw many a dark day in the earlier years of his life. Naturally hopeful, energetic and methodical, of untiring industry and perseverance, he never knew what it was to give up. When failure overtook him in one line, he closed the chapter and struck out anew, shaping his course more carefully from the lessons of the past, until success, to a degree far beyond the expectations of the average business man, crowned his efforts. In his manner, he was plain and unassuming, free from all ostentation or display, earnest in his devotion to his family and friends, sympathetic and warm-hearted. Many a poor man has reason to hold his memory in veneration for substantial favors in the hour of need.

The story of the life of such a man as Elbridge D. Rand is both interesting and instructive, and teaches a lesson that may well be studied by the young men of coming generations as well as the present, encouraging them to renewed effort when reverses overtake them, and pointing the way to success like a beacon star in the sky of the future. For the exceedingly fine portrait of this good man, given at the commencement of this sketch, every patron of this work will be thankful.

JOHN BLAUL, a pioneer merchant of Burlington, Iowa, and the founder of the well-known wholesale grocery house of John Blaul & Sons of that city, was a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the border of Rhenish Bavaria, near the historic city of Worms. Mr. Blaul received a liberal education, served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, and in 1850 emigrated to America, spending six years in New England, where he worked at his trade and then came to Burlington, Iowa. In company with his brother-in-law, Theodore Pochler (now a wholesale grocer of Lawrence, Kan.), he opened a small retail grocery store on Front street. A few years later Mr. Blaul bought out his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until 1865, when he sold out. Two years later he formed a partnership in the grocery business with Philip Herr, on the south side of Jefferson street between Main and Front, and in 1869 purchased Mr. Herr's interest, and continued the business alone. In 1874, Mr. Blaul began jobbing and doing a general wholesale grocery business in a building adjoining his old stand. The business prospered, and his sons, John, Charles, Theodore and Louis, who had assisted him from their boyhood, were admitted to partnership, and the firm of John Blaul & Sons was organized. The three elder sons went on the road as traveling salesmen, and by their energy and business tact rapidly increased the trade of the house, till it became one of the leading wholesale grocery firms in the State. Mr. Blaul continued his connection with and supervision of the business till his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1885. He had begun his career as a merchant at Burlington with a very limited capital, but possessing good business ability, he prospered from the start, increasing and extending his trade as his increased capital permitted. Always prudent and conservative, he established a reputation as a safe, reliable man, whose integrity was beyond question and credit gilt edged. He was ably seconded in his later years by his sons, now proprietors, who, with the energy of youth and the enterprise of the West, aided materially in the prosperity of the house. His successful rise, through the legitimate course of business, from the position of a small retail grocer to that of proprietor of one of the most important wholesale houses, shows what can be accomplished by patient effort, when directed by good business ability.

Mr. Blaul was twice married, his first wife dying in Boston, Mass., and her only surviving child is John, Jr. The second marriage occurred in Burlington, Iowa, in 1857, the wife's maiden name being Caroline Knoener. She was born in Germany, and is the daughter of Charles Knoener, a pioneer
setler of Des Moines County. Five sons and two daughters were born to this second marriage. The daughters, Amelia and Pauline, reside with their mother; Charles, the eldest son, married Miss Jessie Stephen; Theodore is the husband of Miss Emma Unterkirchner; Louis is single; and two younger children, sons, died in childhood. Mr. Blaul was a member of the First German Evangelical Church of Burlington. In politics he was a Republican, but never an active partisan or an aspirant for office. His taste lay more in the way of business, to which he gave his undivided attention, and the prosperous and extensive wholesale house, which still bears his name, is a monument to his memory and its history tells a story of a self-made man—of one who began his business career without other capital than sound judgment, indomitable energy, correct business principles and unquestioned integrity, who, by persevering industry, enterprise and judicious management built up an important business and accumulated a large property. Mr. Blaul was a plain, unpretending business man, sagacious and conservative, always perfectly reliable and held in high esteem by those with whom he had business or social relations.

John Blaul, Jr., of the firm of John Blaul & Sons, wholesale grocers, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1855, and is the son of John Blaul, deceased. He came to Burlington with his father in 1856, was educated in the public schools, and trained to mercantile pursuits in his father's store. In 1882, he was admitted to partnership with his father and brother in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of John Blaul & Sons, of which he is now the buyer and also the financial manager. During his boyhood, while his father was in the retail business, Mr. Blaul began working for him as a salesman. He took an active interest in the management of the wholesale business from its commencement, and spent two years traveling on the road, since which time he has been actively identified with the general management of the affairs of the house. On May 13, 1877, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Blaul was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Dewein, daughter of Jacob Dewein, a pioneer of Burlington of 1841. Mrs. Blaul was born at Burlington, Iowa, April 16, 1853, and her mother, the only surviving parent, resides with her. Mr. and Mrs. Blaul have been the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons are living. Clara, the eldest, died in infancy; Lulu died at the age of five years, and John died aged fourteen months. Those living are: Milton Albert, who was born July 4, 1884, and Marcus Theodore, born Feb. 15, 1887.

Charles Blaul was born in this city July 28, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, received his first lessons in business as a salesman in his father's wholesale grocery house, spent eight years on the road in the same line and was admitted to partnership in the firm in 1882. He has been actively engaged in this business since 1875, having, by his energy and business ability, aided materially in the prosperity of the house, and also in increasing and building up its extensive trade. He now has charge of the traveling salesmen in the employ of the firm, who are eight in number, and has general supervision over their extensive coffee and spice mills. In Wapello, Iowa, Mr. Blaul wedded Miss Jessie Stephen, daughter of Levi and Jane (Dickson) Stephen. Mrs. Blaul is a native of Wapello, Iowa. They have one child, a daughter, Jessie Marie. Mr. Blaul is a Republican in politics, and while taking a warm interest in the administration of public affairs, has never been an aspirant for office. His important business interests occupy his full time, and the prosperity of the house of John Blaul & Sons is his first care.

Theodore Blaul was born in this city Feb. 23, 1862. He was educated at Burlington, and was trained in the mercantile business in the counting-house of his father. In 1883 he went on the road as traveling salesman for the firm, of which he had been made a member the previous year, traveling in the interest of the house until 1886, since which time the city trade has been under his management. At Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1886, the marriage of Theodore Blaul and Miss Emma Unterkirchner was celebrated. She was born on Dec. 16, 1866, and is a daughter of P. F. Unterkirchner. A most efficient salesman and competent business man, he has taken an active part in advancing the interests of his house.

Louis Blaul was born in this city Oct. 16, 1863,
and was educated in the city schools. He entered the counting-house of his father in 1879 and has been constantly employed in that department of the business since. In 1885 he was admitted to partnership in the house, and is now head book-keeper and cashier. Exact, methodical and careful, Mr. Blaul has proved competent and faithful in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

C

ARL A. LEOPOLD, General Manager of the Northwestern Furniture Company, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in this city, June 11, 1838, and is the son of Charles J. J. and Thunsfeld E. (Runge) Leopold, the former born in Hanover, Germany, June 30, 1809, and the latter was also a native of that country. Charles Leopold grew to manhood in his native land; his early education was received in the gymnasium of Hanover, and in 1831, he went to Berlin, where he took a partial course in the University of that city. Coming to America in 1834, he first located in St. Louis, where for a short time he was interested in a dairy, and in 1839, went to Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., there embarking in the manufacture of rope. Four years latter, Mr. Leopold crossed the plains to California, taking with him 4,000 sheep, besides horses and mules, and while on the way, was overtaken by a heavy storm and a band of Indians stole some of his most valuable horses and mules, together with a shepherd dog which cost him $200. The loss of his dog was a great damage to him, it becoming almost impossible to control the sheep, and at that time there was but one bridge and one ferry between the Missouri River and California, and he was obliged to swim his stock across streams. His intention was to spend the winter in Salt Lake City, or in that vicinity, but he abandoned this plan, and completed the trip that fall. He remained in California through the winter, and the following spring returned to the East, coming by way of South America and New York. Mr. Leopold remained in Burlington till 1861, in the meantime embarking in the bakery and brewing business, and then went to Clay County, Mo., about the time of the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in the State Militia to protect the people from the bushwhackers, and then returned to Burlington in 1878, where he has since lived a retired life.

In 1838, in St. Charles, Mo., Charles Leopold was united in marriage with Miss Thunsfeld E. Runge, and eight children have been born to them—Herman, Theodore, Arthur, Louisa, Annie, Matilda, Carl A., and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Leopold have lived to celebrate their golden wedding, having passed a happy married life of half a century.

The subject of this sketch, Carl A. Leopold, received a liberal education, and is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Burlington. For several years he was employed on the road as a traveling salesman, and in 1886, in company with C. W. Rand established the Northwestern Furniture Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Starker, a daughter of Charles Starker, one of the prominent business men of Burlington. By this union there is one child, a son, Aldo R. Carl A. Leopold is a young man of splendid business ability. He is a public-spirited citizen, and, while building up his own fortune, he is aiding materially in the growth and development of Burlington.

F

REDERICK VOGT, a gardener and breeder of fine, pure-bred poultry, was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1829, and is a son of Martin and Mary Vogt, who emigrated to America in 1831, locating at Newburg, N. Y., on the Hudson River, and later taking up their residence in Buffalo. They are the parents of six living children: Frederick, the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Mike Stork, resides at Buffalo, N. Y.; John and Peter are also residents of Buffalo; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Smith; Catherine, wife of Mr. Baker, deceased. The father was stricken with that dread disease, cholera, and his death occurred in 1849. Mrs. Vogt died in Buffalo at the age of eighty-four years.

Frederick Vogt, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America with his parents, and after their
removal to Buffalo, he entered the printing office, as devil, at the age of fourteen, to serve an apprenticeship of seven years. He started a German paper called the *Patriot*, but soon discontinued its publication. In 1855 he went to Chicago, where he was employed in the job department of the *Chicago Tribune*, and in 1861, came to Burlington, being employed in the same department of the *Hawkeye*. He was subsequently associated with John Dalldorff in the *Iowa Tribune* office until 1878, when he purchased his present place at the corner of Vogt street and Sunnyvale avenue.

In 1848 Mr. Vogt wedded Miss Phoebe Esbernscheid, a native of Germany, born Nov. 1, 1829. By this union there are nine children: Mary C., who was born Dec. 14, 1849; Frances C., born Dec. 12, 1851, married George Eberhart; Charles F., born Feb. 2, 1854, married Emma Holcomb; George J., born March 3, 1856, married Annie Brocagan; Amelia C., born May 6, 1858, married Jacob Wagonee; Louisa R., born July 1, 1860, married Fred Jagger; William J., born April 25, 1864; Frederick H., born Dec. 12, 1866; and Carrie O., born Jan. 13, 1872.

Politically, Mr. Vogt is a Republican, is well informed on all subjects of the day, is social in disposition and makes friends wherever he goes.

**Frederick A. Smith**, President of the Burlington Vinegar and Pickle Works, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., Dec. 31, 1829, and is a son of Enos and Nellie M. (Shaw) Smith. His parents were New England people, the father being a native of Connecticut and the mother of Massachusetts. Frederick was educated in the East, receiving an academic education, and in 1852 went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he spent three years, coming to Burlington in 1855. The same year he engaged as traveling salesman for Samuel Robinson, wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco. In 1860 he began business for himself in the same line at Burlington, and in 1864 began the manufacture of cigars. From 1865 until 1879 Mr. Smith was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco as a member of the firm of Smith, Cook & Co., and in 1881 joined H. Weinrich in the incorporation of the Burlington Vinegar and Pickle Works. He was chosen president of the company, and has held the position for the past seven years. The sketch of their business appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage in Lee County, Iowa, June 23, 1867, with Miss Lucy A. Parker, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and a daughter of Benjamin Parker, Esq. One child, a daughter, Millie P., was born of their union. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the First Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican, though not an active partisan, his experience in official affairs being limited to one term in the City Council. He is an energetic, practical business man, of broad views and ripe experience. The rapid growth of the business of his house, and the establishment of important branch houses in other cities, has been materially advanced by Mr. Smith's enterprise and push.

**John W. Slingluff**, night clerk in the yard office of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., at Burlington, Iowa, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., May 12, 1841, and is a son of Christian and Eliza Ann (Hamilton) Slingluff. He attended the public schools until eighteen years of age, thus receiving a good common-school education. In April, 1855, he emigrated to Danville, Iowa, with his parents, and there remained for three years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Burlington and learned the painter's trade with his uncle, T. C. Hamilton.

When the late war broke out Mr. Slingluff, with others of the 11th United States Infantry, marched to the front. He enlisted on the 4th of February, 1862, in Company F, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, seven-days battle of the Wilderness, Gettysburg and Culpeper Court House. At Mine Run, he was wounded so seriously as to be unfit for active service, so was placed on detached service, being detailed in the recruiting service, stationed at Wilkes
Barre, Pa. On the 5th of February, 1865, after gallantly defending his country for three years, he received his discharge.

Returning to Burlington, Mr. Slingluff obtained employment at his trade with the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and has worked for them continuously since in several different capacities, being employed at the present time as night clerk in the yard office. The fact that he has been in the employ of the same company for twenty-three years is a sufficient guaranty of his faithfulness and skill. In his political views, he is a Democrat.

On the 15th of August, 1868, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Slingluff was united in marriage with Mary F. Bugle, a daughter of Patrick Bugle. Five children grace this union—Edwin, born Sept. 26, 1869; Clara J., born Aug. 18, 1871; Hattie, born Aug. 24, 1873; Lillie and John.

Richard Howard. Among the prominent pioneers of Des Moines County who have labored with untiring zeal for its progress, cultivation and interests, none deserves more praise or credit than our subject. He was born in Charles County, Md., Feb. 7, 1813, and is a son of Gustavus and Ellenor (Barnes) Howard, both of whom were also natives of Maryland, their union being celebrated in Charles County, Feb. 7, 1812. Four children were born to them, Richard being the eldest. The parents removed to Washington, D. C., subsequently taking up their residence in Pittsburgh, remaining there until 1816, when they again returned to Washington, making that their home until 1833, when they removed to Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), but subsequently, April 7, 1843, came to Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Howard's death occurred, Oct. 16, 1843. He was by occupation a farmer and carpenter, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The death of his wife occurred Oct. 16, 1881, at the ripe old age of ninety-three.

At the age of eighteen, when residing in Wheeling, W. Va., Richard Howard was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving a term of four years. He was obliged to give security for good conduct, and received nothing in return for his labor except his clothing, which was poor at that. The days of privation and toil spent by Mr. Howard during his term of apprenticeship will never be forgotten, but perhaps the trials of those days make the present blessings seem so much the brighter. Shortly after his apprenticeship was completed he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hunter, a native of Brownsville, Pa., their union being celebrated May 7, 1840, in Wheeling. To them were born: Oliver F., a machinist, who married, and has two children, Maud and Richard, the latter having been adopted by Mr. Howard, assuming his name; Emeline C., wife of Charles H. Peters, a resident of Fort Madison, became the mother of two children, Milton and Florence; Sophronia married S. Zane Robinson, and is the mother of two children—Howard and Milo.

Coming to Des Moines County in 1843, Mr. Howard at once began working at his trade. He erected many of the frame houses of the village, afterward contracting and building many of the fine structures of the new city of Burlington, among which was the first Episcopal Church, erected in 1848. Not less than fourteen or fifteen young men have learned the trade under Mr. Howard's instructions, and remembering his own hard lot, he has not only been to them a teacher but a friend, aiding, advising and caring for them; and some of the young men he has sent to school, paying the price of their tuition. Many have profited by his kind words and deeds, and he has always paid the highest wages for good, industrious, sober men. A man of sound judgment and good business habits, the ring of his hammer was heard for over a quarter of a century, from 1843 to 1877, when he retired from active life. Always charitable, the blessings of many a poor man have been bestowed upon Mr. Howard for the aid so graciously given. Strictly temperate in his habits, he attributes much of his success and health in life to his abstaining from all liquor, and the hand of sympathy and love has often been extended to those who have thus fallen.

Mrs. Howard, a noble Christian lady, was called
to her last rest in 1856, five of the family being
taken from their earthly home that same year.
Mr. Howard was again united in marriage, in 1861,
to Miss S. M. Owens, a native of Milford, Kent Co., Del.,
and a daughter of John and Mary (James) Owens, they too being natives of that State. Mr.
Howard has filled the office of Alderman for six
years. In early life he was an old-line Whig, casting
his first vote for Harrison, at which time he was
compelled to buy forty acres of land in order to be
a qualified voter. Upon its organization he enlisted
in the ranks of the Republican party, and under its
banner has since continued to fight. He has always
contributed liberally to Sunday-school and church
work, believing that the Sunday-school is the place
to educate and prepare the young for future life.
His children are all members of churches. We are
pleased to give this generous, noble-hearted man a
prominent place among the pioneers of Des Moines
County, whose interests were always his own, and
whose prosperity was always his pride, and who will
welcome and treasure this brief sketch of the history
of one of the best of their number.

R. HORACE A. LOWERY, a prominent
physician of Sperry, Des Moines Co., Iowa,
was born in Lee County, Iowa, Feb. 3,
1838, and is a son of the Rev. F. B. and
Catherine (Jolly) Lowery, whose sketch appears
upon another page of this work. The early life of
our subject was spent in attending the schools of
Ft. Madison during the winter and working upon
the farm during the summer, until the age of seven-
teen, when he attended two terms at the Ft. Madi-
son Academy. In 1871 he began the study of
medicine with his brother, Dr. O. W. Lowery, a
prominent physician of Grand Junction, Greene Co.,
Iowa, though, during his school days, he had been
studying and reading about his chosen profession.
After remaining with his brother for one year, Mr.
Lowery attended the Keokuk Medical School dur-
ing 1874-75, graduating from that institution in
the spring of 1876. Locating at Weaver, Lee
County, the Doctor immediately entered upon the
practice of his profession, but after remaining there
for one year came to Sperry, where has since made
his home. A careful student, he has made a suc-
cessful physician, and, though so young, has gained
a practice which many an older doctor might envy.
He has already gained the confidence and good will
of the people of that community by his strict and
careful attention to his profession, and a bright
future lies before him.

On the 17th day of October, 1876, Dr. Lowery
was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Hewitt,
who was born in Indianola, Iowa, April 22, 1856,
and is a daughter of Joseph C. and Sarah A. (Cora)
Hewitt, both of whom were natives of Ohio, from
which State they moved to Indiana, later becoming
residents of Indianola, and prior to the breaking
out of the Rebellion moved to Des Moines County,
Iowa. On the President's call for troops Joseph C.
Hewitt immediately responded, enlisting in the 1st
Iowa Cavalry, which was organized at Burlington,
and mustered into the United States service May 3,
1861. After serving his term of enlistment—three
years—he re-enlisted May 5, 1865. He was taken
sick, his failing health being caused by exposure
during his long service, and his death occurred at
Little Rock, Ark. Like so many others, Mr. Hewitt
nobly, willingly and cheerfully laid down his life
in defense of the flag that now floats so proudly
over our united Nation. Words are feeble in ex-
pressing the gratitude due to those gallant, unfortu-
unate comrades, and weak in acknowledgment of the
honor with which their names are held in remem-
brance by those whom they died to benefit. May
their names be handed down from generation to
generation; may their children and children's chil-
dren speak of them and recount their deeds with
reverence, inspired by admiration of their noble
sacrifice. May their suffering, their death, and their
rude burial upon the hot and dusty battle-fields of
the South all tend to strengthen the land they died
for and make patriotism's watchword "Tis sweet
and honorable to die for one's country." While we
write the story of heroism of fathers, brothers and
sons, let us not forget that vast host of loyal women
who said, "Go, and may God protect you and our
Nation." Let us tell of the devotion of these wo-
men, who, while their hearts were bleeding, smiled
farewell, lest the soldier be disheartened—tell of
the long weeks of anguish which followed the departure of the loved one, and write of the deeds of bravery that have never been told; for does not the grief-stricken widow and orphan merit a share in the volume of praise? It was not until 1882 that Mrs. Hewitt was called to that other shore to meet her noble husband, her death occurring in Burlington.

Two children bless the union of Dr. and Mrs. Lowery—Birdie F. and Meda May. Mrs. Lowery has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church from early childhood. Socially, Mr. Lowery is a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 326, I. O. O. F., of Sperry, and, politically, is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In all public enterprises and interests the Doctor is an active and energetic worker, and among the highly respected people of the community none rank higher than he and his estimable wife.

CHARLES WACHSMUTH, a distinguished palaeontologist of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 13, 1829, and is a son of Christian Wachsmuth, an eminent lawyer of that country. He was educated in his native country, crossing the ocean, in 1852, in the interest of German emigration. Remaining two years in New York City in discharge of the duties of his mission, he then went to Burlington, Iowa, establishing his residence in that city. On the 3d of June, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Bernadina Lorenz, also a native of Hanover, Germany.

Prof. Wachsmuth began his scientific researches in 1857 at Burlington, finding that locality peculiarly rich in fossils, especially crinoids, but realizing that life was too short, and the field of geology and palaeontology too vast for one to get more than a superficial knowledge in the general way, he decided to make a specialty of the study of crinoids, and with that end in view, he pursued his researches in that direction. In less than three years he had secured the largest and most complete collection known in the world, for which he received the munificent sum of $6,000 from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., and which he placed on exhibition in the Museum himself, enjoying, during that time the hospitality of Prof. L. Agassiz. In 1874, in company with his wife, the Professor made a tour of Europe, Asia and Africa, with a view of familiarizing himself by personal observations, with the fields of historic and classical literature. Their travels, in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Arabia and Africa proved of special interest, and they returned in 1879, after an absence of five years spent in delightful travel and sojournings.

Prof. Wachsmuth wrote his first article on crinoids in 1877, and subsequently several others together with Mr. Frank Springer. In 1879, the first part of the revision of Palaeo-crinioidea was published, the second part in 1881, and the third and last part in 1886. The revision contained a re-description of all crinoid genera known to the present time, and brought order out of chaos. Their classification has since been accepted by the scientific world, and they are now preparing a monograph on the Palaeo-crinioidea of America, with illustration of all known species, the drawings of twenty-four plates being already completed. The revision and most of the papers were published under the title "Wachsmuth and Springer." Prof. Wachsmuth's co-laborer, Frank Springer, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, is a son of Judge Francis Springer, late of Louisa County, Iowa. He understands the crinoids thoroughly. He has long been a student of palaeontology, and possesses great natural ability for scientific researches.

Professor and Mrs. Wachsmuth spend the early spring months of every year in the mountains of Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, in search of fossils and in recruiting their health. The Professor is always accompanied by his devoted and accomplished wife, who is as warm an enthusiast as he is himself; more than that, she has been his co-laborer and fellow-student in the field of his studies and researches, and is highly educated in palaeontology.

The present collection of Prof. Wachsmuth is exclusively crinoidal; it is probably the largest and most valuable in the world, larger than the one sold to Cambridge. He has an extensive European correspondence, has been made a member of the Moscow Scientific Society, and his publications have
made his name familiar among scientific men. He recently erected a fire-proof structure near his residence, where his valuable library and specimens are secure. Besides Prof. Wachsmuth, there are other Burlington men who have gained a high reputation in the scientific world. Among them are Dr. Charles A. White, now director of the invertebrate collection in the Smithsonian Institute, and favorably known for many valuable works on invertebrate fossils; also Dr. William H. Barris, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church of Burlington, now professor in the Davenport University; Mr. Frank Springer, before mentioned; Mr. James Love of Burlington, who has a fine collection of crinoids; the late Dr. Otto Thieme, a German physician, entomologist and geologist, who made large collections; Mr. John Giles was an excellent collector, a printer who met his death in a quarry in 1879, by the caving in of some rocks while in search of specimens beneath them.

Burlington and its vicinity is peculiarly rich in rare and curious fossils, and Prof. Wachsmuth has found it a very fruitful and interesting field of operations. The citizens of Burlington have reason to be proud of their fellow-townsmen, who has done so much to bring the locality into prominence in the scientific world, and who has made so brilliant a record for himself.

GEORGE W. TURNER, residing on section 36, Flint River Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is a native of Wiltshire, England, born in Salisbury, July 24, 1844, and is a son of William and Ann (Willett) Turner, both of whom were also natives of England. To them were born thirteen children, of whom six are living—Sarah A., wife of Frederick Cook, a commercial traveler residing in Burlington; James, merchant and grain dealer of Unionville, Mo.; our subject; Elizabeth, widow of T. W. Cockell, resides in Flint River Township; Lydia, wife of W. H. Krozen, whose home is in Chicago; Martha, who wedded C. T. Griggs, a miller of Louisville, Ky.

Crossing the Atlantic with his parents in 1854, when fourteen years of age, Mr. Turner landed in Canada, and there subsequently engaged in the mercantile business for about eleven years. In Bradford, Ontario, he became acquainted with Elizabeth J. Gorman, the acquaintance ripened into love and their marriage was celebrated in that city. Mrs. Turner was born Feb. 4, 1845, in Belfast, Ireland, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Voucher) Gorman, both natives of the Green Isle of Erin, and the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are yet living: Mary S., wife of G. H. Wiggins of Milwaukee, Wis.; Elizabeth the honored wife of our subject; Margaret A. married C. W. Tindall, of Dakota; William, who lives in Burlington; John H., a resident farmer of Colorado; Josephine, deceased; Joseph, a clerk in Burlington; Philip, also residing in that city; Edith C., wife of A. Reed, of Milwaukee, Wis. The family went to Bradford, Canada, where Mrs. Turner was about eight years of age, and from thence moved to Indiana in 1864, remaining there four years and then going still further West, locating at Livingston County, Ill., where the father died about 1871. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the latter is now living with her sons, A. B. and J. H., near Yuma, Colo., being now sixty-five years of age. Mr. Turner's parents are residents of Burlington, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

George W. Turner came with the family to Burlington in 1867, and engaged in the confectionary and fruit business for three years, and then, in 1870, selling out he went into the retail grocery business in the firm of Cockell & Turner on Jefferson street, continuing in this until 1884, and during this time lost money by the dishonesty of his clerks. Selling out in that year, Mr. Turner moved on a farm adjoining the city, and in 1885 embarked in the Agency Avenue Dairy. He had been one of the leading business men of Burlington, has held the office of School Director, and is highly respected by all. Socially, he is a member of Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 530, of Burlington and of the Finch Lodge, I. O. G. T., of West Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have for a number of years been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, very active in all church and Sunday-school work, their zeal is untiring, their labor unceasing. As far back as the history of the family is known, there
has been a direct line of ministers; and his untiring labor in the cause shows how faithfully Mr. Turner has followed their example. The erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church in West Burlington was largely due to his efforts, and the record of his life is an example well worthy of emulation. Not only zealous workers in the church, but the support of Mr. Turner and his family is given to all temperance interests. They all belong to the I. O. G. T. and were charter members of Finch Lodge.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Turner stands firmly by his party, and in all public enterprises in his community he is in the front rank. In 1884–5, he superintended the erection of the public-school building of West Burlington, a structure worth $6,000, being a Director of the School Board at that time. Mrs. Cockell, a sister of Mr. Turner, has been classed among the prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her childhood.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Turner has been blessed with four children: William J., born Nov. 19, 1864, in Bradford, Canada, graduated from the Burlington high school in the class of 1883, and is now clerk in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Master Mechanics' office, of West Burlington; George A., born in Bradford, Canada, March 21, 1869, received his education in Burlington and is a moulder by trade; Harry C. was born in Des Moines County, May 11, 1875; Myrtle A. was also born in Des Moines County, March 24, 1881.

JULIUS F. SLINGLUFF, who is among the oldest conductors on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1849, and is a son of C. J. and Eliza A. (Hamilton) Slingluff. He came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1859, with his parents, who settled at Danville. There he grew to manhood, receiving his primary education in the schools of Des Moines County, and later took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Burlington, where he graduated in 1861. After completing his education, Mr. Slingluff began learning the painter's trade, but, finding this distasteful, went to work at railroading, as brakesman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, working his way up to the position of freight conductor, and later becoming passenger conductor; and is now running between Burlington and Creston.

In Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1879, the marriage of Julius Slingluff and Miss Clara Hilleary was celebrated. She was born in Des Moines County, July 9, 1851, and is the youngest daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Morgan) Hilleary, her mother being the first lady to cross the Mississippi River at Burlington. By this union there are three children—Harry, Francis and Edna. Mr. Slingluff is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., also a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

CHRISTIAN J. SLINGLUFF, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., Oct. 14, 1814, and is a son of John and Catherine (Loeser) Slingluff, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Scotch and the mother of Welch descent. Their union was celebrated in Montgomery County, where two children were born—Christian J. and William; the latter died at the age of nine years. The mother departed this life in 1842, the father dying in 1833. He was an old-line Whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in his native county, at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the trade of bricklayer, and, in 1837, left Pennsylvania, and going to Columbus, Ohio, there spent one year. He next took up his residence in Wheeling, W. Va., where he wedded Miss Eliza Ann Hamilton, July 12, 1840, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, July 14, 1819. Eight children were born to them, four of whom are living: John, enlisted in the 11th United States Infantry, and served through the war; James H., Julius F. and Charles T. are all residents of Burlington. In 1855 Mr. Slingluff took up his residence in this city, and for several years was engaged in contract-
ing and building. For the past eight years he has been superintending the brick work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on their Iowa Division. In early life a Whig, Mr. Slingluff, at the organization of the Republican party, joined its ranks, and has since cast his ballot with that body. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is well informed on all the affairs of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Slingluff have many warm friends in Burlington, and are highly respected for their many good qualities. The lady is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

R. CHARLES BEARDSLEY, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1830. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. William Beardsley came from Stratford-on-Avon, England, in 1635, and helped to found and probably gave the name to Stratford, Conn., in 1639. John Beardsley, father of our subject, was born in the same village in 1792, and in 1822 wedded Mary Fitch, a native and resident of New Haven, Conn., hers being also an old family in that State. In the same year of their marriage, they settled in Milford Township, Knox Co., Ohio, amid the dense forest, but they cleared away the trees, developed a farm and there resided until their deaths, Mrs. Beardsley dying in 1879 and Mr. Beardsley in 1887. They had three sons and three daughters: George F. and Mary (Mrs. Craven) reside in Champaign, Ill.; Charles is a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Henry makes his home in Clarks, Neb.; and two of the daughters are dead. The boys grew up on the farm and did their share of the heavy work.

When sixteen years of age, Charles Beardsley began working at the carpenter's trade, which he continued for two or three years. He then attended school for one term at the academy in Granville, Ohio, which was supplemented by a year's course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, during the presidency of the accomplished and sweet-spirited Dr. Edward Thomson, afterwards bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Beardsley then began the study of medicine, teaching school during the intervals of study, graduated at Cincinnati in 1885, and on the 5th of September of that year, began practicing medicine in Muscatine, Iowa, with Dr. Miner, with whom he remained six months. Not liking the situation, he proceeded farther westward, and took up his residence in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in March, 1856, there continuing the practice of his chosen profession until 1861. In the meantime, Dr. Beardsley had taken an interest in the Herald of that place, becoming its editor in January, 1858, and continuing in that occupation till March, 1865. He was appointed Postmaster of Oskaloosa in 1861, and retained the office during President Lincoln's administration. Under the Act of Congress of July 14, 1862, he was also appointed examining surgeon of applicants for pensions, and faithfully discharged the duties of the position until his removal from Oskaloosa in 1865.

Dr. Beardsley removed to Burlington in the month of October, 1865, and became the editor and of the proprietors of The Hawkeye, and so continued until his withdrawal from the paper in June, 1874. He represented Des Moines County in the State Senate from 1870 to 1874, serving as chairman of the Committees on Federal Relations and on Schools, and also a member of the Committee on Railroads and Printing. At the session of 1872, he introduced a bill into the Senate for compulsory education, which was passed, but it failed in the House. He again secured its passage in the Senate at the extra session in 1873, but it again failed to pass the House.

After his retirement from The Hawkeye, Dr. Beardsley spent several months abroad. In 1876-77-78, he took an active part in politics, speaking in a majority of the counties of the State, and in February, 1878, was appointed by President Hayes, one of the Coinage Commissioners, to visit the United States mint in Philadelphia. In June, 1879, Secretary McCrary tendered him a position in the War Department, to assist in the preparation of the War Records for publication. This was accepted; but six weeks later, the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department becoming vacant, he was appointed to that position by the President, on the recommendation of Secretary
Sherman as well as that of Senators Allison and Kirkwood, and many other leading Republicans of Iowa. He resigned this office when the Democrats came into power in March, 1885, and his resignation was accepted in May. During his service as Fourth Auditor, Dr. Beardsley also served by appointment of President Arthur as acting First Auditor during a brief interregnum in the latter office.

Dr. Beardsley and his family returned to Burlington in June, 1885, and in August of that year he was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican State Convention, and the same day was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to which position he was re-chosen in 1886 and again in 1887. In April, 1886, Dr. Beardsley was appointed Auditor of State, having charge of that office for three months, during the trial and until the acquittal of the former incumbent of the office. In January, 1887, he was commissioned by Gov. Larrabee to examine the books and papers of the various public institutions of the State, with a view to improve and make uniform their methods of book-keeping, reports, etc. In March, 1888, Gov. Larrabee, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed him State Inspector of Oils for the term of two years.

In Oskaloosa, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1865, the marriage of Charles Beardsley and Eliza M. Pool was celebrated. Mrs. Beardsley is the daughter of Simeon Pool, formerly of Franklin County, Ohio, where he had been known as one of the early and stanch abolitionists. Their children are Florence, Charles, Jr., George, Simon and John, and an infant daughter, deceased. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Dr. Beardsley was for seven years (1867 to 1874) superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Congregational Church in Burlington, and while in Washington, D. C., was a trustee and president of the First Congregational Society in that city.

Dr. Beardsley's talents as an organizer, have been of incalculable benefit to the Republican party in Iowa, and their appreciation of that fact has been shown by their insisting on his retaining the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee for the past three years. In the many responsible public positions to which he has been called, he has ever proved himself a competent and faithful official, and he has won the respect and kindly regard of all with whom he has been brought into contact, and in Burlington, especially, enjoys, in no small degree, the confidence and good-will of its people.

JOHN W. VANOSDAL has been a resident of Benton Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, for forty-five years. He was born in that township, and is a son of William and Hannah (Banta) Vanosdal, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father was a miller by trade, and when a boy emigrated to Indiana with his parents, settling in Switzerland County, where he grew to manhood, and was married. Emigrating to Des Moines County, Iowa, in an early day, he purchased eighty acres of partly improved land on section 4, Benton Township, and there resided for six or eight years. Later, he purchased another farm in Franklin Township, where he lived for a short time, and then purchased the site of the old Franklin Mills. He built the original mill, which was first used as a sawmill, but afterward converted into a flouring-mill, and there he lived, carrying on the business of milling until 1856, when he sold out. Removing to Mt. Pleasant, Mr. Vanosdal there engaged in mercantile trade for four years, at the expiration of which time he purchased a farm on section 33, Benton Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred Oct. 3, 1868. He was born in 1816, and his widow yet resides in Mediapolis. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from childhood, being always one of the faithful workers in his Master's cause. A public-spirited man, he was ever ready to do his part in matters of interest to the community, and in his political views was a Whig, being also strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanosdal were the parents of twelve children, and, with the exception of two, all reached maturity—Marietta died in infancy, and Mitchell died when ten years of age. The other children of the family were: Mehala, wife of J. W. McDonald, of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County; Melissa, the wife of J. W. King, a
resident of Mediapolis; Martha, who has been a teacher in the high school for twenty-five years; John W., our subject; Melinda, wife of T. S. Poole, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bentonport, Iowa; Mary, wife of Nicholas Boyce, of Mediapolis; Jane, wife of Henry Walker, of Henry County, Iowa; Anna wedded Frank Corden, of Mediapolis; Minnie is engaged in teaching in Phelps County, Neb.; and Birdie is now living with her mother, in Mediapolis.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools. On the 13th of August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in the 25th Iowa Infantry. He served one year, participating in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg, and was discharged, Feb. 23, 1863, on account of disability. Returning home, he remained until May 5, 1864, when he again enlisted in the 45th Iowa Infantry, and was discharged at Keokuk in September of that year. After his return home, he again engaged in farming, in which occupation he has continued ever since, with the exception of four years, when he was engaged as a stock and grain dealer in Mediapolis, Iowa.

On the 10th of October, 1867, Mr. Vanosdal was united in marriage with Lydia Poole, daughter of R. D. Poole, a resident of Mediapolis. Three children have been born of this union—Thomas O., Mary N. and Zora. Mr. Vanosdal and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the well-informed and respected citizens of Benton Township.

WILLIAM CARDEN, deceased. It is fitting in this volume to preserve the memories of the dead as well as to speak of the prosperity of the living. As the Carden family have been, since 1858, one of the best known families in this part of the county, we deem it proper to mention more fully the history of the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, and who, when living, was one of the most energetic of men, one of the best of husbands and kindest of fathers. We refer to the sketch of John Carden for the early history of the family, which was of English origin.

William, the eldest son, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1829, a son of William and Sarah (Radcliff) Carden. His marriage was celebrated in Ohio by Esq. Andrew Scott. Miss Isabella S. Miller becoming his wife. Her parents were both born in America, the father, William Miller, in New York, his wife, formerly Elizabeth Reed, in Hamilton County, Ohio, to which State Mr. Miller came a single man. He was for many years a teacher in Ohio before his marriage. His wife died when Mrs. Carden was five years of age, leaving five children: Andrew, who wedded and removed to Christian County, Ill., where his death occurred, was a noted teacher in Ohio and Illinois, and in this county taught school for some time; Rachel became the wife of William Wheatley, of Cummingsville, Ohio—but he is now deceased, and his widow, who for twenty years has been blind, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Lib Johnson, in Cummingsville; Isabella, wife of our subject; Mary, deceased wife of Andrew Willie, a farmer of Christian County, Ill.; Elizabeth wedded James Pottinger of Hamilton County, Ohio, where they reside. After the death of his first wife, William Miller, Sr., married Betsy Pottinger of Ohio, removed to Christian County, Ill., and there died. The latter removed to this county, where she departed this life. Three children were born of the second marriage: Edwin A. wedded Louisa Snyder; Doreas married William Crocker; and Elizabeth died unmarried. After our subject and his young wife came to Iowa, they settled near "Jimtown" in this county, where they resided two years. The present homestead was purchased in 1860, and here Mr. Carden's death occurred Feb. 14, 1866, in the full flush of manhood, and that too when life seemed brightest, when his good wife and prattling children gave added zest to his labor, and his prosperity was the subject of common remark by all his neighbors.

No man can say that William Carden ever did a person an unkindness. He was a member of the Congregational Church, as was his wife before her marriage, and both lived devout Christian lives.
Typhoid fever prevailed as an epidemic, and several members of his family were stricken down, but he only was taken, leaving the family circle broken, the heart of his devoted wife crushed by the blow, and his children fatherless at an early age. The children are eight in number, all living: Willard married Jane Linley, and resides in Henry County; John, a farmer of Henry County, wedded May A. Hummings; Frank resides in Washington D. C., a clerk in the pension office; Emma is the wife of Warren Foster, whose father, R. B. Foster, is one of the oldest residents of Danville Township, and has an extensive history in this volume; Lincoln wedded Minnie Lyons, and resides in Scott Township, Henry Co., Iowa; James, husband of Mary Boyer, resides in Henry County; Edwin manages the home farm; and William is a teacher in Des Moines County. Perhaps no family of children of the same number in Danville Township have been better educated than those mentioned; and, with the exception of Mrs. Foster and her brother Edwin, all have been teachers. Among the noted people of this county mentioned in this volume, may be found an extensive history of their relationship.

JOHN L. KELLEY, of J. L. Kelley & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in farm machinery, buggies, etc., is a native of Ohio, and was born near Steubenville, Jefferson County. His father, James Kelley, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish parentage, and removed to Ohio in early life. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Keen, was born in the North of Ireland, emigrated to America in childhood, and married Mr. Kelley in Ohio.

Our subject came to Iowa with his parents in 1849, settling near Birmingham, Van Buren County, where he was reared on a farm, receiving an academic education at Jacksonville, Ill., and engaging in teaching in winter, farming in summer. The outbreak of the Civil War found him thus engaged, and, responding to the call of his country, he enlisted, in October, 1861, in Company M, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served with credit to himself until the close of the war. He did gallant service, and was fortunate enough to escape either wounds or capture. He was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and veteranized in 1864. He saw much service, being, in the early part of the war, under Gen. S. Curtis, and subsequently under Gen. A. J. Smith, in Missouri and Arkansas, engaged in skirmishing and scouting through that then dangerous region. Subsequently the regiment, and Mr. Kelley with it, was under Gen. Thomas in the Army of the Tennessee. They joined Grant's Army at Grand Gulf on the march to Vicksburg, participating in the arduous labors attending the reduction of the celebrated rebel stronghold. They remained in that region until February, 1864, when they took part in the Meridian, Miss., expedition, under Gen. Sherman. Later in the year they had a lively time with the rebel cavalry under Forrest, near Memphis, Tenn., engaging in many sharp fights, notably at Guntown, Tupelo, Holly Springs, etc. In January, 1865, the regiment was joined to Wilson's Cavalry Corps, and participated in the famous raid through Georgia. In all of these actions Mr. Kelley was engaged, and always did good service.

After his discharge Mr. Kelley returned to his former occupation of teaching, until 1868, and the following two years traveled through Northern Missouri selling farm machinery. In 1870 he came to Burlington, Iowa, forming a partnership with a Mr. Elliott, and engaging in the same line of business, at retail. Since entering into his present occupation, the business has been carried on very successfully. Several changes in partnership have occurred, and during the time Mr. Kelley has become the head of the house, and a wholesale department has been opened. A history of this firm is given on another page of this work. Mr. Kelley, by judicious management and close application to the details of his business, has extended his line of trade, until at this writing (1888) he is sole proprietor of one of the most extensive wholesale farm implement houses in the State.

Mr. Kelley is a prominent figure in the business and social circles of Burlington. He is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Commercial Club of Burlington, the latter an organization instituted for the purpose of furthering the commercial and
manufacturing interests of the city and bringing its business men into closer social relations with each other. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A., of which he is President. In politics he is a Republican, and in every relation of life bears the repute of an upright man and a good citizen.

**WILLIAM H. DAVIS.** Eclectic physician of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., March 26, 1824, and is a son of Dr. Abner Davis, who was born in Washington County, N. Y., in November, 1795. His mother was Sarah (Howell) Davis, who was born in 1794. He grew to manhood in Livingston County, and there received a liberal education in the Academy. His father being a physician, he had access to the library, and commenced reading while very young. He subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in the class of '47. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native county, and in 1852 came to Burlington, Iowa, where he has since been in constant practice. Dr. Davis is among the oldest physicians of the city, there being but two who have been in practice longer than he. He is a man who is well posted in his profession, and also in the affairs of the county and State. In early life he was a Whig, and affiliated with that party until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined the same, and has since cast his lot with that body. He has a choice library, which is well read.

**MARK F. DERBY.** Junior partner of the firm of N. R. Derby & Co., is a Hawkeye by birth, born in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1852. His education was received in the common schools, and after its completion he was employed as a messenger boy for the Telegraph Company, later in the employ of the Hawkeye Woolen Mills, and subsequently in the E. D. Rand & Co. lumber business. In 1878 he embarked with his brother in milling, which business he has since carried on. He was united in marriage in Burlington with Miss Jennie Young, a native of the city. She was highly educated, and for several years was a successful teacher in the public schools of Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Derby are the parents of four children: Ralph A., Caroline, Marian and Newton. Although comparatively young, Mr. Derby ranks among the most enterprising business men of Burlington.

**CHARLES JONES DODGE.** Prosecuting Attorney for Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Washington, D. C., July 31, 1852, and is the son of Gen. Augustus C. and Clara A. (Hertich) Dodge. He spent four years of his childhood at Madrid while his father was United States Minister at the Spanish Court, and on his return to America made his home at Burlington, Iowa, the permanent place of residence of the family. His preparatory education was received in the city schools, and when fifteen years of age he entered the University of Notre Dame, Ind., where he took a classical course, and, after an attendance of six years, graduated in 1874 with honors. He distinguished himself while at the University by his studious habits and good scholarship. In his junior year he won the class medal, and later, as a prize for the leader in elocution, he was awarded a fine Maltese cross, valued at $50, and at the close of his senior year, he won the honor of being chosen to deliver the valedictory. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Dodge entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Tracy and attended the State University of Iowa, where he took a regular law course, receiving his diploma June 30, 1875. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Burlington, trying his first case in court on the 12th of July following.

Mr. Dodge was married at Burlington, Jan. 6, 1876, to Miss Ella Craig, daughter of Robert E. Craig of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Dodge was born in New Lisbon, Ohio. On entering upon the practice of law at Burlington, Mr. Dodge was first associated with W. S. Fegan, and in 1876 formed the existing
partnership with his brother. Senator W. W. Dodge, He is a Democrat in politics. The first official position he was chosen to fill was that of City Solicitor, holding the same for one term. At the regular election of 1886, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Des Moines County, and is now serving in that capacity.

Mr. Dodge comes of an illustrious Democratic family, his immediate ancestors, father and grandfather having been eminent statesmen of national reputation. His father, Gen. A. C. Dodge, was conspicuous in the public affairs of Iowa, represented the State in the National Congress from 1848 to 1855, and was United States Minister to Spain during the years 1855 to 1859. His grandfather, Henry Dodge, was prominent in the early history of Wisconsin, was the first Governor of that State, and was elected to the United States Senate. A peculiar incident in the family history, well worthy of mention, was that of father and son, Henry and A. C. Dodge, sitting side by side in the United States Senate as members of that body, representing different States. Charles J. Dodge inherits many of the brilliant qualities which made his illustrious father so popular. He is gifted as an orator, and has won a foremost place as a lawyer.

B. Lowery, a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born near Winchester, Frederick County, Va., Nov. 6, 1815. His mother dying when he was but ten years old, he was cast upon the cold world, receiving unkind treatment for six years from a family with which he lived. At the age of sixteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and during his apprenticeship the six years previous he never attended a day at school. He learned his trade at Newtown, with a certain Mr. Fraley, with whom he lived for eighteen months, and then went to Winchester, where he worked six months at the rate of $6.50 per month. Leaving there, he went to John Bell's, in Rockingham County, Va., and helped make and frame threshing machines during the summer, and in the fall running one, until December. Mr. Lowery then went to his uncle Daniel's in that county, boarding there and attending school until in June. At that time, a man came into the neighborhood from Hardin County, sixty miles west, wishing to engage a blacksmith, and hiring with him, together they rode over the mountains to Petersburg, a small town on the North Shenandoah River. During his stay of two years in that place he made considerable money by the buying and selling of horses. Leaving there on horseback, he went to Newark, Ohio, and finding his father's finances in a bad condition, he gave him all the money he then had ($300), to buy a grocery store. Selling his horse for $250, he was to receive fifty dollars down and the rest in payments; but the man becoming insane and setting fire to his store, our subject lost the balance of his money. While Mr. Lowery was in Newark, a Methodist revival was being carried on, which he attended regularly, going to the mourners' bench nearly every evening for six weeks, with the determination to get religion, but all to no avail, and so he gave up in despair. Seeing young men who went up to the mourners' bench, shouting and professing religion, performing acts that he would not do even while not a professed Christian, greatly disgusted him, and he tried to lead the life of an infidel, having no belief in the Bible. These meetings becoming so odious to him, Mr. Lowery resolved to leave the town, and with his clothes and eleven dollars in money, boarded a canal-boat and started for the Ohio River, landing at Portsmouth, Ohio. Seeing nothing inviting in that town, Mr. Lowery took the boat for Cincinnati, remained there with step-brother, G. B. Wallace, until the following Monday morning, and then started on for the West, with his saddle-bags full of clothes, and carrying a heavy overcoat. Arriving at the little town of Harrison, in Hamilton County, he there procured work at his trade with the firm of Rood & Smith.

In relation to his religious experience, we cannot do better than to quote his own words: "As I was approaching the town, I overtook a small boy. My mind was still worked up to the highest pitch, trying to denounce the Bible and all religion. Accosting the little boy, I asked if there were any religious bodies in the town, and he answered 'Yes,' I then asked 'What are they?' He replied, 'Method-
Harrison was physician blacksmith bushel was stranger resident was Mr. the took their a ^ his a wife. He hauling profound services, on a more of head, looking in who was, same friends, remarked that chance, he continued to work for his neighbors, and for every twenty-five cents' worth of work done he received a bushel of corn, paid for its hauling to Ft. Madison, and sold it for twenty cents per bushel. Mr. Lowery remained on this farm for two years, and during this time had only $10, most of which was spent for postage, as at that time each letter cost twenty-five cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowery were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy; and, later, the eldest son and a daughter, both of whom were married and had reared families, died. Those living are Austin P., an attorney in Bird City, Kan.; Oscar W., a physician of Grand Junction, Iowa; Jennie became the wife of Samuel Diven, a resident of Burlington; Loreta C., wife of Albert Neff, is a resident of Middleton, Idaho; Celesta A., who wedded Jerry Harris, a farmer near Morehead, Kan.; Horace A., a physician of Sperry, Iowa; Willard R., a resident of Montana; Oliver H., the eldest, died, and left a family of three children; Emma E., deceased wife of William Willhoyt, a resident of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Lowery continued to work at his trade for a period of twenty-five years, and was very successful. From time to time he purchased more land, until he once had more than 500 acres. He took special pride in educating his children, two of his sons being graduates of the college at Syracuse, N. Y., one son is a noted lawyer, two sons graduated at the medical college at Keokuk, and are now practicing physicians, and the daughters attended the Denmark Academy. Among those who so gal-

journey was made overland in a four-horse wagon, the family being accompanied by a young man, Tom Wallace, making the trip in eighteen days, over corduroy roads, deep ravines and broad prairies, landing at Burlington, Oct. 29, 1839. Forty acres of land were purchased in Lee County for five dollars per acre, payable in one year, with ten per cent, interest. Mr. Lowery's cash capital consisted of $675, and this he paid on his farm. Before a year had passed away, by his skill and enterprise, seventeen acres had been broken and fenced, corn cribs, a stable, a blacksmith shop and a cabin had been built, and the remainder of the farm was paid for. The farm was paid for in this manner: Mr. Lowery worked for his neighbors, and for every twenty-five cents' worth of work done he received a bushel of corn, paid for its hauling to Ft. Madison, and sold it for twenty cents per bushel. Mr. Lowery remained on this farm for two years, and during this time had only $10, most of which was spent for postage, as at that time each letter cost twenty-five cents.

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lantly defended their country during the late war, were three of Mr. Lowery's sons, one of whom served four years, and the others three years each, and all were wounded while in service. Two of his brothers, and two of his wife's brothers were also in the Union Army. In 1857, Mr. Lowery removed from Lee County to Des Moines County, where he operated a sawmill for twenty years and also engaged in farming. Moving to Burlington in 1876, he has lived here continuously since, his children are all married and gone, and he and his wife are alone. They are both kind and hearty for their years, he being seventy-three and his wife sixty-nine. Mr. Lowery has never been sick to any great extent, and attributes his good health to his regular habits. He is strictly temperate, abstaining from all liquors and tobacco. For forty-nine years he has preached the gospel of Christ, and has always given his aid and influence in the development of the proud State of Iowa. He is a Republican in politics, a friend to all educational matters, and a great worker in the temperance cause.

Mr. Lowery is a son of William and Nancy (Long) Lowery, both of whom were natives of England. Mrs. Lowery was born June 17, 1819, in Harrison, Ohio, and is a daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Ashby) Jolly, the father, a native of New Jersey, of Scotch and German parentage, and the mother of Virginia, of English and Irish ancestry.

F. STAILL, Esq., of Mediapolis, Iowa, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 1, 1812, and is a son of Alexander and Magdalena (Young) Stahl, the father, a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. Among the early settlers of Fairfield County was Alexander Stahl, who took up his residence there when a boy, became a distiller, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1847. The mother died July 10, 1841, in Ross County, Ohio, and they were both members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of seven children: B. F., our subject; G. W., a cooper, living at Larue, Ohio; Andrew J., now residing in Clarke County, Iowa, is also a cooper; John is a farmer of Niantic, Ill.; Minerva, deceased wife of Michael Friend, also a resident of Illinois; and Alexander and Miranda, both also deceased.

The maternal grandfather, Christopher Young, served his country faithfully in the War for Independence. He was a native of Rockingham County, Va., a shoemaker by trade, and was a zealous Baptist. His death occurred July 12, 1843, at the advanced age of ninety-six years six months and eleven days.

Leaving home at the early age of fourteen years, B. F. Stahl learned the cooper's trade, and was united in marriage Aug. 11, 1833, with Clarissa Todd, daughter of Jonah Todd, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa. Their marriage was celebrated in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1842, and then Mr. Stahl came to Des Moines County, working at his trade near Dodgeville during the winter, returning to Ohio the following spring and remaining two years in his native State, working at his trade. He then, with his family, returned to Des Moines County in order to secure employment. The lack of work in Ohio was occasioned by the employers hiring the penitentiary men, being able to secure their services at reduced rates. He located two miles east of Dodgeville, and worked at his trade for two years, when he went to Burlington, where he was employed as foreman of William Walker's cooper shop, and being a first-class workman, thoroughly understanding his business, remained in that capacity for three years. He purchased forty acres of land in Flint River Township, and made that his home for two years, when he returned to Burlington and engaged in keeping a toll-gate on the plank road, in which two more years passed by. The two succeeding years he was engaged as foreman of the flour barrel factory of Cock & Heisey, when, again deciding to go upon a farm, he, in 1851, purchased land near Dodgeville, where he carried on the occupations of farming and working at the cooper's trade for eleven years. His next removal was to the village of Dodgeville, where he became proprietor of a hotel; but the same year was appointed Postmaster, receiving his commission from Abraham Lincoln and continuing in that position for three years. Mr. Stahl was elected Justice of the Peace in 1863, and
two years later removed to Kossuth, where he was again engaged in the hotel business. In connection with that he kept the stage office; later was again appointed Postmaster, which position he held for seven years, and was also Justice of the Peace for two years. Going to Burlington, he became clerk of the Scott House in 1872, and then settled permanently at Mediapolis in 1875. In that year Mr. Stahl was elected Justice of the Peace, serving continuously ever since. He was also honored with the office of Mayor for six years, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has tried many cases from Burlington and served about 200 warrants.

Mr. and Mrs. Stahl reared a family of eight children: William H. H., now in Phillipsburg, Mont., is a miner and a cooper; B. E. is a resident of Moray, Idaho; Sarah, wife of H. C. Harper, a resident of Mediapolis, Iowa; James H., whose home is in Diamond City, Mont.; Amanda C., widow of R. A. Taylor, resides in Burlington; Mary E., wife of J. E. Ware of Mediapolis, George J., a carriage-trimmer of Atchison, Kan.; and Z. T., residing in Bozeman, Mont., is a saddler by trade.

Religiously, both Mr. Stahl and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, while socially, he is a member of Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Burlington; also was a member of Washington Lodge, but is now a member of Garner Lodge, No. 373, I. O. O. F. In early life a Whig, on the organization of the Republican party he joined their ranks and has since affiliated with the same. By industry, economy and good management, Mr. Stahl has gained a comfortable competence and has reared a family which does honor to his name. He is well known and universally respected throughout the community in which he lives.

CHARLES STARKER, President of the Iowa State Savings Bank of Burlington. Among the solid business men of this county, no one deserves notice in this work more than the subject of this sketch, who is numbered among the early settlers of 1850, and who has not only witnessed the remarkable growth of the town and county, but has contributed to its development as much as any other man within its borders. Charles Starker was born in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, on the 11th day of March, 1826. There he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He made a study of architecture, in which he became proficient, and, after coming to Burlington, he drafted many of the beautiful buildings in that city.

In 1848 Mr. Starker left his native country and came to America, locating for a short time at Buffalo, N. Y. Thence he went to Chicago, where he embarked in the mercantile business; but subsequently, in 1850, he settled permanently in Burlington, engaging in the retail and wholesale grocery business, which he continued twenty-five years with success, accumulating a large property.

On the 10th day of February, 1852, Mr. Starker was united in marriage with Miss Mary Runge, who was born near St. Charles, Mo., Feb. 1, 1836. Two living children bless this union: Arthur, a prominent grain dealer; and Clara, wife of Carl Leopold, a furniture manufacturer of Burlington.

No man has been more closely connected with the business interests of the city than Mr. Starker, as the following will show. Since 1860 he has been identified with its banking interests, and has also held many prominent places in city affairs. He is President of the Iowa Savings Bank; Director of the National State Bank, with which he has been connected since its organization; President of the Aspen Grove Cemetery, and has been one of its Directors for twenty-five years; Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Opera House, and to him is due the credit for so elegant a structure; Treasurer of the I. O. O. F. Building; Treasurer of the Independent School District, and Director of the Agricultural Society. He laid off the public square, and also planned and laid off the beautiful cemetery of Aspen Grove. As remarked in the beginning of this sketch, no man in Des Moines County is more worthy of record in this volume than Charles Starker. He is a man of superior judgment, a close observer, and a gentleman in every respect. In the building up of city and county he has contributed liberally of his means,
and deserves that which he has—the good opinion and respect of every citizen of the county who knows him.

Mr. Starker has a beautiful residence on Prospect Hill, from where he has a view of the “Father of Waters” for nearly fifty miles. His extensive grounds are laid off artistically with fountains, hot-house, and everthing that ensures comfort; and surrounded with all that makes life enjoyable, he is reaping the legitimate fruits of a life of industry, enterprise and integrity.

HENRY K. EADS, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 14, Flint River Township, is one of the earliest settlers of Des Moines County. He made the trip to Iowa from Indiana by team in 1840, finding on his arrival an unencultivated, uninhabited region, with the exception of a few settlements, and here he took up his residence, and has now made it his home for almost half a century. At that time all kinds of wild game were plentiful, bands of Indians might be seen on the prairies, and the first farm owned by Mr. Eads was on the site of the present city of Burlington. We record with pleasure the sketch of this pioneer, whose life has been spent in the development of and for the interest of this county.

Mr. Eads was born Oct. 25, 1811, in Franklin County, Ind., and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Kimble) Eads, both of whom were natives of Maryland. They were the parents of eleven children, and of that number four are yet living: Henry K.; Simon J., a real-estate agent of Burlington; Isabella, wife of James Gooch of Portland, Ore.; and Perry, a farmer of Hancock County, Ill. The history of this family may be found in the sketch of S. J. Eads.

The early life of our subject was passed in Franklin County, Ind., where he received his education in the log school-house, with its rude benches and no floors. He only attended school in the winter time, his summers being passed in helping on the farm. At the age of twenty he left the parental roof for a home of his own, and was united in marriage with Sallie Ensley, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Eads) Ensley. Immediately after their marriage Mr. Eads rented a farm, upon which they resided until 1840, and in that county three children were born: Jonathan, who came with his parents to Des Moines County, went to Oregon in 1855, where he died in 1866, and was buried in the cemetery at Portland; Catherine M., and Esan both died in Franklin County, Ind. On coming to this county Mr. Eads rented a farm which comprises part of the land upon which the city of Burlington is built. Here four other children were born: Oliver P., a printer of Springfield, Ill.; Josephine and Adeline both died in infancy, and Whitford is also deceased. Not finding farming a profitable occupation, Mr. Eads removed to Burlington, there turning his attention to the stone-mason’s trade, in which he was quite successful. He laid the foundation for the Barrett House, and erected a stone barn where the Pilger Bros.’ wholesale business is now carried on. While residing in this city Mrs. Eads was called to her last rest, in 1846, and her remains are interred in the Aspen Cemetery. She was a consistent Christian lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eads was again married, in August, 1847, to Miss Virginia Sleeth, who was born in Harrison County, Va., in October, 1820, and is a daughter of John C. and Catherine Sleeth, who emigrated to Des Moines County in 1837. From this union there were the following children: Milton H. died in infancy; Florence; Jonathan, who wedded Miss Mary Waite, and became the father of two children, Abner and Dale, is now deceased; George H. died in infancy.

In 1861 Mr. Eads purchased 120 acres in Danville Township, where he resided for one year, when he sold that farm, and, in 1862, purchased 105 acres of land, on section 14, Flint River Township, where he has since resided. Since becoming a citizen of Des Moines County Mr. Eads has been honored with various township offices, and, although a Republican in politics, in 1876 was elected over a strong Democratic majority to the office of Justice of the Peace, and was several times re-elected, having now held the office for twelve consecutive years, and his decisions have always been sustained by the higher courts. In Mr. Eads the
JOHN JACOB CROWDER, a well-known citizen and druggist of Mediapolis, was born in Owen County, Ky., July 18, 1822, and is a son of John E. and Martha (Jarvis) Crowder, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Maryland. John E. Crowder emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and there made a farm, was married and reared a family of four children. In the fall of 1824 the family emigrated to Switzerland County, Ind., where a claim of 160 acres of Government land was entered. Trees were cut down, brush cleared away, stumps grubbed up, and in the forest a fine farm was cultivated. Selling his land in 1855, Mr. Crowder removed to Versailles, Ind., where he lived a retired life during the remainder of his days, his death occurring Jan. 24, 1867, his wife also dying in that city Jan. 23, 1870. They were both devoted members of the Missionary Baptist Church, the husband being a deacon for many years. Without educational or financial assistance, his success in life was due to his own efforts. He educated himself after attaining his majority, his labors gained for him a comfortable livelihood, and his liberal-mindedness and honesty won him many friends. He was temperate in his habits, and gave his children the best education that the times and his means could afford. His wife was a true Christian woman, and took an active part in all church work. They reared a family of four children, of whom our subject was the youngest; James, a farmer residing near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kan.; Sarah, wife of Washington Bantar, and both died in Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of William Bantar, a resident of Jefferson County, Mo.

Remaining upon the farm until sixteen years of age, J. J. Crowder went to Madison, Ind., and served an apprenticeship to the harness and saddle trade, working until Sept. 15, 1842, when, deciding to go West, he started as assistant salesman for a man who was selling woolen goods, and passing through Illinois, crossed the Mississippi at Burlington. September 28 of that year, this being his first introduction to his future home. Going as far West as Fairfield, and by a circuitous route to Dubuque, he then proceeded to Wisconsin, stopping near Janesville, and remaining there until July, 1843, when he returned to Switzerland County, Ind., and remained there until the fall of 1844. Mr. Crowder again started for the West as a teamster for his brother-in-law, William Bantar, the same fall returning by the way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by steamboat. One year later, he again came to Des Moines County, and engaged in teaching the first school in Benton Township, which was held in a log school-house. Going to Mt. Pleasant the following summer, he attended Howe's Academy for three terms, then was engaged in teaching at Dodgeville and in reading medicine.

In August, 1849, Mr. Crowder was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa H. Cartwright, daughter of Rev. Daniel G. and Melinda Cartwright, whose history appears elsewhere. The same fall he entered into partnership with W. H. Cartwright in the mercantile business, at Kossuth, in the first store and building erected in that place, and there he remained almost continuously until 1863, when he went to Indiana to make a home for his aged parents. While residing with his parents at Versailles, Mr. Crowder engaged in the mercantile business for two years, at the end of which time he sold out, and began the study of pharmacy with Dr. William Graves, of that city, and then engaged in the drug business until 1878. Disposing of his business interests in that city, once more he returned to Des Moines County, settling in Mediapolis, and again engaging in the drug business. He has a large trade, and is one of the most successful and competent druggists in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowder have been the parents of seven children: William Henry, a resident of Mediapolis, who makes teaching his profession, is married to Margaret, daughter of Hon. James Bruce, of Mediapolis, and has one child, Clara, now six years old; James Riley died when but seven years of age; Frances is now the wife of T. W. Hamilton; Charles S. is a druggist of Pomona, Cal.; Jennie Kate is in California; Clara and B. J. are
still with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder are both members of the Presbyterian Church. While in Indiana, Mr. Crowder held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years, during which time he performed sixty-five marriage ceremonies. Always an anti-slavery man, at the organization of the Republican party he at once enlisted in its ranks, and has always been firm in its support. As a business man and a good citizen, he is justly held in high esteem.

Morriss William Blair, a well-known resident of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, was born in a log cabin in the Illinois Military District, now in Schuyler County, and is the son of David E. and Sarah Blair. He was but a child when his parents came to Iowa, as detailed below. His entire life since then has been passed on the farm where he now lives, engaged in the cultivation of his father's homestead, bought at the first public land-sale in Iowa. He is a man of more than ordinary culture and ability, a close reader and vigorous thinker, whose studies have been supplemented by extended intercourse with his fellow-men. He has held several township offices, and, on the organization of the department, was appointed under President Lincoln's administration as Assessor of Internal Revenue, holding the office until 1865, when he resigned. Mr. Blair stands high in the estimation of the community in which his life has been passed.

Thomas Blair and David E. Blair were western pioneers and early settlers in Iowa. Their father, William Blair, born near Lancaster, Pa., enlisted in the Continental Army, in May, 1778, and served three years. At the close of the war he married Catherine Evans, and settled on the Juniata River, and later moved by pack-horse, before wagon roads were made over the mountains, to Westmoreland County. From thence, by flat-boat, about 1785, he emigrated to Kentucky, stopping near where the town of Paris now stands. Here most of his family were born. From Kentucky, in 1799, again by packing, he removed to Ohio, near Chillicothe.

Here Thomas and David grew up and married: Thomas to Margaret Job, and David to her sister Sarah, emigrants from Virginia, but natives of Baltimore, Md.

In 1819 the two families removed to near Connersville, Ind.; thence, in 1821, to what is now Cass County, Ill.; and three years later crossed the Illinois River into Pike County. Thomas was appointed a Commissioner for the organization of the new county of Schuyler, and was Chairman of the first Board of County Commissioners of that county. David was the first County Assessor, and also County Treasurer, and purchased for the county the land on which Rushville, the county seat, is located. In 1824 they went to Atlas, a round trip of nearly 150 miles, by canoe and on foot, to vote against a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, legalizing slavery in Illinois. In 1834 they made claims west of the Mississippi River, and in 1835 Thomas moved over, and his brother in 1836. They settled on what was known as Round Prairie, now in Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Thomas on the place now owned by Daniel Matson, and David on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, M. W. Here they reared their families, cultivated their farms, and lived quiet and useful lives for forty years. In a new country like gatherers to like, and around them settled men of like feelings, like character and like purpose. So to them much is due for the good name their neighborhood has always borne for pure morals, attention to educational interests, and hearty support of religious institutions. Both were members and office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church from the beginning, and active in all church work. Thomas Blair represented Des Moines County in the First Wisconsin Territorial Legislature and in the First Iowa Territorial Legislature. David E. Blair was a Representative from the county in 1841, and again in 1842, and also in the First State Legislature in 1846. But they now rest from their labors. Their father died in 1840, aged eighty, and is probably the only soldier of the Revolution buried in the county. David Blair died in 1874, at the age of eighty-two; Thomas in 1875, aged eighty-six; his wife, Margaret, two years later, aged eighty-nine; and Sarah, wife of David, in 1882, at
the age of ninety-one. Their descendants, in the pioneering spirit, have generally pushed farther west, none remaining in Des Moines County but Mrs. Lydia Rankin, daughter of Thomas Blair, and M. W. Blair, son of David E. Blair.

Hon. James Bruce, deceased, of Yellow Spring Township, was a time-honored citizen of Des Moines County, and was numbered among the pioneers of 1837. He was born in Frederick County, Va., March 19, 1814, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, George Bruce, was a native of Virginia, but of Scotch descent, while his father, James Bruce, was also a native of the Old Dominion, born April 20, 1762. Notwithstanding the family were strict members of the Society of Friends, and therefore opposed to war and the shedding of blood, James Bruce enlisted as a teamster, during the latter years of the Revolutionary War, and was subsequently made Wagonmaster. He was induced to enlist by Lawrence Washington, a nephew of the General. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Morris Job, was a native of Maryland, and in the rank of Captain served his country faithfully in the War for Independence. He died in Baltimore early in the present century.

After the expiration of his term of service, James Bruce wedded Anna Job, a native of Baltimore, Md., born Nov. 20, 1780. They reared a family of five children: Lydia married Adam Smith, of Highland County, Ohio, and now resides in Henry County, Iowa; James the subject of this sketch; Jane L. married Sherman Terry, and both are now deceased; Lawrence W. died in Ohio, March 10, 1849; Sarah J. married John Anderson of this county. In 1816 the family moved to Highland County, Ohio, and settled at Monroe, where James Bruce, Sr., engaged in the hotel business, in which he remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 28, 1826, aged sixty-three years and eleven months. He was a leading man in his section of the country, and in whatever business he engaged was ever ranked among the foremost.

About one year after his death, the mother, with her family, moved to Fayette County, Ohio, and purchased a farm, which she carried on with the help of her children. She died many years ago, leaving behind the precious memory of one who did what she could, and who reared a family of honorable men and women. She was of the old Quaker stock, descended from Richard Bond, who came with William Penn to America.

The subject of this sketch remained at home, assisting in the farm work, until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Clinton County, Ohio, remaining four years, during which time he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and afterward became associated with his old employer as partner. In the spring of 1837 he left Ohio to seek a more favorable location, and came directly to Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, and located a claim on section 17 of what is now Yellow Spring Township. This land he commenced at once to cultivate, making the improvements required by law. In the winter following he went to Burlington, was engaged by Sullivan Ross, and while in his employ tanned the first leather in what is now the State of Iowa. For the next few years he was engaged on his claim and doing odd jobs for others as he found opportunity.

Prior to this time Mr. Bruce had lived a bachelor's life, but realizing that "it was not good for man to be alone," on the 28th of March, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Rankin, a native of Franklin County, Pa., and daughter of David and Frances (Huston) Rankin. Immediately after their marriage, he took his young bride to his pioneer claim, and in the rude log cabin erected by his own hands, for fifteen years they lived happily together, and there several of their children were born. In 1854 a more commodious residence was erected, in which the family lived until 1871, when they moved to Mediapolis, where Mr. Bruce ever-after lived a retired life. At that time the home farm consisted of 210 acres of fine land, which had been brought under an excellent state of cultivation.

Their children, all born upon the old homestead, were as follows: Francis A. died at the age of six years; Martha is the wife of W. H. Cartwright, one of the leading citizens of Yellow Spring Township.
Lawrence H. C., born Feb. 25, 1844, at the age of seventeen, shortly after the commencement of the War of the Rebellion enlisted in the 11th Iowa Infantry, and gave his life for the restoration of the Union. At the battle of Shiloh he was captured and for three months had a taste of Rebel treatment of prisoners of war. Being exchanged, he returned to his regiment, and in the battle of Old Oaks was mortally wounded. He was sent to the hospital at Benton Barracks, where he died. His father and mother were both with him at the time of his death, and brought the body with them, interring it in the old cemetery at Kossuth. Thus was one more victim offered upon the altar of his country because of the hideous crime of slavery. David R., the second son and fourth child, is now engaged in farming in Fillmore County, Neb.; John died in infancy; S. Jane is the wife of C. H. Yost, of Fillmore County, Neb.; and Maggie is the wife of W. H. Crowder, of Mediapolis.

Mr. Bruce led an active life and was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with offices of trust. Yellow Spring was one of the first townships in the county to be organized, and he was one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. He retained his certificate of appointment, signed by James Cameron, the first elected Sheriff in the county, until his death. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, serving three years, two years of which time he was Chairman. This was at a time when the board consisted of a supervisor from each civil township, and during the time of the Civil War, when great watchfulness was necessary on the part of the people's servants that county funds should not be squandered and yet no niggardly policy should be pursued. Especially was it expected that the Supervisor should care for the families of the soldiers, and if possible prevent a resort to drafting to secure the county's quota.

In the fall of 1863, during the darkest days of the war, Mr. Bruce was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly, to represent the county of Des Moines, and served with ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents. By his fellow-members Mr. Bruce was well esteemed, and in him all reposed confidence. In 1870, when the law was again changed in regard to the Board of Supervisors, reducing the number in each county to three, to be elected from the whole county, Mr. Bruce was one of the first three chosen, and again served for three years. Among other official positions filled by him was that of one of the Commissioners appointed to survey and appraise the swamp lands of the county. In every position that he had been called upon to fill he discharged the duties in a conscientious manner, with a desire, not alone to please his constituents but to do what was right.

Mr. Bruce had been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the organization of the first class in Yellow Spring Township. He toiled early and late in the work of the church, giving his time and means for the building up of the cause. At the time of his death he was one of the Stewards of the church at Mediapolis, and advanced age did not lessen his interest in the work of the Master. His good wife, who passed to her rest Nov. 12, 1885, at the age of seventy-six years, was also a member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In her death the church lost one of its most useful members, one who cheerfully did what she could that the Redeemer's cause should prosper.

In early life Mr. Bruce was an old-line Whig, a great admirer of the leaders of that party. When the Republican party sprang into existence as an organization designed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he enlisted in its ranks, and under its banner continued to fight. A temperance man from principle, he believed in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law, believing it best for the good of the whole people.

For a little more than half a century, Mr. Bruce had been a citizen of Iowa. When he arrived here there was not one-fourth as many inhabitants in the whole Territory as we now find in Des Moines County. Everything was in a wild state, few improvements had been made, the future was unknown and its brightness could never have been dreamed of, much less realized. He had seen a State spring up with a school-house upon every hilltop, with a church by its side and with a population of well-educated, contented people. He had seen countless
manufactories introduced and the whole country blossom as a rose. He had lived to see a perfect network of railroads, crossing and recrossing each other, penetrating every nook and corner of this grand State, while the telegraph and telephone wires could scarcely be numbered, and man is permitted to address a message or hold conversation with another hundreds of miles away. Surely the age of wonders is upon us, and to be permitted to be an eye-witness is a great honor, but to be more than an eye-witness, to be an active participant in the various changes that have taken place, is a favor not shown to everyone; but among the latter number may be enrolled the name of James Bruce, the Des Moines County pioneer.

The hand of death was laid upon this honored citizen May 1, 1888, and he passed to his final rest respected by all who had ever known him, and mourned, not only by his own immediate family, but by a large circle of intimate friends.

ISAAC HERRILL, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 19, Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 15, 1832, and is a son of Colman and Mary (Long) Herrill, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Tennessee. During all his life Colman Herrill was a farmer. He emigrated to Tennessee, where he was married, and there five of their children were born. They moved to Indiana in the year 1831, and there three children had birth. The three remaining children were born in Iowa, where they, in 1836, settled in Des Moines County, Flint River Township, where he entered 160 acres of land. Mrs. Herrill departed this life in 1844 and Mr. Herrill in 1847.

The early life of our subject was spent upon a farm. He received scarcely any educational advantages, as school-houses did not grace each hilltop in those days. Thrown upon his own resources at the tender age of twelve, he commenced working at $5 per month, engaging at various occupations until the spring of 1849, when he went to Wisconsin and was employed in the lead mines, but his strength failing him he returned to Burlington. In 1853, deciding to go West, he made a trip overland with ox teams, starting on the 6th day of April and reaching Placerville August 26. He spent nearly three years in the mines of California and four months in Arizona, returning home in 1856 by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York. On arriving at Burlington he began to sell plows, Burlington being the terminus of the railroad, he was obliged to lead his stock in a wagon and thus make the trip.

On the 2d of June, 1857, Mr. Herrill was united in marriage with Miss Clorinda Davis, a daughter of Alexander and Susanna (Steenrod) Davis, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He followed the plow business until 1857 and then engaged in farming for one year. At the end of that time he started, in company with others, with ox teams, for Pike's Peak, but, before reaching Denver, they were frequently meeting large numbers of persons returning from that place, which discouraged them, so they halted for a day on the Platte River and held a consultation, when a number of the party, our subject among them, decided to return, while the remainder went through to California. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Herrill went to Colorado and spent the summer in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak and returned to Burlington in the fall, reaching home in time to cast his vote for our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Herrill engaged in farming until 1866, when he purchased property in Burlington, acting as foreman for the lumber firm of McGavic Bros., until they sold out in February, 1870. He was elected Street Commissioner of Burlington, holding the office for five consecutive years. He removed to Caldwell County, Mo., in 1876, where he purchased a farm and was quite successful. Remaining in Missouri until 1881, he then returned to Des Moines County, renting the farm of which he has since become the owner. It is 90 acres in extent and within half a mile of the city limits. Upon the farm is a fine sand bank from which the Murray Iron Works obtain six or seven wagon loads per day, and it also furnishes the brick yard. Zinc and gold have also been found upon the farm. The strata of rock found on the farm is excellent for building purposes, consisting of a limestone formation. Seventy acres of this land have
been leased to a company for mining purposes. Mr. Herrill is now giving his entire attention to the sand and stone, which is in such quantities that it will supply all this part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrill have been the parents of eight children: Mary, wife of Frank Gross, a resident of Burlington; Susanna, wife of E. Richards, residing in Placerville, Cal.; Charles C.: Lorren, a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sarah E., Fannie F., John S., and Maud O. Mr. and Mrs. Herrill have given their children good educations. They are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Herrill is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good.

CARLISLE CANTERBURY resides on section 29, Pleasant Grove Township. When Des Moines County formed part of the Territory of Michigan, when its now beautiful homes were vast prairies, when its inhabitants consisted of but a few white people and a large number of Indians, Mr. Canterbury became a resident. In July, 1834, with his parents, he crossed the river and landed in Des Moines County. He is a native of Sangamon County, Ill., born Dec. 7, 1832, and a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Morgan) Canterbury, the former a native of Sangamon County, Ill., and the latter of the Buckeye State. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Asa Canterbury, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the pioneer farmers of Sangamon County, Ill., where he died in the fall of 1833. The maternal grandfather was William Morgan, a pioneer and well-known citizen of Des Moines County, who for several terms was Probate Judge. His death occurred in 1866, aged about eighty years.

Isaac Canterbury, the father of our subject, was reared upon a farm in Sangamon County, Ill., where he grew to manhood, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Morgan, and there rented land until 1834, when he emigrated to Des Moines County, entering a claim three miles south of the present city of Burlington, then known as Flint Hills. In 1837 he sold that farm and removed to Danville Township, settling near Middletown, where he entered land and developed a farm. He added to his possessions until he had 400 acres of fine land, upon which he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred April 21, 1848, at the age of thirty-eight years. The mother still survives him, and is now making her home in Lucas County, Iowa, with her daughter, Mrs. Conrad. Mr. Canterbury was a devoted member of the Christian Church, to which organization his wife also belonged. A public-spirited man, he always took an active interest in the affairs of the community, was a leader in his neighborhood, and aided largely in all public enterprises. Politically, he was a Whig. They were the parents of six children: Matilda, wife of William Woodard, of Decatur County, Iowa, where he is engaged in the practice of law; our subject; Margaret, widow of Henry N. Jackson, resides in Marion County, Iowa; Maria wedded R. B. Conrad, of Lucas County, Iowa; John is engaged in farming in Fremont County, Iowa; Cynthia A. is the wife of Frederick Leehart, a resident of Lucas County, Iowa.

Our subject was reared on a farm in this county and received such education as could be obtained in the pioneer school-house. At the age of twenty he was united in marriage with Ann Ramsey, the ceremony being performed on the 6th of May, 1853. Mrs. Canterbury was a native of Ohio and is a daughter of Michael Ramsey, a pioneer settler of Des Moines County. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, where they remained until 1856, and then removed to Mahaska County, Iowa, where Mr. Canterbury purchased a farm, on which they made their home until 1862. On the 28th of August of that year he enlisted in his country's service, becoming a member of Company E. 1st Iowa Cavalry, and serving as a private until March 12, 1866, when he received his discharge. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, and at Little Rock, Ark., was wounded by a gun-shot in the left leg, which disabled him for several months.

After his return from the war in which he had fought so nobly and well, Mr. Canterbury rented a farm of 490 acres on section 29, Pleasant Grove Township, a part of which is his present home.
For three years he continued to rent and then purchased 227 acres of the same farm. As a farmer he is energetic and systematic, and everything about his land denotes thrift and industry. Mr. Canterbury was honored by his fellow-citizens by the office of Marshal of New London, which he held for a term of three years. He was a competent and faithful officer, and during his service captured the noted horse-thief D. C. Horton. He also made the arrest of a burglar, who was concealed in a cellar, and was the means of sending him to the penitentiary.

To Mr. and Mrs. Canterbury were born two children. Asenath, the eldest, died when but five years of age; Mary M. is now the wife of Finley Van Sayoc, who is a resident of Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County, Iowa. On the 7th of February, 1884, Mrs. Canterbury was called to her final home, at the age of fifty years. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Canterbury was again married on July 14, 1886—Miss Abbie T. Fuller, a daughter of Joseph C. Fuller, of New London, Iowa, becoming his wife. They have one child, Amos W. Socially, Mr. Canterbury is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, politically, he is a stalwart Republican, firmly believing in the principles of that party. For fifty-four years he has been a resident of Des Moines County, during which time he has gained the entire confidence of the people.

JOHN CARDEN is a farmer residing on section 36, Danville Township. For thirty-one years he has been a resident of Des Moines County, and in all these years has been identified with the growth, the prosperity and the social life of the new country. William Carden, father of our subject, was born in England and reared near Manchester. He was married in his native land to Sarah Radcliff, and in 1819 they emigrated in America, locating in Hamilton County, Ohio. They landed at Philadelphia, and from there were freighted across the mountains to Pittsburgh, whence they floated down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, which was then but a small village, and exhibited but little promise of the great commercial importance which she now bears. William Carden prospect ed a short time in the neighborhood, and finally rented a tract of land near where the village of New Baltimore is now located. He came to America a poor man, and accumulated but little property until the removal of the family to this county in 1857. Their eldest child, Ann, who was twice married, the last husband being Andrew Hamill, was born in England. Both are long since deceased, and never came to this State. The next daughter, Margaret, was born in Hamilton County; she married Daniel Nelson, of Butler County, Ohio, who came to Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1843, and she yet resides there, his widow. He was an extensive farmer of that county. Our subject was the third child, born July 27, 1829. Next came Mary, who wedded R. Carter, a farmer of Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati. William, deceased, in Ohio married Isabel S. Miller, who survives him, and is a resident of Danville Township, Des Moines County. James married in Ohio, came to Oska loosa, Iowa, and after the death of his wife returned to Ohio, married Sarah Smith, and is now a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, near Harrison. Sarah married David Cornie, who also came to Iowa and settled near Oska loosa; she died there in 1869, and Mr. Cornie went to Harper County, Kan., where his death occurred in 1887. Of that county he was one of the first settlers, taking a claim, and later entering a large tract of land, now owned by his children. Hannah is the wife of John Crawford, of Osceola, Iowa. All the children mentioned were successful in life and each accumulated a competence. The parents were never owners of land in this State, but both lived to a ripe old age. The mother died first, aged eighty-two, and he was in his eighty-seventh year. Both were buried in the Middletown cemetery.

John Carden, our subject, was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, to Mary Cornie, July 20, 1848. He was by trade a miller, and for several years prior to his emigration West, worked in both saw and grist mills. The foundation to his present good fortune was laid by saving his monthly wages, and the first investment in lands in this county was the present homestead, then an 80-acre tract. The old house into which the young couple moved still
stands, and his farm was purchased for 332 per acre, in 1858. As all that Mr. Carden is worth has been earned and secured by purchase at a high figure, it is easy to see that he is one of the self-made men of Southeast Iowa. His broad acres, now numbering 446, are all improved except a 40-acre timber lot. The handsome country house was erected in 1867, and the massive barn in 1872. Thousands of dollars have been spent in improvements, besides the amount paid for the lands, and the energy displayed by such men is what gave such an impetus to the growth and prosperity of Danville Township, which ranks second to none in the county. Eschewing politics, he has given his entire attention to agriculture, and John Carden is known and noted throughout the neighborhood as one of the most successful farmers in this county. In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Carden was induced to accept the nomination for County Supervisor, and was elected by a large majority, and this is a flattering testimonial to his reputation as a man of the most correct business habits, and it is the first time that he has ever allowed his name to be used for a political office. He has always been a pronounced Democrat, but of a conservative type.

We now speak of the children born to Mr. Carden and his good wife. The two eldest, John and Maggie, were born in Ohio; the former married Jennie Long and resides in California; Maggie wedded John Sellers, and resides upon part of the Carden farm near Middletown. After becoming residents of this county there were born: Clara, wife of Jefferson Hanna, residing near Garden City, Kan.; George, Ella and Charles. The latter three are unmarried. Fortunate in every sense, these children have grown to man and womanhood in this county, and, with the advice and counsel of an indulgent father and a loving mother, have become important factors in society.

We will now make brief mention of the parents of Mrs. Carden, John and Susan (Baughman) Cornic, both of whom were deceased before the marriage of our subject with their daughter. John was a native-born American, but his father, David Cornic, was born in Wales. After coming to America he located in Lancaster County, Pa., and married and reared a family in that State. There were three daughters and six sons: Sarah, Catherine, Eliza, Thomas, Daniel, John, Samuel, Charles and George. Of these Thomas, Charles and Samuel came to Iowa. The parents removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, and died there. Thomas married Rosanna Fear, and both are deceased, her death occurring in Ohio, and his at Burlington, Iowa; John, father of Mrs. Carden, married Susan Baughman, previously mentioned; Sarah became the wife of John Pottinger, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and both are deceased; Daniel died unmarried; Samuel married Nancy Layton, Catherine wedded Ewan Breese, Charles became the husband of Emeline Yeomans, Eliza wedded James Radcliff, and George died unmarried. None of these children are living, and the relatives are widely scattered.

WILLIAM DEE, deceased, was born in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., in March, 1805, and was a son of Washington and Lucy (Cooley) Dee. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, coming to Burlington in the fall of 1838, and purchasing land situated on the Agency road, between Augusta and Middletown, at the first land sale nine miles west of Burlington. This tract consisted of 160 acres of prairie land and a number of acres of timber land, and by the untiring labor and care of Mr. Dee was transformed into one of the finest farms in the county. Previous to his arrival in Des Moines County Mr. Dee was united in marriage, in 1831, with Eliza M. Blakeley, a native of Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt. The young couple began their domestic life in that county, but, after residing in that locality for seven years, decided to come to Iowa. On reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, they found the water was so high that it would be unsafe to undertake the trip, so, leaving his wife in that city, Mr. Dee proceeded to Iowa on horseback in company with Charles Starr, purchased the land as before stated, and then returned for his wife, they making their home on this farm until 1851. While the husband was busy with his farm work Mrs. Dee did not remain idle, but took charge of the dairy, and having a thorough knowledge of the art of making butter and cheese, she
manufactured these articles, finding always a ready sale. The untiring zeal and unceasing labors of Mr. and Mrs. Dee have won for them a comfortable property.

In 1851, on account of failing health, caused by overwork, Mr. Dee decided to move to Burlington, and selling the old home farm, took up his residence in that city, entering into the real-estate business. A sound mind and careful thought made him a good business man, and he acquired the confidence of all with whom he was brought into contact. He and his wife were both members of the Division Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dee was one of the Trustees of that body, never neglecting any official meeting of the Church Board, and always gave freely of his time and money to aid in the church work. Largely through his influence and that of Mrs. Sweeney was the magnificent pipe-organ purchased. Socially, Mr. Dee was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. lodges. On the 3d of April, 1880, the final summons came which called the old pioneer to his rest; life's battle was ended, the victory won, the body returned to dust, and the soul to its Maker. The death of this old pioneer was not only a deep grief to the loving wife, but many were the friends and acquaintances who sincerely mourned his loss.

Mrs. Dee still makes her home in Burlington, having been a resident of Des Moines County for half a century. She has always been a great student, storing her mind with most useful knowledge, and is a most companionable lady. She is now, in the evening of her days, reaping the rewards of a life of industry and thrift she had passed by the side of her noble husband, to whom she was truly a helper, and is calmly awaiting the summons which shall reuniop them on the other shore.

M. WILLIAM HORNER, who was a citizen of Burlington from 1865 until the date of his death in 1887, was born in Washington County, Pa., on the 20th of April, 1822. He was of Scotch parentage. His father, John Horner, a true specimen of Scotch Presbyterianism, who set aside, from the time he came to manhood, one-sixth of his income each year for the support of the church, came to America when a lad with his brothers and sisters, and settled near Philadelphia. His mother, Mary Morrison, was the daughter of the Rev. James Morrison, a noted Presbyterian divine of Pittsburgh in early times. Her family was associated with the troubles at that place incident to the Revolutionary War and also to the War of 1812.

William Horner graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1845, and the following year went to Knox County, Ohio, commenced teaching, and continued the study of law, being admitted to the bar in that place. In 1847 he was married to Josephine Taylor, whose family belonged to the early history of that State. Her father, Judge Benjamin Taylor, came to Columbus, Ohio, when he was but seventeen years of age, from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., carrying his worldly goods in a knapsack, and following an Indian trail from Sandusky to Columbus, which then consisted of a few log huts and a United States fort. Her mother was Zena Rosecrans, who came to Ohio when a child with her father, he being one of the brothers of the Rosecrans colony that settled in Delaware County in 1806. The brothers were descendants of people from Holland, and all of them married Massachusetts wives, who, although unused to the hardships incident to a frontier life, proved equal to the duties that befell them.

In 1848 Mr. Horner had a tempting offer from the Reeves Academy, established for boys at Elkton, Ky., which he accepted, taking charge of that institution in February of that year. Here for eight years he enjoyed life with his books and studies, while fitting for college many youths, several of whom, in after life, became prominent in public and national affairs. In 1856 he removed to Knox County, Iowa, where, in company with Dr. Dyer, he built and operated the first lumber and flouring mills in that community. He was a keen and thoughtful observer, and although greatly absorbed in his business affairs, became deeply interested in the political questions of that period, and soon his strong convictions and force of character brought him to the front among his fellow-citizens, by whom, in ensuing years, his voice and
pen were always in demand to help build up and strengthen the principles which, crystallizing, became the articles of faith of the Republican party of Iowa, of which he was ever a devoted member. The strength of that party throughout Central Iowa, from its birth, owes not a little to the talks and speeches he addressed to those who, like himself, had come to make free homes on the beautiful prairies of this State.

When the Civil War broke out, friends and neighbors chose him as their leader, and soon Capt. Horner led Company G of the 17th Iowa Infantry from Knoxville to the front, and from there through the bloody and hard-fought battles of the Western Army. At Corinth, Iuka, Jackson and Champion Hills, and throughout all their marches, he answered at every roll-call, always caring for his men and sharing all fatigue, dangers and privations with them. When in the spring of 1863, the invincible army of Gen. Grant settled down around the doomed city of Vicksburg and its defending army, the 17th Iowa was pushed well to the front, and in the trenches, on the following 23d of June, the subject of this sketch was severely wounded by a hand grenade thrown over the parapet of Fort Hill by the enemy, then no more than ten feet away. The wound was a serious one. As soon as he was able to travel, Capt. Horner came home on a furlough, where careful nursing through long months of suffering brought him back to health. In February, 1864, he rejoined his command, now with Sherman's Army in Tennessee and Northern Georgia, and then after numerous battles and skirmishes he was ordered home with his regiment that it might recruit its battle-thinned ranks. When they returned to the front Gen. Sherman had made the March to the Sea, and with his army was resting at Savannah, where Maj. Horner, under orders, with his regiment joined them in the march through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, and after Johnston's surrender at that place, on to Washington, when, after participating in the greatest military review in history, he hastened to his home and family, not stopping to muster as Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, both of which ranks had been conferred on him for valued services and gallantry on many battle-fields. He was mustered out soon afterward at Louisville, Ky., and immediately afterward made his home at Burlington, Iowa, where his family awaited his return. His family now consisted of his wife and daughters, Flora and Willie J., the former afterward becoming the wife of W. D. Kirk and the latter of I. C. McConnell.

For a short time Maj. Horner was engaged in mercantile business with Capt. William Boyle, now of Knoxville, Iowa. In 1867 he was elected Treasurer of Des Moines County on the Republican ticket, a position he held for eight consecutive years, being three times re-elected by large majorities. Afterward, he was for a short time in the First National Bank, of this city, until he became a member of the Rand Lumber Company, of which he was for the next eight years Secretary and Treasurer, offices which he resigned on account of failing health but a few months before his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1887.

Maj. Horner was for many years an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for some time the commander of Matthias Post, No. 5, of this city. A man of the highest order of moral principles, he was the very soul of honor, and while he was reserved and taciturn, not given to making sudden or violent attachments of friendship, was as loyal to those men who did claim his friendship as he was to his country when brave hearts and willing hands were needed.

JOSEPH TROXEL, Jr., of the firm of Troxel Bros., dealers in furniture at 203 North Main street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., June 6, 1846, and is the son Joseph and Sarah Troxel, both of whom were also natives of Pennsylvania. On his father's side, the family is of German origin and on the mother's side of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject received a common-school education, and when but sixteen years of age, in October, 1862, enlisted in Company H, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, serving for two years and nine months, or until the close of the war. He was on detached duty on the Potomac almost continually during his service, the only battle of importance in which he was engaged being
that of Gettysburg. Enjoying most excellent health during all his term of service, he was never off duty a single day.

On returning from the war, Mr. Troxel decided that the slow methods of his old neighbors offered no encouragement for business enterprise, especially to one with but a limited capital, so, with his savings accumulated during his military service, he came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1865. On reaching that city, he was employed by the firm of Prugh & McLaren, furniture dealers. By industrious and frugal habits, having accumulated a small capital, he engaged in the furniture business with his brother John, they being very successful until 1878, when a fire occurred, which proved very disastrous to them, losing heavily, and their insurance not paying the amount of indebtedness on the stock. Having established a good credit, however, they were enabled to resume business, although it took the following year's profits to pay the debts owing at the time of the fire. The firm has since pushed on with its usual energy, and has succeeded in acquiring a good property.

Mr. Troxel was united in marriage in Burlington, Aug. 29, 1871, with Miss Laura J. Miner, daughter of Nathan Miner of Union Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, where Mrs. Troxel was born. They have one child, a son, Millard M., born Oct. 8, 1872. Mr. Troxel is a member of C. L. Matthias Post, No. 5, G. A. R. of which he is S. V. Commander. He is a Liberal-Republican in politics, and is esteemed a reliable business man and worthy citizen.

THOMAS J. POTTER, late Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, and formerly serving in like capacity for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was probably the most widely known of all the citizens of Burlington. In the following short sketch of his life a bare outline can only be given; but, such as it is, it will show to the rising generation what may be accomplished by one endowed with a steadfast purpose to do well every work undertaken and to be faithful to every trust reposed in him.

Thomas Jefferson Potter was of Irish descent, his father, John Potter, being a native of the Green Isle, while his mother, Nancy (Mitchell) Potter, though born in Washington County, Pa., was of Irish parentage. They were married in this country, and for many years resided in Ohio, from which State they removed to Iowa, locating at Ottumwa, where they engaged in the hotel business for a number of years. His father died in that city in July, 1883 and his mother June 18, 1884. Both were highly esteemed for their many excellent qualities of head and heart. Of their family, the subject of this sketch was the only son that grew to maturity. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1840, and his early years were spent upon a farm. In 1853, he came to Iowa with his parents, remaining with them for some years thereafter. A limited common-school education alone was given him, and like many of the great men of this land, the public district school was his only Alma Mater. In his youth he had a fund of effervescent animal spirits, which, says a local chronicler, continually boiled and bubbled over into boyish pranks, which made him one of the characters of the town, and a character who was regarded with a genuine affection almost akin to love. He was popular, but he was also sensible, and therefore not spoiled.

In 1862 he engaged with a surveying party employed to survey the route from Ottumwa to Council Bluffs, a continuation of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. He continued in that employment until January, 1863, when he could no longer resist the impulse to enter the army and help restore the Union. Enlisting in the 7th Iowa Cavalry as a private in Company A, he was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant and Captain, being discharged with the latter rank in 1866. The regiment was sent West instead of South, and while its work was arduous, it was not such as to bring it glory or renown, its main duty being to protect the stage line which carried the United States Mail to the Pacific coast. George C. Bonner, who had served with Mr. Potter while in the service, says of him: "During these days of privation and suffering while serving on the plains, he was always one of the pleasantest and most cheerful officers in the command, and, by his genial disposition and courteous manners to all with whom he came in contact, won
their love and respect. There was no contingency in Indian warfare that he was not able successfully to cope with, and no duty too arduous for him to perform. He was a most meritorious officer, and faithful to every trust while serving in the capacity in which he was placed by the orders of his superiors."

After having been in the service but a few months, Mr. Potter secured a furlough, returned home, and, May 21, 1863, married Miss Urdillia Jane Wood, of Ottumwa, the eldest daughter of William and Rebecca (Cross) Wood, who were natives of Ohio, but who settled near Ottumwa in 1851, residing on a farm for about two years, then moving into the city where they continued to reside until the time of their death. The families were of good old Revolutionary stock, the grandfathers of Mrs. Potter, both on the paternal and maternal side, serving in that war. The wedding ceremony performed, Mr. Potter at once returned to the front, taking with him his young bride, who remained by his side, as a loyal wife and woman, until his discharge in 1866. Five children came to bless their home, two of whom preceded their father to the better world. Fannie A. died in infancy, and Nettie E. at Burlington, when thirteen years of age. Those living are William S., Fannie H., and Mary E.

Soon after returning home from the army, Mr. Potter entered the service of Fish & Wightman, commission merchants at Eddyville. In 1867 he was appointed Station Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at Albia, Iowa, and there began his career as a railroad man, a career in which he achieved a success hardly paralleled in the history of the railroad business in this country or in the world. At the time of his death he was undoubtedly the best known, and at the same time one of the most popular, railroad officials in the country. His promotion from one position to another was quite rapid, but in every instance it was earned. While at Albia he drew to himself the notice of his superiors by the manner in which he averted loss and litigation by the company on account of damages inflicted upon the occupants of an emigrant train which was wrecked at a wash-out near that place. As station agent he had small authority to act in such matters, but he went to the wreck with all promptness, cared for the wounded and the bodies of the dead, and settled upon the spot all claims against the company for damages. It was a vast assumption on his part to do this, but the act was so obvious a stroke of excellent policy for the company, that Charles E. Perkins, then Superintendent, recognized at once his capacity and foresight, and called him to a higher position, that of chief clerk in the Roadmaster's Department, under Captain Warren Beckwith, with headquarters in Burlington, from which position he was advanced to Fuel and Claim Agent, occupying that position until January, 1873, when he was made Fuel and Stock Agent of the road, with headquarters at Creston. In August, 1873, he was made Assistant Superintendent of the Iowa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with headquarters at Creston, and remained there until February, 1875, when he was promoted to the Superintendent of that division, comprising the various lines operated in Iowa. In June, 1878, he became General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with headquarters in Burlington, and in December, 1879, was Assistant General Manager at Chicago. In November, 1880, he was made General Manager, and in November, 1881, was also made Third Vice President. In September, 1884, he was made First Vice President and General Manager. While holding these positions with the "Q," he was General Manager of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Council Bluffs & Kansas City, the Chicago & Iowa, and Vice President of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad.

When Mr. Potter became General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, that corporation took formal possession of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Iowa under a perpetual lease, and over this Mr. Potter exercised his general management, and two years after the Legislature accomplished the consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri Railroads in Iowa. In 1880, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy acquired the property of the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska.

From January, 1883, when Mr. Potter became General Manager, until December, 1884, the increase in length of road operated by the Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy Railroad corporation, was from 706 miles to 3,687 miles. The net earnings for 1883 were $2,619,176.83, and in 1884, they were increased to the enormous sum of $12,755,045.58, nearly $3,000,000 more than the earnings of any other road centering in Chicago.

In January, 1887, the “Bee Line” was in need of a President, and it made Mr. Potter various offers to accept the position, but he was resolute and resisted the handsome financial temptations tendered him. Alexander Mitchell, the President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having died, the position of President of that road was also tendered him.

About this time, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, opened negotiations with Mr. Potter, and finally succeeded in securing his services. The Union Pacific had learned from experience the value of his services. A few years ago the Union Pacific and the lines running east from the Missouri River, formed a combination against the Burlington road, known as the tripartite agreement. It was designed to checkmate the Burlington in making farther extensions of its lines in the West and to punish it for building the line to Denver. Mr. Potter made a great reputation by successfully defeating the scheme. This brought him more than ever before the railroad world as a manager of vast interests, and therefore the great desire of the various corporations to secure his services. He was loath to leave the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but the tempting offer of $30,000 per year, together with a bonus of $35,000, secured him to the Union Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Companies, being made Vice President and General Manager of both organizations.

The story of his labors after he left the Burlington for the Union Pacific is briefly told. He was always a man with whom thoroughness was a leading characteristic. Whatever he took hold of he studied until he knew all about it, to the smallest details. He was competent to judge of the work done by any man in any branch of the service, and set himself at the gigantic task of learning the vast system in all its parts. Taking his private car, he went over the whole road, placing himself under a tremendous strain in doing so. He set himself at the task of lopping off a small army of unnecessary employees and effecting other radical and greatly needed reforms. In an incredibly short space of time he had completely re-organized his forces in nearly every department. The result of his labors was renewed confidence in him and his road, and the commencement of a radical change in its affairs. But the strain was too much for him. In less than one year from the day he entered the new service, he laid down the work forever. In relation to the final end, from the Burlington "Hawkeye," of March 10, 1888, the following Burlington extract is taken:

"For several years past, Mr. Potter had been more or less troubled with a nervous affliction, coupled with forbidding symptoms of serious stomach and heart disease. They were not so serious as to prevent him attending to his duties in his usual tireless manner. He was well advised, nevertheless, that he might expect trouble from them in the future. In the early portion of this winter, he was taken very seriously ill in Chicago, while on business for his road, and for two or three days lay near death's door. He rallied, however, and returned to his work in the West, determined, against all conviction and persuasion, to continue his managerial duties at whatever cost. He did not remain there long, but soon came back to his family at their home in this city, in order to obey the injunctions of his physician and secure something like the rest he was needing. But he did not rest. He was not the kind of a man who could rest while vast interests demanded his attention, and so it was that his private secretary accompanied him to his home here. Through the medium of telegraph and mail, Mr. Potter managed the Union Pacific system from his home in the city, much of the time too sick a man to be doing anything whatever. He continued his stay here, gradually growing worse and worse, until it was decided to remove him to Chicago, thence to New York, and from there to the South. He outwardly seemed cheerful and confident of recovery, but he was all the time assured that death was not far distant. The day before he left on that last trip he expressed his belief that he probably never would see Burlington again. He left here January 27, in his private car, accompanied by his
wife, his son William, and his daughter Mary, his private secretary, Mr. Cuykendall, and Dr. H. B. Ransom, his medical adviser. He remained at Chicago a few days, and then proceeded to New York. His condition was becoming gradually worse, but the approach of his last moments did not prevent him from going to Washington, D. C., to look after important matters for the company. He was too ill to leave that place, although it was his earnest desire to return Burlington and die amid the familiar scenes and surroundings. It was the intention to leave Washington Tuesday evening, but the start was not made. The flame of life burned lower and dimmer, until at last it flickered and went out. He died at 11:30, Friday morning, March 9, 1888, his bedside surrounded by weeping family and friends.

Mr. Potter was a remarkable man in more than one respect. He had a memory that was little less than marvelous, and never, no matter how complicated or numerous the matters demanding his attention, did he make notes, relying fully upon his memory to recall any point at the proper time. He had a phenomenal faculty of seeing into and through a perplexing situation, and he had the coolness and good judgment to enable him to disentangle the difficulty. A face once seen was never forgotten, and notwithstanding the changed condition of his life, from comparative poverty to affluence, he never forgot the friends of his youth, nor shunned their society. When making his last trip over the Burlington road, his train was frequently stopped that he might speak to men who had long been in his employ, many of whom were occupying the lowest positions in the railroad service. Few of them but he knew by name, and by all he was beloved. No man in like position was so implicitly trusted by the employes, not one of whom but would have risked his life to do him a favor.

Not alone in his public life did true character of the man shine out, but in the home-circle as well. He was ardently devoted to his family, and strongly attached to his home. He was continually giving expressions of his regret that his busy life would not allow him to stay with them more than it did, and always coupled with the hope that some day he would be able to relax his vigilance and stay at home a little more. He loved and trusted his wife, relying much upon her judgment. It was his custom to consult with her upon all matters of business, even those which would be considered by some men of trifling importance. His great sorrow came upon him in May, 1880, in the death of his daughter Nettie. She was a bright and beautiful girl, with winning ways and a cheerful, sunshiny disposition, being fairly idolized by her parents. One day she drove him to the depot that he might take the west bound train. The next evening she was taken sick with scarlet fever, and at two o'clock the next morning she was dead. Mr. Potter was at Council Bluffs and knew not that she was ill, until he was almost overwhelmed by the intelligence of her death. To his remaining children he was always the most loving of fathers, while his heart-broken wife knew the fondest love and the greatest loyalty and devotion that can be given to a woman to know in this life.

When Mr. Potter first went to Albia in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, his salary was $60 per month; this was increased to $100 per month, when he was made Fuel and Supply Agent. Afterward, in the higher positions with the Burlington road, he received $10,000, then $15,000, and finally $25,000 per year. On leaving that road and entering the service of the Union Pacific, he was given a bonus of $35,000 and a salary of $30,000 per year. In the management of his private affairs, he exercised the same prudence as in public business, and therefore, at his death, left his family in comfortable circumstances. For some time he was Vice President of the First National Bank at Creston. He was the owner of two fine farms near Creston, one containing 700 acres, and the other 360. A lover of fine horses, he gave considerable attention to their breeding and management, and at the time of his death had eighty head of fine thoroughbreds. He also had considerable property in Ottumwa and other places. An elegant steamer on the Columbia River bears his name. It was built for him when he assumed the management of the Union Pacific Railroad.

While his business interests would not admit of his giving much of his attention to political matters, he yet felt an ardent interest in all political
questions, and was an enthusiastic Democrat, having an abiding faith in the principles of that party as enunciated by its founders and leaders. Had he lived his name would doubtless have been presented to the National Democratic Convention for the office of Vice President, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, and there could be little doubt of his securing the nomination. For years he was the most liberal contributor to the Democratic campaign fund in Iowa, literally bearing almost the entire burden.

As a citizen, a business man, a husband and a father, the life of Thomas J. Potter is worthy of emulation. An excellent portrait of Mr. Potter is given upon a preceding page.

GEORGE SWENY, a prominent citizen and early settler of Burlington, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1820, and is the son of Robert and Mary (King) Sweny, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, the latter born in Ohio of German and English parentage. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, educated in the common schools of his native State, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked four or five years. In the spring of 1845 he wedded Miss Margery J. Scarff, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who died at Burlington at the age of five years. In 1845 Mr. Sweny engaged in the drug business at Xenia, Ohio, remaining there until 1849, and then removed to Kenton, where he continued to reside until 1853, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa. Previous to coming to this city, Mr. Sweny lost his wife, who died at Kenton, Ohio.

On arriving at the city which is now his home, he invested largely in real estate and loans, purchased farm and suburban city property, and platted the latter under the title of Sweny's Addition to Burlington and the Highland Addition to the same. This property lies on the Mississippi, in the southern part of the city, is now highly improved, and embraces some of the most elegant private residences in Burlington. Mr. Sweny has done much for the improvement of city. He has labored long and earnestly to secure the opening and improvement of South Main street to the present city limits, and for fifteen years he agitated the subject, and, finally, on the City Council's proposition to open the street, providing half the estimated expense of doing so would be borne by those directly interested, Mr. Sweny took the matter in hand and by diligent and unremitting effort raised a subscription of the required amount, $4,500. He was also instrumental in securing the building of the street car line into that section of the town. He built some fifteen or twenty private residences, and especially did much to encourage the improvement and development of the southern portion of Burlington.

Shortly after coming to Burlington, Mr. Sweny formed a partnership with Mr. Price in the drug business, but that connection continued only two or three years, when he sold out and engaged in the insurance business, which he carried on for a long time in connection with the real-estate and loan business. He also served as assignee several times, and settled up various bankrupt concerns.

Mr. Sweny was united in marriage at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1868, with Miss Mary H. Pyne, daughter of Ebenezer Pyne. Mrs. Sweny, who was born in Philadelphia, was reared in the Quaker faith, but in 1868 joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she has since been a consistent member. Mr. Sweny united with that church in Greene County, Ohio, when sixteen years of age, and has maintained his connection with the society continuously since. He is now a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington, of which he has been an official for twenty years, and has been in active care of the church property. From the day he first made a public confession of his faith in his Savior to the present time, he has been earnest worker in the church with which he has been so long connected. While at Xenia, Ohio, he held a number of official positions in the church, and during his residence at Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, he likewise was officially engaged, holding the positions of Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee, and much of the time Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In fact he has held official positions in the church for nearly half a century, and still feels the same, or an increasing interest, in the work, having
never grown weary in well-doing. He is one of the
most liberal supporters of the church. In the or-
organization of the Sunday-school Assembly and
Camp-meeting at Park Bluff, he took an active part,
and to him is largely due the fine artesian well on
the grounds, as he was most persistent in advoca-
ty of the project, and the subsequent boring of the
well. As one of the Board of Trustees, and a mem-
er of various committees of the Association he has
given much time and money to advance its inter-
ests. He is at the present writing, Vice President of
the Association, a member of the Board of Trustees,
and serving upon eight committees—on grounds,
executive, finance, transportation, sale of lots, arte-
sian well, sanitarium and old institute property.
His interest in Sunday-school work at Burlington
has been manifested by zealous efforts in its behalf,
and he has served several years as Superintendent.

Mr. Sweny is largely interested in real estate in
Burlington, is proprietor of the Sweny Addition and
owns a few acres in Highland Addition, where he
has an elegant residence, handsomely furnished, and
where, together with his amiable wife, he keeps
"open house," and friends always find welcome.
An active, public-spirited citizen, he is highly re-
spected for his many excellent qualities and sterling
integrity.

JOHN C. BLAKEWAY, general farmer and
stock-raiser of section 6, Union Township,
Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Mar-
shall County, W. Va., Oct. 8, 1826, and is a
son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Turner) Blake-
way, the father a native of Washington County, Pa., and
the mother of New Jersey. Until about the year
1824 they remained residents of Washington Coun-
ty, when they removed to Marshall County, W.
Va., where Mr. Blakeway purchased a farm of 200
acres, which he greatly improved. Nine children
were born to this worthy couple, the four eldest in
Pennsylvania, the others in West Virginia. Ham-
phrey has not been heard of since 1852, and it is
supposed his death occurred in Texas; William,
deceased; Phoebe, wife of George Dec., a farmer in
Danville Township; Elmer, residing in Mt. Pleas-
ant; John C.; May, widow of Isaac Toothacre,
makes her home in Kansas; Elizabeth, now living
in Union Township, is the widow of Nathan Lamme;
Thomas, deceased; William Morrow, whose home
is in Louisa County, Iowa. In 1845 the family
emigrated to Des Moines County, locating first in
Augusta Township, where the father purchased a
farm. After a short time he sold this land, becom-
ing the owner of a farm on section 6, Union Town-
ship, where he passed the remainder of his life, his
death occurring about the year 1879. Mrs. Blake-
way, who was a life-long member of the Baptist
Church, crossed the dark river in 1866. Mr. Blake-
way was a great lover of home and family, caring
little for public life, though he was one of the lead-
ing men of the community. In his political views,
he supported the Republican party.

The early education of our subject was received
in his native State in attendance on the common
school of those early days. His whole life has
been spent upon a farm with the exception of two
years, from 1850 to 1852, which were passed in
California during the gold excitement. Returning
to Des Moines County he again turned his atten-
tion to farming and made his first purchase of land,
consisting of seventy acres in Augusta Township
in 1861. On the 24 of March, 1853, Mr. Blake-
way wedded Priscilla Bashore, who was born in
Ohio County, Va., and is a daughter of John and
Elizabeth Bashore, who were natives of that State
and who emigrated to Missouri in 1848, where the
father died in 1858, and the mother in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Blakeway have been the parents of
twelve children, and nine of that number are yet liv-
ing: William D., a farmer of Lee County,
Iowa; Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Colby, resides
in Union Township, Des Moines County; Margaret
wedded Stephen Cartwright, a resident farmer of
this county; Edward, a farmer and dairyman; Alice
is the wife of Peter Magle, a resident farmer of Des
Mоines County; Thomas is engaged in the same oc-
cupation in Augusta Township; Caron, Frank and
Hattie are still with their parents.

In 1866 Mr. Blakeway purchased a farm where
he has since resided. What is known as the "home
place" consists of sixty-two and one-half acres of
land, but he also owns 161 1/2 acres adjoining this, making in all 224 acres of fine and well-improved land. Mr. Blakeway has always been a great admirer of fine stock of all kinds, and upon his farm may be found an excellent grade of short-horned cattle and Poland-China hogs. One of the finest horses in the county is owned by him. It is an English coach horse named Dandy, weighs 1,400 pounds, is sixteen and one-half hands high, and is an excellent traveler. In all public interests, and in the building of churches and school-houses in the community, Mr. Blakeway has ever done his part. For many years he has been a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is one of the highly esteemed men of Union Township. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES DAVIS, now a resident of Kossuth, Iowa, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, within fifteen miles of Londonderry, in 1816, and is a son of Frederick S. and Mary (McClelland) Davis. He was reared upon a farm in his native land until 1841, when, with his parents and one sister, he emigrated to America, residing in St. Johns, New Brunswick, for one year. Later he went to Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, where he began working as an apprentice in a woolen factory, continuing in that employment for nine years, when he, in connection with a Mr. Moore, erected a woolen mill of their own in that city. He there engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until 1861, when he sold out to Charles Robinson. Their mill was operated by steam-power, and they had quite an extensive trade throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Davis also engaged in buying wood for a Cincinnati firm, and at the same time was proprietor of a small merchandise store. Selling out his business in 1861, he emigrated to Iowa, taking up his residence in Louisa County, near Northfield, in Des Moines County, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres, afterward adding another forty acres, making 160 in all. This land was but partially improved, but upon it the family moved, and quite extensive improvements were made, among others the planting of a large orchard.

The family resided upon that farm for sixteen years, and then, Mr. Davis desiring to live a retired life, they removed to the village of Kossuth, in Des Moines County, where better educational and religious privileges were afforded his children.

The marriage of James Davis occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 14, 1844, Miss Catherine Gailey becoming his wife. She was also a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born in the town of Letterkenney, and is a daughter of David and Margaret (Scott) Gailey, who were also natives of the same county. The father was a freeholder in his native land. Mrs. Davis came to America in 1843, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where she engaged for a year as a nurse, and then went to Pittsburgh, in which city she was married.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, as follows: Samuel Stewart, who died in childhood; David Gailey, who departed this life Feb. 14, 1872, aged twenty-four years; Margaret J., died in 1862; Amanda, died July 28, 1852; Sarah M., born Aug. 28, 1852, died when five years of age; Catherine Elizabeth (1st), born Feb. 1, 1855, and died Jan. 14, 1857; Catherine Elizabeth (2d), born Dec. 14, 1856, and died in 1874; Sarah Matilda, born Oct. 28, 1858, is the wife of Jacob Baxter, a farmer of Hayes County, Neb.; Anna Mary, born June 16, 1862, is the wife of Beauregard Baxter, also a resident of Nebraska. Since their childhood days Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davis takes an active interest in all public affairs, is ever ready to aid in the advancement of any enterprise for the good of the community, and is an earnest advocate of educational institutions. In early life he was a Whig but later became a Republican, and is strong in support of Prohibition laws.

W. ALSPACH is a blacksmith of Danville, His great-grandfather, with several sons, settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, when that land was almost entirely occupied by Indians. Of these sons, Henry was the grandfather of our subject, and the only one of the four sons not engaged in Indian wars following their location in the new
country. All the boys were married and had families and farms in that county before they went to the war, and Henry remained at home to see that no want should come while the husbands and fathers, all of whom were able-bodied men, were engaged in the War of 1812. Henry Alspach wedded Mary Hainer, and both lived and died in Ohio. Their children were first a daughter (name unknown), followed by John, Mary, Susan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph, Daniel, Matilda and Barnhart.

Henry Alspach, Jr., married Rebecca Derbrow, of English ancestry, who came with her parents, in 1805, to Pennsylvania, after which they died, leaving her to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Loucks, of Little York, Pa., who reared and cared for her until her marriage. She had three brothers, Thomas, Samuel and William, of whom all trace is lost, they having been left orphans at an early age in York County. Rebecca was a small child when the Loucks family removed to Fairfield County, Ohio. She there grew to womanhood and married Henry Alspach, who resided at a small village known as Jefferson, where for many years he operated a smithy and an adjacent farm. A large family of children graced the union, and, as far as any authentic history can be secured, we give it. John, deceased; William H.; Mary, deceased; Caroline, residing in Danville Township, is the widow of Henry Isles, deceased; Reuben and Caleb, deceased; Rebecca, who married Jonathan Heise, a resident of Licking County, Ohio; Hannah married William J. Jaques, a wellknown resident of Danville; Richard L., who wedded Mrs. Eliza Busby, daughter of Ephraim Porter, of Danville, whose first husband was a confederate soldier and lost his life in the war; and Richard, residing in Burlington, is in the mail service. He has been Superintendent of Schools of this county, a teacher of note for several years, and Principal of Sunnyvale School of Burlington. After the death of his first wife, Henry Alspach married Mrs. Charity Coffman, widow of Joseph Coffman. They removed to Licking County, Ohio, where they both died. Charity Alspach was the mother of several children by the last marriage: Laura became the wife of Arthur Yeatman, who resides on the old homestead in Licking County; Mary wedded John Robinson, a wealthy gentleman of Newark, Ohio; Emma, deceased wife of Thomas Myers; M. Luther is the husband of Catherine Heise; Ella, wife of Elmer Schaup; Calvin died unmarried; Edson wedded a Miss Peters; and Hosea, still single, resides with his mother in Licking County and is a teacher in the public schools there.

W. H. Alspach, our subject, learned the blacksmith trade with his father. He left his native State in 1856, locating in this county, Jan. 1, 1857. He opened a forge of his own in Danville in 1858. He was married March 9, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Rankin, daughter of W. W. and Isabella (Alcorn) Rankin, who removed from Indiana County, Pa., to Iowa in 1856. His wife died soon after coming here, and he wedded Mrs. Mary Kensil, who had two children, Amanda A. and Frank. Mr. Rankin moved to Kirksville, Mo., where his death occurred. He was father of three daughters: Nancy A., who died unmarried; Amanda, yet single; and the wife of our subject.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alspach, born in Danville, are Elmer, Erastus C., Clarence (deceased), Carrie A., Clement V., Francis H. and Edson W. Erastus is a finished workman, having learned the trade with his father, who is one of the best-known blacksmiths in the county. Perhaps no man in Des Moines County has worked as many consecutive years at the trade, and none enjoys a higher reputation for integrity and good citizenship. We are pleased to give the family a place in the history of their chosen county.

CYRUS GREEN, a farmer residing on section 3, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in March, 1863, locating upon the farm where he yet resides. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, which he bought of Nathan Brown, who secured it by a land warrant received for his services in the War of 1812. This land was all in a raw, uncultivated state, but by his energy and perseverance Mr. Green has transformed it into a fine farm, and has subsequently added to it another eighty-acre tract. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Marsh) Green, the
DES MOINES COUNTY.

former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of the Empire State. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born near Dublin, Ireland, and on his emigration to America located in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Ohio, where his death occurred. Thomas Green spent his whole life upon a farm in Muskingum County, Ohio. Twelve children comprised the family, eight of whom are yet living. One son died at the age of ten years, two of the daughters died after they were married, and William, who served four years in the late war died in the spring of 1888. The father served in the War of 1812, and was present when Hull surrendered Detroit, to which movement he was greatly opposed.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Fickle, of Perry County, Ohio, and unto them were born five children: Lucretia, who married J. R. Jarvis; George W., who married Emma Brockway; John C., who married Mary Bashford; Millard and Benjamin F., who died in infancy. On the 4th of March, 1861, the mother was called to her final home, and Mr. Green was united in marriage the following year with Mary J. Tatman, of Fairfield County, Ohio. To them were born two children, Mary and Martha, twins, who died in infancy. The mother departed this life in 1862, and May 16, 1863, Mr. Green wedded Mrs. Armina Brown, widow of David J. Brown, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thorpe) Latta, who were residents of Perry County, Ohio. By her first marriage, Mrs. Green had two children, Pearl B. and Mary E. The children born of this last union were: James L., who married Rosa Stoner, of Prairie City, Iowa; Nellie, May A., Edgar Grant, Daisy, Blanche and Jessie P.; two children, Hosie K. and Freddie, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Green are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of Trustee. In his political views he is a Republican, has served as Supervisor of the township for fifteen years, and has held the office of School Director for twenty years, being Secretary of the Board for twelve years. He has done as much for the district schools as any man in the county, and has given all his children liberal educations. His daughter, Miss Nellie, is a teacher of recognized ability in the schools of the county.

Mr. Green is one of the active workers in the Republican party, is a man well informed on both State and National questions of the day, and is highly respected by the citizens of Des Moines County, and by all who know him.

A view of Mr. Green's place will be found on another page.

ON. HENRY W. STARR, who for many years was a leading member of the Iowa bar, was born at Middlebury, Vt., July 26, 1815. His father, the Hon. Peter Starr, was a prominent and influential citizen of that State, and the mother of our subject was, before her marriage, Miss Eunice Sergeant. Henry W. graduated from Middlebury College in the class of '34, and he at once entered upon the study of law at Cincinnati, Ohio, with his uncle Henry Starr, then a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, as preceptor. After a three-years course of study, he passed a satisfactory examination before Judge Salmon P. Chase, late Chief-Justice of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1837. The following June, Mr. Starr started for the West in search of a favorable location for the practice of his profession, and after visiting many of the promising points, where ambitious pioneers had built great business centers on paper, he selected Burlington (then the capital of Wisconsin Territory) for the scene of future operations. Gen. Henry Dodge was then Territorial Governor, and the little hamlet on the west bank of the Mississippi has since verified the correctness of the judgment of the young lawyer, by becoming one of the leading cities of Iowa. After a brief visit to his old home in the East, Mr. Starr made a permanent location at Burlington in November, 1837, and soon after coming to that place he formed a partnership with the late Judge Rhorer, which connection continued only about a year. At the end of that time, Mr. Starr became associated with the late Senator Grimes in a law practice, under the firm name of Grimes & Starr, and they rapidly built up an extensive and lucrative business. In the early settlement of the county,
collections, loans and real estate constituted an important part of a responsible lawyer’s business, and the firm of Grimes & Starr, having established a reputation for promptness, ability and integrity, secured a line of business equal to at least three of the leading firms of Iowa. At their annual settlement, during the year they were engaged in the celebrated Half-breed Tract Suit, their business netted them $60,000. Both were remarkably able and talented gentlemen, and soon won prominence and celebrity, the firm being acknowledged the leading one in Iowa. Mr. Grimes entered political life, serving as Governor of Iowa and also as United States Senator. Mr. Starr preferred to seek distinction in the practice of his profession, for which he was eminently fitted by natural ability, taste and culture. From early boyhood, he was distinguished for clear and active intellect, quick conception, ready analysis and correct logical deduction. He was studious by habit, and having had the benefit of superior culture, both in his literary and law studies, he rose to eminence until he was recognized as the peer of the highest in the profession in the State. While not gifted with flowery eloquence he was distinguished for clear and simple reasoning, sound argument and unerring accuracy in his conclusions on points of law. In writing the history of the early bar of Iowa, the impartial historian will place the record of Henry W. Starr in the place of honor among the foremost and most distinguished of the profession of his day. He was never ambitious of political honor, and with the exception of serving two terms as Mayor of Burlington, was never actively identified with politics.

Mr. Starr was twice married. His first wife was Miss Marian S. Peasley, to whom he was married Sept. 28, 1843, and who died April 23, 1854, leaving two sons. Charles E., born at Burlington, Iowa, on Sept. 29, 1845, while fitting for college in 1862, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, where he remained until he was ordered into active service as midshipman in 1866. After one year of active duty in that capacity, he resigned and engaged in the study of law, graduating from the Law Department of the Washington University at St. Louis, in the class of '73, since which time he has practiced his profession in his native city. Peter J., born Feb. 15, 1851, and who graduated from the Michigan University Law School in the class of '73, died at Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 23, of the same year. Henry Starr was again married April 9, 1857, to Miss Eliza A. Merrill, daughter of Thomas A. Merrill, and a native of Middlebury, Vt., an estimable lady, who survives her husband, and is still a resident of Burlington. By this marriage he had two daughters, Marian E. and Carrie A.; the latter is now married to H. C. Hadley, a rising lawyer of Burlington.

Mr. Starr continued in active practice until, on account of failing health, he retired from business and spent the remainder of his days in honorable ease, enjoying the ample fortune which was the result of many years of close application to the arduous duties of a successful lawyer. His death occurred from apoplexy Oct. 30, 1881, closing an active, useful and honorable career, in which he won distinction as an eminent jurist and the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends.

Rev. Friedrich Daries, pastor of the German Evangelical St. Luke’s Church, was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 3, 1860, and is the son of Friedrich and Anna D. Daries, who were natives of Germany. His early life was spent in attending the German private schools at Plum Hill, Ill., and when fifteen years of age he went to Elmhurst College, Illinois, taking a preparatory course of four years before commencing his theological studies. Entering the Theological College at Marthasville, Mo., Mr. Daries there pursued his studies for three years, and at the end of that time was called to his present pastorate, commencing his ministry here on Jan. 20, 1883. He was ordained on the 9th of March following, in St. Louis, by Rev. G. Mueller, and on the 29th of April was installed in St. Luke’s by Rev. J. Zimmerman of Burlington, since which time he has remained with the church. His home is with his mother in this city, the other members of the family being John, Mary, Paulina, Martha and Christina. The parsonage in which they reside is a part of the church property, and is a fine commodious
two-story residence, valued at $2,000. The church is valued at $5,000. Though comparatively a young man, Mr. Daries has done much in church work. His labors are untiring, and, if spared, his life will be a great blessing to the church of which he is pastor. He is interested not only in the welfare of his own people, but is willing, nay anxious, to lead others to the knowledge of the truth, and has gained many warm friends throughout the community.

ESLEY JONES was born in Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1841, and was brought to Iowa in an ambulance the same year. His father, Wesley Jones, Sr., preceded his family three years, having landed in Iowa in 1838, and while here engaged extensively in general merchandising, having stores in Burlington, Iowa City, Columbus City, Black Hawk, etc. He then returned for his family, which consisted of his wife and five children, Wesley, Jr., then being the youngest. A sketch of the family history appears under the name of his elder brother, Samuel H. Jones.

Wesley was educated in the common schools of Burlington. His father died on the 10th of May, 1849, and soon finding that his success in life would depend upon himself, Wesley accepted the first situation that offered, and made his debut as a carrier of the Hawkeye newspaper. While that paper was under the management of Clark Dunham, he learned the printer’s trade, continuing in the office two years. When the Hawkeye had to wait until ten and twelve o’clock for the news by the Chicago papers, he would sit up and help to print the paper at night. Many a time he would sleep on the table in the office until the papers were out, and then fold and distribute them.

After this, he secured a situation as clerk in the dry-goods house of W. H. Postlewait, and continued there seven years, until the firm changed, he remaining with their successors, Garrett, Rhodes & Co., until they quit business. He then went into the wholesale department of J. S. Kimball & Co., representing them about one year in Western Iowa as traveling agent. At that time he received a telegram from his brother, S. H. Jones, who was then in Colorado, saying, “Now is the time; the signs are right; come to Denver at once.” He immediately settled up his business with Kimball & Co., and started, taking the cars for Atchison, Kan., the starting-point for Ben Holliday’s great overland express coaches. On arriving there, he found every seat engaged for a week ahead, and no chance for a passage. He went to St. Joseph, and upon going down to the corral, found a freighter, George Brown, who was just starting with a supply-train of six wagons for Denver. Brown would take no passengers, but offered to carry Wesley and his trunk, if the latter would drive the mess-wagon. The proposition was accepted, and they were twenty-one days making the trip. Upon arriving at Denver, Wesley found that Campbell & Jones had prepared and loaded a heavy train of twenty-five wagons with groceries, provisions and outfitting goods, all ready and destined for the Montana market, which he at once purchased, and having secured the services of an old pioneer, Mr. J. C. Buchanan, after spending two days in Denver, started for Virginia City, Mont., first contracting with Burroughs & Trowbridge to freight the goods from Denver to Virginia City at $20 (gold) per 100 lbs., he accompanying the train with a private mess-wagon.

Arriving at Virginia City, he made the sale of his goods to Rockafellow & Denny, Clay Thompson and others, settled up his trip venture, and returned to Denver by coach in midwinter. Owing to the exposure, hard fare, and severity of the weather, on reaching Denver he was prostrated with ulceration of the throat, and for three weeks it was very doubtful if he would live. But he recovered; and, with his returning health, his energies for business also revived, and just as soon as he could get out he purchased another outfit, or stock of goods, of Campbell & Jones. Stebbins & Porter, and Douglas & Co., of Denver, and contracted for two trains with Jesse Taylor and Burroughs & Trowbridge, for the delivery of his goods in Virginia City, for sixteen cents per pound in gold dust, he again going out with his goods.

On reaching the Black Hills, the cattle died from eating poisonous grass and drinking alkali water, and to get his goods through, he borrowed money
at five per cent. a month. He got the train on its legs again, and then took the coach with Capt. Craig, Warden of the State penitentiary, and others, and started for Virginia City, meeting with terrible weather, a succession of storms, going over snows thirty or forty feet deep, stages breaking down, and being compelled to ride on a common wagon on the top of mail bags. At one time the wagon upset, and he was thrown down Silver Creek Canyon, some sixty feet, into Silver Creek. Fortunately, no bones were broken. At another time on the trip it became necessary to walk over Quaking Ash Mountain in the night, and the whole night was consumed in the effort, owing to the intense cold and great depth of snow: and had it not been that his wagon-master accompanied him, Wesley Jones never could have made the journey, but must have succumbed to the perils and hardships of the way.

While he was on this trip, he went overland to Ft. Benton, 3,200 miles up the Missouri River. It is said and recorded to have been the hardest trip ever made by the Overland Stage Company’s coaches. Their supplies giving out, they were put upon rations of bacon and bread, with an occasional cup of plain coffee. In time, he returned to Virginia City, and opened up his stock of goods. After doing business there awhile, he sold out, and returned to the States in company with Gen. Barrows, of Davenport, Iowa, in a private ambulance owned by Mr. Eells, now a resident of Burlington.

After drawing together his means and the result of his Western ventures, and being on his old stamping-ground, the book-store of J. L. Corse, deceased, was offered for sale, it then doing a business of from $18,000 to $20,000 per annum. After some figuring, Mr. Jones purchased the stock for $16,000 cash. This was in 1866. He took hold of it a greenland, knowing nothing at all of the business, but investing the same energy and will which had proved so successful in the mountains of Montana, and with an eye to the growing demands of the country, and a determination to succeed, he built up the leading house in its special lines in the Northwest, occupying one of the finest stores and doing a business of from $250,000 to $300,000 per annum.

Mr. Jones was never married, but was always happy in his domestic relations, living in great harmony and love with his mother and sisters. For many years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, and had reached a high place in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. His demise was mourned, not only by his relatives, but by a large circle of personal and business friends, to whom his admirable traits of character and his upright conduct had greatly endeared him. He had been a member of the Board of Trade at Burlington; and at a meeting held after his death the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst by death, Wesley Jones, an honored member of the Board of Trade; It is, therefore,

Resolved, That we receive the intelligence of this event with feelings of profound sorrow. That in his death we have lost a friend and a business associate who for many years has been prominently identified with the material advancement of this county, and one whose qualities of kind heart and benevolent disposition are worthy of all imitation.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

THOMAS J. TRULOCK, attorney-at-law, office 405½ Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa, is an early settler of Burlington, of 1851, and a member of the Des Moines County bar since 1868. He is a native of Indiana, born in Scott County, in that State, in 1840. His parents were Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Stark) Trulock, and were among the early settlers of Des Moines County. His father was born in Kentucky and emigrated to Indiana in an early day. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his family being among the early colonists of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky on the first settlement of that State. He enlisted in the late war in the Board of Trade Regiment, 82d Illinois, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Thomas J. Trulock came to Burlington with his parents in 1851, was educated at the Burlington
Academy, and subsequently was engaged in teaching. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, but still pursued the profession of teaching until 1873. He was elected the first Superintendent of Schools in the city of Burlington, which office he held one year. He was twice elected County Superintendent of Schools, but resigned during his second term. He was also elected and served as Justice of the Peace. Since 1873 he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, except while serving as Justice of the Peace, as before mentioned.

In St. Louis, April 6, 1874, the marriage of Mr. Trulock and Miss Pauline Knoblauch was celebrated. She was a native of Paris, France, and came to America with her parents in childhood. Mrs. Trulock departed this life Aug. 29, 1886, leaving two children, both sons—Guy W., now thirteen years of age, and Carl E., aged nine. Mr. Trulock is a Republican in politics, having voted with that party since attaining his majority. He is a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; of Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; of Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and of Lincoln Lodge, No. 125 A. O. U. W., all of Burlington.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, M. D., one of the oldest practitioners of the city, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., June 12, 1811, and is a son of William and Martha (Craine) Crawford, both of whom were natives of the same county and State. Dr. Crawford is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Richard Crawford, coming from Scotland to America just previous to the Revolutionary War, and enlisting as a private in behalf of the Colonies, was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major, and served until the close of the war. Receiving a land warrant for his services, he located the same in Dauphin County, where that branch of the Crawford family originated.

William and Martha Crawford were the parents of two children—Richard, a resident of Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, W. Va., and George W. of this sketch. Mr. Crawford was a highly-educated man, being a graduate of Princeton College. He died in his twenty-ninth year, and his widow, who emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, died soon afterward in 1814. They were both reared in the Presbyterian faith, and were consistent members of that church until their death.

After the death of his parents, Dr. Crawford made his home for a short time with his uncle, Rev. John W. Moody, at Shippensburg, Pa., receiving an academical education at that place, and afterward attending Jefferson College, but only taking a partial course. On leaving college he went to Cincinnati to settle up his mother's estate, but found it in such a condition that he could not realize anything, and being in limited circumstances, he concluded to remain in Ohio. Going to Hamilton, Butler County, he entered the office of Dr. Rigdon, a prominent physician of that place and remained with him for three years, then attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and the following spring went to Defiance, where he hung out his shingle and commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1830 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at this place. In the spring of 1873 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, through kindness and meritorious respect, conferred the honorary degree of M.D., upon him. The Doctor is a charter member of the Des Moines Medical Society, and was honored by being its first president.

Dr. Crawford was joined in wedlock, at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, with Miss Ellen Greer, a daughter of Judge Greer, who was the first judge of Butler County, Ohio. After a few years of married life, Mrs. Crawford was called to her final home, and the Doctor again married—Mary Parks, a daughter of James Parks, of Warren County, Ohio, becoming his wife. Four children, three daughters and one son, have blessed the union—Ellen, wife of James Craine, of Hamilton County, Iowa; Anna, at home; Zella, wife of James P. Joy, a lumber dealer of Chicago; and Frank, a civil engineer.

The Doctor is one of the old stanch Jackson Democrats, and is always found at his post. He was appointed Pension Examiner under Arthur,
through the solicitation of the two Republican physicians, and still holds his position under Cleveland. The Doctor is an old and respected citizen of Burlington, and has many warm friends.

**MATHIAS J. DELASHMUTT.** a farmer residing on section 34, Flint River Township, is numbered among the representative farmers and pioneers of Des Moines County of 1835. He was born May 2, 1827, and is a son of Elias N. and Susan (Gorrel) Delashmutt, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. After marriage they removed to Ohio, and in 1834 started from Sistersville, W. Va., down the Ohio River on the trip to Iowa, but on reaching Warsaw, Ill., the boat could go no farther on account of the ice, so the father came to his brother-in-law's in Des Moines County, borrowed a yoke of oxen, and then returned for his family, landing in this county in 1835, where they took possession of a log cabin in Union Township and entered a claim of 240 acres of land in that township and 28 acres in Flint River Township, where now stands the beautiful home of our subject. Elias N. Delashmutt immediately began to improve his land, and soon had a fine farm, at one time consisting of 591 acres, in Flint River and Union Townships. His industry and energy were soon rewarded by abundant crops, and he became one of the well-to-do farmers of that township. His wife, the mother of our subject, was called to her final home in 1880. They were the parents of nine children: Narcissa, widow of Samuel F. Stephen, resides in Union Township; Thornton L., a farmer residing on section 5, that township; our subject, the third child; Wilmington W. died in 1878; Elizabeth C., wife of John Storer, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Thomas R. died in Nebraska City in 1869; Priscilla died in infancy; William H. H., a farmer of Lee County, Iowa; Anna, wife of Charles O. Hathaway, a farmer residing on section 3, Union Township. The father of these children has long been one of the leading men of the county, and for fifty-three years the name of Delashmutt has been identified with all public interests. He is a good Biblical student, during the late war served as a member of the Gray Beard Regiment of Iowa, which was composed of men too old to enter the regular service. He served two years and a half in this regiment, doing garrison duty. During 1872 Mr. Delashmutt's eyesight failed him; in 1873 he became totally blind, and for sixteen years he has been unable to see the light of day. This affliction was brought on from exposure during his service. He now makes his home with his son-in-law, Mr. Hathaway of Union Township, and has reached the ripe age of eighty-eight.

The early life of our subject was passed upon his father's farm, he working upon the farm in summer and attending the district schools during the winter. At the age of twenty-two, when his father made a trip to California during the gold excitement in 1849, he had charge of S. F. Stephen's farm. On the 30th of October, 1850, he was united in marriage with Fluvia A. Arnold, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rodney and Eliza (Arick) Arnold, the father a native of Connecticut, the mother of Ohio. They emigrated to Des Moines County in 1835, settling on what is now Mr. Bender's farm. The mother died June 27, 1849, the father in 1871, and they were among the highly-respected families of the county.

After marriage, the young couple began their domestic life upon the old homestead, a short distance from where they now reside, and in December, 1851, Mr. Delashmutt, with T. L., W. W. and S. F. Stephen, in a party of seven, started for California, making the trip by way of the Mississippi River and taking an ocean steamer at New Orleans. This trip proved very successful, Mr. Delashmutt remaining until January, 1854, when he returned home by way of New York. That year he purchased forty-two acres of farm land and thirty-three acres of timber land, known as the Jacob Fees farm, Flint River Township, and his care, cultivation and improvements soon made it one of the best in that section. In 1873 this farm was sold and Mr. Delashmutt moved to where he now resides, where he became the owner of twenty-eight acres of land, part of the original farm entered by his father in 1835, also purchasing eighty acres in Union Township, making in all 108 acres, but from time to time he has added to that until he now has 174
acres of land, which pay an ample tribute to his
cultivation and labor. The handsome farm resi-
dence is a two-story building 30x40, with an "L"
20x26. Three good barns furnish shelter for his
stock and grain, and the other out-buildings are all
of the most modern kind.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.
Delashmutt: Eliza B., wife of John D. Stevenson,
of Columbia, Col.; Price died at the age of twenty-
six; Nellie died aged six; Isabella, deceased wife of
E. N. Ervin, a farmer of Adair County, Mo.; Jo-
sephine, who died in infancy; Carrie, wife of Anson
B. Trumpour, an express messenger from Watson-
ville to Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie, Grace G. and
Macie still reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs.
Delashmutt have given their children good educa-
tions, not only in the common branches, but in
science and music as well. The name of Delashmutt
has been a familiar and prominent one in Des Moines
County since 1835. For over half a century our
subject has witnessed the progress and development
which have made such incessant changes, has aided
largely in its advancement and interest and taken
great pride in its public enterprises. At his coming
the Indians were frequent visitors to their home,
and often the famous chief Black Hawk was among
the number. The social, educational and religious
interests find in Mr. Delashmutt a ready supporter,
and both he and his wife are members of the Pres-
sbyterian Church. We are pleased to record, among
others of note, this sketch of the prominent citizen
and respected pioneer of Des Moines County.

JOHN M. SPERRY, of Sperry Station, Des
Moines County, Iowa. We take pleasure in
recording this sketch of this prominent and
highly respected citizen, who is a merchant
and also Postmaster of Sperry Station, which village
he founded. It is located in the central part of
the northwest quarter of section 13, Franklin Township,
and contains two general merchandise stores; two
churches, Baptist and Methodist, both in a flourishing
condition; has one practicing physician, and
sixty-three inhabitants.

The subject of this sketch was born March 3,
1821, in Knox County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob
and Mary (Wilson) Sperry, both of whom were na-
tives of Virginia, the father of German ancestry and
the mother of Irish descent. Jacob Sperry was one
of the prominent men of his day, and was a member
of the Baptist Church. Seven children were born
of his union with Mary Wilson, as follows: Maria,
deceased wife of Daniel Ferry, who is a resident of
Licking County, Ohio; Albert, a farmer of Knox
County, Ohio; Peter W., a banker of Utica, Ohio;
Isaac, a wealthy farmer residing near Mount Ver-
on, in that State; John M.; Eliza, wife of James
Campbell, also a wealthy farmer residing in Knox
County; and Angeline, deceased wife of Theophi-
lus Reece, a farmer of Licking County.

The father of this family removed to Knox
County, Ohio, about the year 1808, there purchas-
ing a tract of wild land, 160 acres in extent, which
he immediately began to cultivate, and soon de-
veloped into a fine farm. He became one of the
extensive land owners of that county, and being a
lenient and charitable man, on selling a farm he
would give the purchaser his own time in which to
pay. Not only did Mr. Sperry aid in the improve-
ment of the land, but he supported liberally all
public enterprises of the county. Social, educa-
tional and religious interests found in him a friend,
and in the church especially he was an active worker.
Almost his entire life he was a member of the Bap-
tist Church, and for many years was one of its Dea-
cons. He and his wife met a most untimely death.
While returning from a visit to Mount Vernon,
Ohio, a collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio
road, in which Mrs. Sperry was instantly killed, the
husband being taken to his son Peter's house in
Utica, where he died four weeks later. The sudden
deaths of this worthy couple excited much sympa-
thy, and was sincerely mourned by a host of
friends, to whom their many excellent qualities had
greatly endeared them.

John M. Sperry received his education in an old
log school-house, which was located on a bluff of
the Licking Creek in Knox County, Ohio. The
educational advantages of those early days were
limited, and Mr. Sperry could only attend school
during the winter, being obliged to work upon the
farm through the summer months. On the day on
which he attained his majority his father began paying him wages for his labor, and he remained at home for two years after that time. He then began farming for himself, but disposing of his interests in that county in 1851, he wended his way to Illinois, and from thence proceeded to St. Louis, crossing the river at Nauvoo, Ill. He traveled through Iowa, and reaching Des Moines County, with its beautiful prairies, streams and forests, he decided to make this his home, purchasing 140 acres of land on section 10, Franklin Township, upon which was but a one-room frame house. While on his travels through Southern Illinois, Mr. Sperry had formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia Penn, of St. Clair County. Returning again to that county, their marriage was there celebrated, and they at once began their domestic life upon the new farm in Des Moines County. After a short married life of about a year, the death of the young wife occurred in 1853, and in 1855 Mr. Sperry was again married, Miss Martha Gelett, a native of this county, becoming his wife. Once more Mr. Sperry was left alone, his wife being called to her final home in 1857. A third time he was united in marriage, this union being with Emma N. Cousins, a native of Crawford County, Ill., and daughter of Edward and Adeline (Fitch) Cousins, both now deceased. By this union nine children have been born: Minnie, a noble young lady died at the age of eighteen; Jacob E., who married Mrs. Mattie Williams, of Osceola, Iowa, is a locomotive engineer, and one of the most trusted men in the employ of the B. C. R. & N. road; Rose, wife of William McCullough, now in the Government employ; Kate and Bertie P., at home; John, a promising young man, died at the age of eighteen; Bazine, Maud and Peter still reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have taken great pains in educating their children, who do honor to their name.

A man of superior business ability and of excellent judgment and foresight, Mr. Sperry has accumulated a comfortable property. By good management he has added to his first purchase of 140 acres until he is now the owner of 934 broad acres, 759 of which are situated in this county, and 175 near Des Moines City. Besides his farm, Mr. Sperry has been closely identified with other important interests of the county. He was the founder and was elected president of the Burlington Insurance Company in its infancy, and under his management the company became very prosperous. In 1869 he staked out Sperry Station, and in 1874 set out a park of four acres at his own expense, now containing 656 fine maple trees, and around which is a circular drive sixty feet wide, making a most attractive feature of the village. Mr. Sperry created the office at Sperry, was the first and only Postmaster, with the exception of about four years, having held or controlled the office for seventeen years. He is engaged in the mercantile business, and by fair and upright dealing has gained the confidence of his patrons and friends. With the tile factory, which manufactures as good a quality of that article as can be found in this part of the State, he is also connected. He has held various township offices of trust, has been Justice of the Peace for most of the time for twenty-five years. Notary Public for the past fifteen years, and, politically, is a staunch Republican, having affiliated with that party since 1860. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty years, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church. In all public enterprises Mr. Sperry is an active, energetic worker, and no one stands higher in the respect and confidence of the people of this community than does he.

William C. Steinmetz is book-keeper for the Burlington Lumber Company, having occupied that position since April, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia on the 29th of September, 1830, and was reared and educated in his native city. In 1849 he went to St. Louis, making that his home until 1855. He was married in Philadelphia, on June 21, 1853, to Miss P. C. Woolverton, daughter of John Woolverton, lately a resident of Burlington. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Steinmetz removed to Galena, Ill., making that his home for two years, and then removing to Macomb, Ill., he entered the military service in the late war as a private, May 24, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company A, 14th Illinois Infantry. He was detached at Canton.
Mo., as hospital steward for the General Hospital at Tipton, Mo., and was on duty at that point until immediately before the battle of Belmont, when he was ordered back to his regiment by Gen. John Pope. He was again detached at Cairo, in the same Department, as hospital steward in the field. At the battle of Shiloh he was assigned to the charge of the hospital of the 7th Iowa Infantry, and later to the military hospital of the steamboat "Louisiana." After making two trips on the "Louisiana" he was ordered to report as division hospital steward of the 6th Division, 17th Army Corps, and served in that capacity until July 3, 1863, when he was ordered by Gen. U. S. Grant to report as steward-in-chief of Officers' Hospital at Memphis. During his service he participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, siege of Corinth, and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Iuka by a sword-thrust through the hand, and lost his hearing at the Camp Hospital of the 7th Iowa Infantry at Shiloh during that action, by the planting of siege guns within sixty rods of the hospital tent. He was mustered out at Jacksonville, Ill., June 24, 1865, and was brevetted Regimental Surgeon at the same time. Returning to Macomb, Ill., after the close of the war, he continued to make that his place of residence till 1871, as Teller in T. M. Jordan's bank, when he removed to Beardstown, Ill., to accept the position as store-keeper with the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company, and remained in that position until November, 1880, when he came to Burlington and accepted the same position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing with it until April, 1884, at which time he accepted the position he now holds with the Burlington Lumber Company.

Mr. Steinmetz has been an earnest and consistent worker in various secret organizations, and has been called to fill almost every office, from minor ones in the subordinate to the principal offices of the grand bodies. He was initiated into Odd Fellowship in Adelphi Lodge, No. 22, of Philadelphia, in 1852, and is now a member of Military Tract Lodge, No. 145, of Macomb, Ill., also belonging to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of Illinois. He took the first degree in Masonry in 1861, in Cass Lodge, No. 23, of Beardstown, Ill., the second in Memphis, in 1862, and the third on the tented field during the war. He is a charter member of Protection Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Beardstown, Ill., joining in 1871 as the first master workman, since which time he has filled nearly every position except that of G. M. W. He joined the G. A. R. at Springfield, Ill., in 1868, as a member of Abe Lincoln Post, No. 5, and remained with that post until he thought that politics became too prominent a question, and so withdrew. In 1881 he joined Matthias Post, No. 5, of Burlington, and has supported it through sunshine and storm. He was one of the very few who attended meetings regularly when the interest in the order was so dormant that a corporal's guard could not be mustered on the nights of meeting, but he has the happiness now to see a goodly attendance almost every session. He is also a member of the Grand Encampment of Iowa, and is Aide-de-Camp to E. A. C. signey, Department Commander and Inspector for the First Congressional District. He is also Past Commander of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W., and P. C. G. of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, of Burlington.

FREDERICK JOHNSON. Mayor of West Burlington, and also foreman of the paint shops of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which are located at West Burlington, was born in Denmark, Europe, Nov. 16, 1834, and is a son of John and Margaret (Marquet) Johnson, who were also natives of that country. To them were born nine children, four of whom died in their native land. Those living are: Lizzie, widow of John Larson, who is a resident of Barnard, Mo., she having emigrated to this country with her husband in 1854; Peter, who is engaged in farming near Salt Lake City, Utah; Margaret, wife of John Washburn, also a resident of Utah. The three above mentioned came to this country in 1854, and two years later the parents, accompanied by our subject, left their native land and sailed for America. Their destination was Burlington, Iowa, but while making the journey, the father
was taken sick and died near the City of Chicago, and there his remains were interred. The widowed mother and her son continued their journey, reaching Burlington in March, she making her home with her children. In 1865, while Mrs. Johnson was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Larson, her death occurred, and she was buried in Barnard, Mo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

Our subject, Frederick Johnson, received his education in his native land and there learned the painter's trade, at which he secured work shortly after his arrival in Burlington, first with the Burlington & Missouri road, which is now consolidated with the Chicago Burlington & Quincy. He was the first employee of his trade who received steady work from the latter company, with which he has been engaged for twenty-eight years, having all the time been foreman of the painting department, and a better testimonial of his skill and labor could hardly be given.

On the 8th of December, 1856, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Druscilla Brooks, who was born in Cambridge, England, Oct. 2, 1840, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Covington) Brooks, who were natives of Bedfordshire. She came to America with her parents in 1854 and located in Burlington, Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are now deceased. The former departed this life Nov. 8, 1868, and the latter Jan. 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were members of the Baptist Church, of which denomination he was a prominent member.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: James E., born Jan. 28, 1859, is an artist residing in Chicago; Margaret E., born Jan. 16, 1860, is the wife of Charles N. Craig, a resident of West Burlington and a painter by trade; Annie M., born June 11, 1862, is the wife of Dr. William E. Messenger, of Prescott, Iowa; Ruth D., born July 8, 1866; Horace, born Oct. 14, 1868, died Sept. 11, 1869; one child died in infancy; Frederick H., born Aug. 10, 1877; Brooks C., born Dec. 28, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have given all their children good educations, thus fitting them for useful and responsible positions in life. They are both members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, of Burlington. Socially, Mr. Johnson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. of city, and politically, he is a Republican, having always cast his vote with that party. We are happy to record the history of so prominent a citizen and one who is universally respected, and also well pleased to give the portrait of one who has shown himself well worthy a place among the representative citizens of the county.

Col. John C. Abercrombie, one of the early settlers and highly-respected citizens, of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Perry County, Pa., Oct. 30, 1823, and is a son of John Abercrombie, who was born in Philadelphia in 1785. The latter enlisted in the War of 1812, in which he served as Ensign. When a young man he went to Perry County, Pa., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Mary Cree, a native of that county. In 1833, he moved to Miami County, Ohio, and there died three years later. In 1832, he opposed Gen. Jackson and was one of four who voted against him in his precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie were the parents of four children, our subject being the only survivor.

The subject of this sketch went with his parents to Ohio, where he was soon after left an orphan. He lived with an aunt for two years, but not wishing to be dependent on any one, at the age of twelve he bound himself to a merchant tailor for a period of eight years. When half that time had elapsed, he concluded to try his fortune in the Far West, landing in this county in 1841. Here he worked as a journeyman until the time of the Texan war, when he enlisted in a company under Capt. Hight, and went to New Orleans. The war being nearly ended, and transportation being refused, the company was disbanded, and the men were compelled to find their way home as best they could. Mr. Abercrombie returned to Burlington, remaining until early in the spring of 1847, when he enlisted in the 15th United States Infantry, Company K, for the Mexican War. This company was composed of Iowa men, under command of Capt. Guthrie, and participated in the battles of National
Bridge and Pueblo. Being on the sick list, he was left in the hospital at Pueblo, while the army went to the city of Mexico. After the defeat of the Mexicans, Santa Anna sent a force to Pueblo, where the remaining forces were under siege for twenty-eight days. He was mustered out at Covington, Ky., Aug. 25, 1848, as Orderly Sergeant.

Mr. Abercrombie, in company with a man by the name of Wash Williams, went to Nauvoo, Ill., on a pleasure trip at the time of the breaking out of the Mormon trouble, where they found the Nauvoo legions, armed with guns, pitchforks and clubs, filling the streets. Remaining one night and getting separated from his friend, Mr. Abercrombie thought he had seen enough of the city, and a boat coming up, he attempted to take passage for home. As he stepped on board he was arrested as one of Gov. Ford’s spies, marched through the town between two Mormon soldiers, and was arraigned before a court-martial, when he was questioned as to his business and his attempt to leave the city. He was called upon to furnish some person who would vouch for him, and, looking around, saw Mr. Woods (better known as “Old Timber”), called him, and through his evidence was soon free.

After returning from the Mexican War, Mr. Abercrombie began the study of dentistry under Dr. Garner, which he followed for fourteen years. He was married in October, 1854, to Miss Amelia Swain, who was a native of Cataragus County, N. Y., by whom he had five children, three of whom are living—John S., a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Nellie, wife of Carl Vogt, of Burlington, Iowa; Annie, wife of C. W. Randall, of Kansas City.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Abercrombie was among the first to offer his services, and was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood as First Lieutenant of Company E of the 1st Iowa Infantry. After arriving in the field, the Captain was relieved by Gen. Lyon, and Lieutenant Abercrombie was assigned to the command, drawing captain’s pay. The company was engaged in battle at Dug Springs, McCollough’s Store and Wilson’s Creek. After serving his time, Capt. Abercrombie was mustered out, but Gov. Kirkwood soon after commissioned him as Major of the 11th Iowa Infantry. In 1862 he went to his regiment up the Tennessee River, joined Grant’s Army at Pittsburg Landing and participated in the battle of Shiloh. He was wounded in the head on the first day, and on going to the rear he found Dr. Eastabrook of the 15th Iowa Infantry, who dressed his wound. The next engagement was at Iuka, and then followed Vicksburg, participating in its siege and capture, after which the regiment was left to guard the city, and remained there about a year. Their next campaign was that against Atlanta, the regiment taking part in all the battles before that place. The Major was wounded in front of Atlanta in his right side by a piece of shell. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and then to Colonel, but was never mustered as such, his regiment having been so reduced that there was not the required number of men. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1864. In 1869 the Colonel became totally blind from the hardships of his army life, and the Government gave him a pension of $72 per month. Politically, Col. Abercrombie is a stanch Republican. Mrs. Abercrombie died in 1869.

JOHN S. PARKES, of the firm of Gardner, Peterson & Co., dry-goods and notions, was born in the city of Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 8th of January, 1828, and came West with his parents, who located in Des Moines County, in 1835. Here he grew to manhood, receiving such education as was afforded in subscription schools, taught in the typical frontier school-house with its puncheon floors and slab seats. Being ambitious to make a start in life, Mr. Parkes crossed the plains to the gold fields of California in 1850, and began mining near Georgetown, Eldorado County. After four years spent in the mines he returned to Burlington, but in 1861 again went back this time with an ox team, locating in Stanislaus County, where he entered a claim with the intention of making a home. In 1870 he again returned to Burlington, where he has since been engaged in the dry-goods business.

On the 16th of April, 1856, Mr. Parkes led to
the marriage altar Miss Sarah Rowcroft, who died after one year of a happy married life. By this union there was one child, Sarah, who died when eight months old. Mrs. Parkes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a faithful and loving wife, and highly respected by all who knew her.

In early life Mr. Parkes was a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the war he joined the ranks of the Republicans, and has since voted with that party. When sixteen years of age he was converted, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since that time has been one of its active members. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Burlington.

SAMUEL H. JONES was for many years one of the best-known citizens of Burlington. He was born in Frederick County, Md., Dec. 16, 1833. A few years later, when but a small child, his parents removed to Springfield, Ohio. His father, Wesley Jones, Sr., was also born in Frederick County, Md., Sept. 4, 1804, and there grew to manhood, receiving, for that time, a liberal education. On leaving home he went to Baltimore, Md., where he embarked in the mercantile trade. In 1838 he came to Burlington, where he still prosecuted the mercantile business, having several branch houses in different parts of the Northwest. In 1841 he moved his family to Burlington, where he continued to reside until his death in 1849. He died in the prime of life from that dread disease, cholera. Wesley Jones, Sr., was a man of more than ordinary ability, a thorough business man and well posted on all the topics of the day.

The subject of this sketch came to Burlington with his parents and was educated in the common schools of that city, the advantages of which he received until the death of his father. He then entered the store of Coolbaugh & Gear, as clerk, and continued with that firm until they went into the wholesale grocery trade, when he found employment with Alfred Clark, then in the dry-goods trade, continuing therewith until Mr. Clark's death.

He was then employed in the Hawkeye Mills of Putnam & Co., as clerk, for a short time, and, getting a little insight into grain-buying, concluded to try his luck in the grain trade. A few months sufficed to convince him that he had made a permanent deposit of what little money he had, and must look elsewhere for the future.

In December, 1856, in company with W. D. McCord and D. N. Smith, with a two-horse wagon, our subject started for Plattsmouth, Neb. On his arrival he took a claim and went to work, but soon expended all his ready money, and later accepted a situation in the trading-store of W. Garrison, of Plattsmouth, where he remained until a better position was offered him in the larger and more pretentious establishment of Tootle & Hanna. About this time the Pike's Peak fever broke out, and the firm having confidence in his honesty and ability, placed him in charge of a stock of miners' supplies and outfitting. Not long afterward the border ruffian troubles of 1861 became very prominent, and deeming their stock unsafe, Tootle & Hanna sent him with the entire stock to Denver. Arriving in that city in the winter of 1861, he opened the first large exclusively dry-goods house in Colorado, an establishment that made money for its owners. His health being impaired, Mr. Jones soon afterward went on a short trip to Salt Lake City, and assisted in surveying the route long known as the Ben Holiday Overland Stage Line. Before he returned to Denver the bank in which his small savings were deposited suspended, which, though somewhat discouraging, did not dishearten him. Returning to Denver, he remained with Tootle & Hanna until 1863, when, having accumulated a fair sum of money, he formed a partnership with N. Campbell, both of them putting every dollar they had into a stock of groceries. A day or two after they embarked in this venture, encouraged by a fine trade, they purchased goods on credit to the amount of $4,000. This purchase had hardly been stored when Denver's big fire swept over them, and out of their entire stock only about $500 worth of goods were saved. With characteristic pluck, with only that small remnant of their stock, and with $4,000 of debt hanging over them, the firm at once entered into contract for the erection of a fire-proof
brick building, two stories high, 25x125 feet in dimensions, to be completed within three months, under a penalty of $250 for each day longer that the work should remain unfinished. Success now began to crown their efforts, and in a comparatively short time the firm had extended their trade throughout Colorado and the adjoining Territories. They continued their business successfully until the close of the war, when they sold out their mercantile business, retaining some valuable interests in gold, silver and coal mines in the Territory.

Mr. Jones then came to his old home in Burlington, his former partner making his home in New York. Soon after reaching this city, in company with Dr. J. J. Ransom, he made a trip to Europe, spending some months in visiting the most noted places on that continent. Returning home, he made considerable investments in real estate, purchasing the old residence property of Dr. Lowe, on the west side of Main street, between Jefferson and Washington, on the site of which he erected four valuable store buildings. He also acquired the large four-story building on the southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets, the double building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, a considerable amount of unimproved property on Fourth street south of Market, and other buildings and real estate. Mr. Jones was one of the stockholders and organizers of the German-American Savings Bank, and in 1882 became its President. He was very active in promoting the interests of that institution, and to his untiring personal efforts, in a very large degree, was due its fine record among the financial institutions of Burlington and Iowa, a success that has not been diminished in carrying out his pet ambition in the erection of the splendid building in which the bank is now located. Mr. Jones was also a stockholder in a prosperous Chicago bank, and his possessions at the time of his death, which occurred at Chicago, June 12, 1887, were estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

To Mr. Jones, as much as to any other man, the city of Burlington is indebted for its fine opera house. It was largely due to his munificence and energy that the company was organized, and the scheme of building put into execution. He was from the first a Director and a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Building Committee. His good judgment helped greatly in giving to the city probably its finest public building. As a business man Mr. Jones had no superior, and as a landlord it is said of him that he was always popular with his tenants because he cared for their interests. He never waited to be asked to make any necessary repairs where they might be needed, but as soon as observed had the work done. In consequence of this fact his buildings were seldom idle. In commercial transactions he was shrewd, searching and far-seeing, qualities which commended him to capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and others, who often sought his counsel about their business affairs. Many a poor man or citizen of moderate means also counseled with him and received friendly help at his hands.

Mr. Jones was a man of marked individuality of character; positive in his convictions, firm, decisive and independent in his judgments, and resolute and indefatigable in carrying out his plans. His brusqueness of manner sometimes led people to misjudge him, but underneath the brusque exterior was a kindness of nature, a broad, hospitable, sympathizing heart. His real nature in these attributes of character was strongly illustrated in the wealth of affection he had for the home circle. He never married, but for his mother nothing was too good, no attention too lavish. For her and her gentle ways and quiet life his admiration knew no bounds, and for her devoted Christian life he had the most profound respect. For his brother Wesley and for his sisters he had a like depth of affection, and was always seeking some way to contribute to their happiness. For his nieces and other relatives and friends the same thoughtful care was manifested, affording an example in this respect in a world not too redundant with family ties, which may well be studied and followed by his fellow-men. Upon coming home, after closing out his business affairs in Denver, Mr. Jones made his home with his mother, in the residence property on the corner of Third and Court streets. With them lived Mrs. Virginia McCord, his eldest sister, whose husband accompanied him on his first departure for the West, and who was drowned from a steamer at Platts-
mother died in April, 1884, but Mrs. McCord continued to make a home for him where their home had been so long. The members of the family now living are: Mrs. Thomas Duncan, Mrs. William A. Morrison and Miss Laura Jones.

Mr. Jones was a Mason of high rank, a worthy Knight Templar. Taken all in all, he was a citizen who left more than an ordinary impress upon the community in which he lived and with whose interests he was so long identified. On the death of Mr. Jones, the Directors of the German-American Savings Bank passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, This morning the vacant chair of our respected President vividly impresses us that its late occupant, Mr. Samuel H. Jones, will no more preside over or take part in our deliberations;

And Whereas, Realizing that the Bank has, as an institution, and each officer and member of this Board of Directors, as individuals, has in his death lost an honorable, capable and efficient officer, and firm friend: Therefore,

Resolved. That with profound respect this Board of Directors hereby record their sincere sorrow at the loss of one who was a personal friend to each and all of us, and to whose capable, efficient and judicious direction much of the success of this Bank is due; that the sincere sympathy of each and every officer and member of this Board of Directors be and is hereby tendered his family; that on the day of his funeral the Bank will not open until one o'clock p. m.; and that all join in showing proper respect to his memory by attending the funeral.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, deceased, who was one of Burlington's most worthy and respected citizens, was born in Frankfort, Waldo Co., Me., Dec. 23, 1826, and was a son of Abel and Betsy (McGlythly) Davis, both of whom were natives of Maine, the mother being of Irish descent. The family remained upon the farm near Frankfort until 1847, and there our subject grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In that year they removed to Sheboygan County, Wis., where the father purchased land, and there the parents lived and died. Abel Davis was a public-spirited man, taking an active interest in all enterprises for the good of the people. His death occurred at the age of eighty-six, his wife, who was a consistent Christian lady, dying at the age of eighty-two.

Our subject learned the carpenter's trade in Sheboygan County, Wis., at which he worked until 1875. He was in the employ of the Government during 1862, and was engaged in erecting hospitals at Memphis, Tenn. He was taken sick and returned home, but immediately after his recovery enlisted in October, 1863, in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He bravely fought in defense of the Stars and Stripes that now float so proudly over our Nation, until the close of the war, passing through many thrilling scenes and enduring no little hardship.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, at Hingham, Wis., with Mary J. Tibbits, July 4, 1850. She was a native of Frankfort, Me., and a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Tibbits, both of whom were also natives of that State, but moved to Sheboygan County in 1844. Her father's occupation was that of a farmer, and he was the father of ten children, one of whom died in infancy: Lemuel, who served three years in the late war; Waldo, Arthur and Horace were members of the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, the former being wounded in the battle of Stone River, was taken to Nashville, Tenn., where he died and was buried in the National Cemetery at that place; Amos resides upon the old homestead in Sheboygan County, Wis; Horace is a resident of that county; Arthur lives in Galesville, Wis.; Hilliard died at the age of forty, of consumption; and Elizabeth A., wife of Wilson Morrill, a farmer of Frontier County, Neb.

Charles A. Davis and his young wife resided inSheboygan County until 1867, when he decided to cast his lot in the Far West, and consequently removed to Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa, where he purchased land and developed a farm, making a beautiful home. Wishing to educate their children, Mr. and Mrs. Davis removed to Red Oak, Iowa, in 1871, residing there for four years, and in 1875 became residents of Burlington. He engaged in the fuel business in company with a Mr. Johnson, which
partnership lasted about a year, when it was dissolved, and the Burlington Fuel Company was organized, and Mr. Davis was elected President, holding that position until his death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1885. This business has since been carried on by his son. Mr. Davis was one of Burlington’s best known business men, a peaceable citizen, an earnest upholder of the elements of law order, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party, which he ever stood ready to defend. He was honest and true in all things, a kind father and loving husband, and many a poor family have been made happy over the unpretending, but nevertheless bountiful, gifts received from his hand. He was unwavering in his support of the temperance principles, and socially belonged to the G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and V. A. S. The loving wife, who shared his joys and sorrows for over thirty years, and two children were left to mourn their loss. His son, Mr. A. E. Davis, is the present Secretary of the Burlington Fuel Company. On the 17th of December, 1884, he married Miss Hannah Stockbarger, of Cuba, Ill., by whom he has two children. Loie Davis was united in marriage at Burlington, June 19, 1883, with Mr. William M. Ege, who is a highly-respected citizen and the present Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

NOTTLEY S. HAMMACK, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace of Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Mercer County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1855, and is the son of Ephraim and Ellen (Moseley) Hammack. His father was born in Perry County, Ind., and was of English descent, while his mother was born in Illinois, of Southern parentage, her father being a Tennessean and her mother a Kentuckian.

Nottley S. Hammack was educated at the Baptist College of Burlington, and engaged in the study of law in the office of Hammack, Howard & Virgin, of that city, and after nearly four years of study he was admitted to the bar in 1880, entering upon the practice of his profession at Burlington. His marriage occurred in that city, Sept. 29, 1881, Miss Molly J. Bramhall becoming his wife. She was born at Roseville, Warren Co., Ill., is a daughter of J. H. and Mariette Bramhall, and came to Burlington with her parents in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hammack have two children, a son and a daughter—Edwin D. was born in Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1882; and the daughter, Edith C. was born at the same place, July 27, 1886. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hammack is a Democrat in politics, is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace, and being a young man of more than ordinary ability, well deserves the respect tendered by those who know him.

CHARLES T. PATTERSON, Superintendent of the Burlington Street Railway Company, office corner of Summer and Dodge streets. (See sketch of Railway Company elsewhere in this work.) Mr. Patterson is a native of Burlington, the son of Hon. John and Martha (Darbershire) Patterson. His father was born near Cumberland, Md., and was of English and Scotch descent. Charles T. was raised on a farm and continued in that work until 1874, when he accepted the position he now holds. He was married, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, May 18, 1872, to Miss Nettie Arrowsmith, daughter of John Arrowsmith. She was born near Urbana, Ohio, and came with her parents to Iowa in childhood. Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics, and has served one term in the City Council of Burlington. A good business man, he has made the street railway a success.

PETER NEES, proprietor of Flora Garden, resides on Starr avenue, north of Mason street, Burlington, Iowa. He began business in 1869 at his present garden, which consists of four acres of ground, well cultivated and stocked with flowers, fruits, shrubs and vegetables. He has 3,000 feet of glass in his greenhouse, has over 20,000 potted plants, and is doing a good business.

Mr. Nees is a native of Germany, and was born at Schanffenberg. He attended school until twenty-
DESIDAY BENNETT, senior partner of the firm of Bennett & Frantz, carriage manufacturers of Burlington, Iowa, was born in what is now Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind. He was reared in Union County, in that State, where he learned the carriage-making trade. As soon as his term of apprenticeship was completed, he came to Burlington, Iowa, arriving in the city in the spring of 1842. He is a pioneer carriage manufacturer of Des Moines County. He worked one year as a journeyman in a carriage shop, and then opened a shop in company with a Mr. Stoddard, under the firm name of Stoddard & Bennett. One year later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bennett engaged in business alone, opening a carriage shop on the northwest corner of Main and Washington streets.

Mr Bennett was married in August of the same year (1844), to Miss Sarah J. Richardson, daughter of Joshua R. Richardson. Mrs. Bennett is a native of Logan County, Ohio. Four children were born of their union, only one of whom lived to maturity, a son, Edwin A., who was killed by the cars, in Iowa, in March, 1875.

When Mr. Bennett began the carriage business at Burlington, he started with limited means, his principal capital being his skill as a mechanic. During the early years of his business career he had three competitors, but when the cholera of 1861 broke out in Burlington, all three were victims of the scourge, while he alone escaped. His works were enlarged as his trade developed, he remaining at his old stand for twelve years, when he removed to the site of his present factory, and in 1864 John Frantz became a partner, as before stated.

Mr. Bennett is a Republican in politics and of strong prohibition sentiments. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bennett has now been a resident of Burlington for forty-six years, nearly half a century. He is widely known, both in the city and surrounding country, as a hard-working, industrious, sober and moral man, upright and honorable in his dealings and of unquestioned integrity. He has built up an important and industry from small beginnings, and has aided materially in the improvement and development of the city.

FREDERICK N. SMITH, a farmer residing on section 28, Washington Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, Aug 28, 1850, and is the second son of A. J. and Jane (Westfall) Smith. The father was born in Virginia, and his parents were early settlers in Hancock County, Ind. When he was a young man he became a resident of Des Moines County, Iowa, when it was yet a Territory. He made the journey from Indiana to this county with an ox-team, and had only $65 in money, with which he purchased fifty acres of land. He added to this until he owned 2,000 acres of fine land, which he divided, giving each of his children a farm. Mr. Smith was a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and he and his wife are still residing in Pleasant Grove Township, where they are highly esteemed as citizens.

On the 24th of December, 1874, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Beck, of Pleasant Grove Township, who is a daughter of Conrad Beck, a large land owner. Three children have been born of their union, two of whom are living—William G. and Justice C. Webster died at the age of two and one-half years. The first land which Mr. Smith purchased consisted of an eighty-acre tract on section 28, in Washington Township, which comprises part of his present farm, although
he has added to it until he now has 400 acres in Washington Township, and about 100 acres in Pleasant Grove Township. His home is one of the most pleasantly situated in the county, and everything upon his land shows him to be a thrifty, systematic and energetic farmer. He has recently had a new barn erected at a cost of about $2,000, and his cattle and horses are all thoroughbred and high grade. Since he was fifteen years old Mr. Smith has bought and shipped stock, in which he has been quite successful, and now makes a specialty of the Polled Angus cattle. He is a member of the Township Board, having held that office for five years, and is active in making out the township and county tickets. Politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has been a Mason since his twenty-first year. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN BERNARD, of Bernard Bros. & Mercer, wholesale and retail dealers in marble, was born in Burlington, Iowa, May 20, 1852, and is a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Root) Bernard. He received a common-school education, and remained upon the farm until he attained his majority. For several years he taught school in the winter, working upon the farm the during summer, and in April, 1878, was united in marriage, in Des Moines County, with Miss Mary Crites, a daughter of B. F. Crites. Mrs. Bernard was born in Benton Township, Des Moines County. Three children were born of their marriage, two daughters and a son: Josephine, the eldest, died at the age of four years; Olive is seven years of age and Frank four. For two years after his marriage Mr. Bernard was engaged in farming, but in 1880 entered the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, continuing in their employ for three years. He then took a course at Elliott’s Business College, and this being completed he entered the employ of Donahue, McCosh & Co., as its book-keeper, in October, 1883. Mr. Bernard held that position until the formation of the present firm and their purchase of the stock and outfit of Donahue, McCosh & Co. Mr. Bernard is a Demo-

crat in politics, and has made his home in Burlington since leaving the farm in 1880. He is regarded as a young business man of strict integrity, possessed of those qualities which command success.

E] VAN F. EVANS, contractor and builder of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, Sept. 12, 1837. His parents are Evan and Mary (Brees) Evans, both of whom are also natives of Wales. They are still residing in that country, and three other members of the family are yet living: John, residing in Liverpool, England; Jane and Elizabeth, both residents of their native country. Mr. Evans, Sr., is a carpenter by trade, and as soon as our subject was large enough to handle the tools, he was set to work to learn the business, and, having talent in that direction, in a little time became a first-class workman. Growing to manhood, in 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Richards, and two years later the young couple emigrated to America, locating in Iowa, where the husband soon found employment. In 1873, he took up his residence in Burlington, working as a journeyman for a few years, and then commenced contracting, erecting some of the substantial buildings of the city, among which are the Presbyterian Church, the Postoffice Building, together with the residences of Messrs. Critenden, McArthur and R. M. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of five living children—Daniel R., Thomas W., Nellie, May and Frances. They are people highly respected in the community where they reside, and are members of the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. Evans is a Republican.

E] WIS B. SEEDS, residing on section 31, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1848, and is a son of Harvey and Mary Ann (Hatten) Seeds, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject came to this county in 1852 with his parents, who settled
on a farm near Kossuth, where he was reared, receiving his early education at the district schools, later pursuing a course in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. On the 4th of May, 1871, the marriage of L. B. Seeds and Mary J. Frame was celebrated. She is a native of this county, and a daughter of W. J. Frame. Shortly after their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm, consisting of eighty acres of section 32 of Yellow Spring Township, which Mr. Seeds had purchased, and there they resided for ten years, and then removed to section 31, where they still live. The farm, consisting of 235 acres, is one of the most finely cultivated in the township.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Seeds: George Franklin, born Feb. 22, 1872; Cora M.; Stella, who died at the age of one year; and Harvey Milton. Mr. Seeds commenced the breeding of Jersey cattle in 1886, and now has six head of registered stock, together with fine-grade horses. He is an energetic farmer, and one of the highly-respected citizens of the county. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM C. BERRY, a prominent farmer residing on section 27, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, and one of the pioneers of 1835, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 23, 1811. He was the only son of John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Berry, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The mother, who was a member of the Christian Church, died in 1813, when our subject was but two years of age, and John Berry was again married—Miss Elvira Harris becoming his wife. She is also a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Samuel Harris. To them were born the following: Samuel, a farmer, who makes his home with his children in Republic County, Kan.; James, Henderson and Travis died in Lawrence County, Ill.; Lydia J. is the wife of Peter Shuck, a resident of Silverton, Ore.; Sarah, wife of Jacob Shuck, whose home is in Oskaloosa, Iowa; John P. is a farmer in Washington Territory, was a member of the 30th Iowa Infantry, and served three years. In 1814 the parents of our subject removed from Tennessee to Lawrence County, Ill., where they remained until 1822, and then became residents of Monroe County, Ind. Until 1837 the father made his home in that county, but at that time he concluded to follow the course of Western emigration, and settled in Union Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, his son, William C., being already a resident of the county, and there he resided until 1849. Once more he changed his place of residence, this time settling in Mahaska County, Iowa, where his death occurred Aug. 28, 1869. For many years he had been a member of the Christian Church, and in his death that body lost one of its most active workers and truest men.

The education of William C. Berry being received in a new country was necessarily limited, and was obtained in the common schools of Indiana. At the age of twenty he left home to engage in the Black Hawk War, and after its close he returned to Indiana, remaining until about the year 1833, when he went to Tazewan County, Ill. The following year he made a trip to Des Moines County, Iowa, and was much pleased with the country. He then returned to his home in Indiana, and in 1835 came to this county and purchased a claim, consisting of 160 acres of land, upon which he has resided ever since. Thus, for over a half-century, he has been one of Des Moines County's citizens. At the time of his location, the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts, wild fowls and roving bands of Indians. The trail of the Red Men is now laid with iron bands, the wigwams and log cabins have given place to commodious residences, fine school-houses and elegant churches. Mr. Berry, like the other pioneers of those days, endured patiently the toil and privation of frontier life, and aided largely in the development of the county. The claim which he purchased had no improvements but a small log cabin, which has long since given way to a handsome two-story farm residence. Good barns, outbuildings, and other improvements have been made, and he is now the owner of one of the best cultivated farms in Franklin Township.

On the 1st of November, 1838, Mr. Berry and Miss Elizabeth Boner, a native of Ohio, were
unitied in marriage, but the following year the young wife was called to her final home. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Berry was again married—Miss Mary Ping, who was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1819, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Bowlin and Sophia (Barnes) Ping, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, though they became residents of Franklin Township, Des Moines County, in 1839. They have both departed this life, the father dying in 1874, the mother in 1861, and both were members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry have been parents of eleven children: John B., who was a member of the 30th Iowa Infantry, died in St. Louis; Sarah J., became the wife of Henry Stater, both of whom are deceased; Eliza, deceased; Lizzie, wife of Lee Gulich, a resident of Nebraska; Elvira, deceased; Samuel, a carpenter of Mediapolis, Iowa, was a member of the 8th Iowa Infantry; Mattie wedded Perry Young, a resident of Mediapolis; Henry, deceased; America, wife of a farmer of Franklin Township, Des Moines County; William C., who is engaged in farming in Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County; and Addison L., a farmer of Flint River Township. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Berry of the Christian Church. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has held various township offices. We are pleased to present this sketch of one of the earliest settlers of the county and his family, all of whom have ever been counted among the best people of Des Moines County.

WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD is a farmer residing on section 26, Danville Township, Des Moines County, Iowa. For many years the Crawford name has been one of the best known in Southeast Iowa from the fact that early in the settlement of the new Territory there came several families of the name but of no relationship, who settled in different counties, some in Washington, some in Henry, and our subject in Des Moines. Of this gentleman, who has for many years been a resident, we are glad to make mention, as his history is full of enterprise as an agriculturist, and his record as a man and kind neighbor a most enviable one. He was born in Howard County, Mo., April 5, 1822, and is a son of John and Jane (Bozarth) Crawford. John was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, and in 1818 left his native land to become a citizen of the United States. Making a location at St. Louis, he secured employment with a farmer, but being a weaver by trade, made but an ordinary farm hand. He brought a small amount of money with him from Scotland, and after remaining only a short time in the vicinity of St. Louis, started westward through Missouri, and secured lands in Howard County, which he probably entered. Being a weaver, and the settlers greatly in need of his services, John Crawford built a cabin on his land, made a loom, and for many years did little else but weave. His lands were cleared and improved by his neighbors, he weaving cloth in exchange for labor, and his farm was nicely improved during his residence in Missouri, though his own ax was little used in its development.

John Crawford’s wife was Jane Bozarth, of French ancestry, to whom he was married about 1820. In the winter of 1833 he sold his Missouri farm, removed to Morgan County, Ill., and in the spring of 1837 came to this county, settling near Middletown, on the farm now owned by his son John. At that date the village was not thought of, and Burlington was but a small town. Not a cabin, fence or tree ornamented the claim taken by the canny Scotchman, and the first cabin was erected after the family came, they waiting patiently while logs were cut on the Flint River, and carted to the place which became the home of a family of pioneers in the new Northwest. The claim embraced about 117 acres, which was taken before the Government surveys, and was entered by John Crawford at the first land sale held at Burlington. He later purchased other lands, and for a yoke of cattle secured a strip from James Cummings adjoining his west line, which gave him almost a quarter-section.

Quite a large family of children were brought to the county by Mr. Crawford, of whom William D., our subject, was the oldest. Washington followed,
then James, Minerva A., Absalom J., Robert C., John F., Emily and Joseph. The latter was born in Morgan County, Ill., and Oliver, Grandison and Anderson (twins), and Carlisle were born in this county. While there were many months to feed, the children aided largely in the improving of the new farm. Our subject when but fifteen years of age could drive an ox-team with all the ease of a robust man, and many broad acres of sod were first turned by his plow. His father again set up a loom and wove cloth for many years, raising the flax and wool, and at that early day the materials used in making the clothes of the family were grown and then manufactured upon the virgin soil of Iowa. Both John Crawford and wife were devoted Christians, and although he was reared in the Presbyterian faith and she a member of the Baptist Church, they decided to join the Christian Church in this county, then established on Spring Creek, Union Township. Both lived and died members of this society, he reaching the age of sixty, she surviving him until almost seventy-eight years of age.

Of their children we speak individually, as all the sons were well known farmers, and the two daughters became the wives of farmers. Washington was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Chapman, a sister of the wife of our subject, and the second wife was Mrs. Martha Lee, who had one son by her former marriage, Elias. Washington resides in Lee County, and is the owner of 700 acres of land; James M., the second son, resides in New London, Henry County, and owns a farm adjoining the village, wedded Ellen Abney, and after her death Mrs. Julia Weller, who was the mother of two children by her first husband; Ann, deceased wife of J. N. McGohan, a resident farmer of Danville Township; Absalom J. died unmarried; Robert C. married Sarah A. Stevenson, and resides in Middletown; John F., the owner of the old homestead, married Ann Allison, whose death occurred in the winter of 1886; Emily became the wife of Morris Bishop, a resident of Danville Township; Joseph died unmarried; Oliver P. married Eliza Weller, and is a farmer of Danville Township; Grandison married Martha Gard, and is also a resident of Danville Township; Carlisle enlisted in Company G of the 25th Iowa Infantry, and died from disease while our subject was bringing him home from the hospital at Memphis. Perhaps no family of the same number have lived for so many years in the same locality as the Crawfords, all of whom are substantial farmers.

As we have now mentioned each of them, we turn again to our subject, William D., now a man grown gray in the service, and who has since his fifteenth year been a resident of the county. His wife, Margaret Chapman, was born in Kincardineshire in the south of Scotland, Sept. 1, 1824. Her father, Samuel Chapman, was a gamekeeper for Capt. Barelay. His wife was Sarah Smeed, and the family came to America in 1831, settling in 1843 where Mrs. William Carden now resides. That couple have been residents of Van Buren County, Iowa, since 1845, and are yet living at an advanced age, both in their ninetieth year. They were parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living.

Having a neighbor near whose daughter pleased him greatly, William Crawford asked for the hand of Miss Margaret Chapman in marriage, and, securing her consent, the ceremony was celebrated July 25, 1844, the Rev. John Hodgson officiating. They began life in the most primitive manner, and the story told the historian of the domestic life commenced without a dollar in money, without a chair, a bedstead, a table or cooking stove, sounds almost fabulous when looking over the broad acres so finely cultivated, and beholding the great barns, the country-house, complete in all details, and with everything in keeping which a man of means provides for his family. Yet all these were not gained in a day, a month or a year, but decade followed decade, and William Crawford found himself growing wealthy as he advanced in years. His lands bring him an abundant increase, and his flocks and herds are numerous. The rented farm was given up, lands were purchased with the profits of his labor, and 310 acres of the fertile soil are his to-day.

Children came to grace their home: John S., who wedded Mrs. Hannah Morrow, is a resident of Warren County, Iowa; Sarah J., wife of J. Fred Switzer, of Clarke County, Iowa; Jeanette, wife of A. C. Hooton, of Garden City, Kan.; Thomas J. wedded Emma Bishop, and resides in Mitchell County, Kan.;
DES MOINES COUNTY.

Frank P., residing in Henry County, wedded Mary Connie; Emily is the wife of Charles Dewey, of Lucas County, Iowa; Ann wedded John Brower, a farmer of Danville Township; William is the husband of Effie Linley, who is now acting as housekeeper for Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Elizabeth is the wife of Alva McCosh, of Danville Township; and David O. is unmarried. All the sons and daughters were born, reared, educated and married in this township except John, and no family has secured a better name than they. Little by little the father accumulated his wealth, but has been liberal in its distribution among his children.

For almost half a century William Crawford and his good wife have braved together the summer's sunshine and the winter's storms, and their hair is now flecked with gray. Ripen in years, they can look backward upon work well done. Forty-one-grandchildren carry the Crawford blood in their veins, and also one great-grandchild, Annie M., the daughter of George and Sarah (Crawford) Darr. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the Christian Church, but her husband is a liberal thinker in a theological way. We are pleased to give them a place side by side with those of their old neighbors, by whom they have lived for almost a half-century.

JOSHUA HEIZER, a retired farmer residing in Mediapolis, Des Moines County, Iowa, is one of the pioneer settlers and prominent citizens of Des Moines County. He first came to this county in the fall of 1842, crossing the Mississippi River at Burlington, Oct. 15 of that year. At that time the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. Indians might frequently be seen on the prairies, and all kinds of wild game abounded. The now populous city of Burlington was then but a small village. The work of civilization and progress, which now places Des Moines County among the first of the State, was carried on largely by these early pioneers, of whom Mr. Heizer was one of the most active. He was born in Augusta County, Va., Nov. 8, 1814, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Ware) Heizer, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. When but three years old his parents removed to Ross County, Ohio, where the father secured land and made a farm in the forest, residing there the remainder of his life. He reared a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity, and six are now living. The father of these children died at the fifty-two, but the mother survived him many years. He was a conservative man and possessed excellent business faculties. He and his wife, together with their children, were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents were both of German ancestry.

Our subject was reared upon the farm in Ohio, and what limited educational advantages he received were obtained in a log school-house. He resided with his mother till his marriage, which occurred Aug. 30, 1837, Miss Isabel Hughes becoming his wife. She was born in Virginia and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (McClair) Hughes, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The young couple began their domestic life in a cabin which had been purchased and removed to a part of the father's farm, and which continued to be their home for a year. At the expiration of that time land was purchased in the edge of the timber, trees were cut down, and there the family lived for three years. Deciding to go West in the fall of 1842 they came to Des Moines County, locating at Hickory Point, Yellow Spring Township. Mr. Heizer purchased twenty-two acres of timber land on section 20, where they resided for the first year, and in the fall of 1843 he became the owner of forty acres of raw land on section 17. A cabin was built into which the family moved, and the ground was cleared and cultivated until it is now one of the finest farms in the county. The little cabin has long since given way to a comfortable dwelling, and more land was added to the original purchase until the farm became 160 acres in extent.

Mr. and Mrs. Heizer have had four children: Alexander, a Presbyterian minister, now residing in Luens, Iowa; Harriet, who died in infancy; Jane, who died May 5, 1872, at the age of twenty-seven years; and Cyrus, a Unitarian minister, now preaching at Manchester, N. H. On the 1st of March,
1876, Mr. and Mrs. Heizer left their farm and removed to the town of Mediapolis, where they have since continued to reside. Both have been consistent members of the Presbyterian Church since childhood, and the husband has held the office of Deacon for thirty-five years. He has also held several township offices of trusts, is Republican in politics, and is an advocate of the prohibition laws. Mr. Heizer's success in life has been due to his own efforts. Coming to this county poor in this world's goods, by hard work he was enabled to save money enough to purchase a few acres, and by his industry and economy, assisted by the labors of his most estimable wife, he at length gained a most comfortable competency and in his old age can reap the rewards of a well-spent life. With two sons ministers of the gospel, with the respect and esteem of their neighbors and the good will of all who know them, this worthy couple are indeed happily situated.

JAMES J. SPATCH, Superintendent of the Steam Supply Company, was born in Essex County, Vt., April 23, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Emeline (Phillips) Spatch. His father was born in Leeds, England, and came to America as a cabin-boy when thirteen years of age. He continued to follow the sea for many years, and was promoted to master of a vessel. His marriage with Miss Phillips occurred in Vermont, her native State, and after many years he retired from the sea and settled in New England.

James J. Spatch, our subject, began the battle of life when nine years of age by working in a shipyard in New Bedford, Mass. He served a regular apprenticeship in the ship-carpenter's trade, spent three years at sea and received a certificate as a first-class engineer and ship-carpenter. Coming West in 1866, Mr. Spatch located at Galesburg, Ill., there entering the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as engineer, also serving as Roadmaster, and later was appointed Assistant Superintendent on the Peoria Division. He continued in the employ of that company until 1883, when he came to Burlington, and engaged with the Burlington Supply Company, and in August, 1883, was promoted to Superintendent of the works, which position he has held continuously since, performing the duties of his office with zeal and ability, and great satisfaction to the company and the patrons of the works in his charge.

The marriage of Mr. Spatch and Miss Minerva Holcomb was celebrated in Musgrove, Knox Co., Ill., Dec. 31, 1860. She was born at Gallipolis, Gallia Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of Joel B. Holcomb, of that city. Mrs. Spatch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Spatch is a veteran of the late Civil War, having enlisted in October, 1861, as a member of Company C, 11th Illinois Cavalry, was regularly promoted from the ranks to Captain, and served under Grant at the siege of Ft. Donelson, Ft. Henry, battle of Shiloh, seige of Vicksburg and Island No. 10, and was with Sherman in the historic March to the Sea. He had three ribs shot out of his left side at Shiloh, and had a leg twice broken by a shell at the battle of Pea Ridge. After being wounded and left on the field of battle, he crawled into the woods, cut two crutches, and with their help made his way a distance of three miles to a place of refuge. He was mustered out July 31, 1865, after the close of the war. He did noble service for his country and was always found at his post of duty. Mr. Spatch is a member of the Christian Church; socially, is a Master Mason, a member of the Claypole Lodge, No. 13, Ft. Madison, Iowa; is an Odd Fellow, a member of Yates City Lodge No. 370, Yates City, Ill.; and is a Republican in politics.

COL. FABIAN BRYDOLF, a veteran soldier of two wars, and a landscape artist of rare ability, is a native of Sweden, born in Oster-gothenland, Nov. 28, 1819, and is a son of the Rev. Anders G. Brydolf, a prominent minister of the Lutheran Church. Our subject developed a talent for art in his youth and was instructed in landscape painting by the best teachers of his country, pursuing that as a profession until 1841, when he emigrated to America. He located at Cleveland, Ohio, and finding no demand for his services as a land-
sce painter, engaged in house and sign painting by which to make a living. Remaining but a short

time at Cleveland, he then traveled westward working at his trade as a journeyman in various

cities until 1846, when he reached Burlington, Iowa. He came to this State as an interpreter for a party

of his countrymen, who having just arrived in this country were ignorant of the English language. He

assisted the party to secure land in the neighborhood of Des Moines, and was about to return East, when, on arriving at Burlington, he found navigation closed and no conveyance available except stages, so he decided to remain here and work at his trade.

In April, 1847, Mr. Brydolf was seized with a desire to become a soldier, and enlisted for the

Mexican War in the 15th Regiment Regulars, U. S. A. under Capt. Guthrie, and was in active service in

Mexico, participating in the battles of Contresas, Cherubusco, Molina del Rey, Chapultepec, and

many minor engagements, through which he passed without an injury, and returned to Burlington in September, 1848. Working at his trade till the breaking out of the late Civil War, Mr. Brydolf then raised a company for the 6th Iowa Infantry, Company I, of which he was commissioned Captain July 17, following. His regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, and there he lost his right arm, it being taken off near the shoulder, April 6, 1862, while leading his company in action. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th Iowa Infantry in 1862, joining that regiment in September following. He was in active service with them until the capture of Vicksburg, when he resigned, and on the 1st of November, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in that capacity until July 1, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. Col. Brydolf returned from the war with a record of which his family and friends may well be proud. He was a brave and gallant officer, always ready to lead where he expected his men to go. He has served his adopted country faithfully in two important wars, and his empty sleeve bears testimony to his bravery and fidelity to duty.

Since his return from the service the Colonel has been employed at his old occupation, that of a practical painter and artist, and of late years has made a specialty of landscape painting, working with his left hand and winning high praise from the best art critics for the elegant pictures he has produced. His success as an artist in the latter years of his life is all the more remarkable when we consider that he is now nearly seventy years of age, and, having lost his right arm, is obliged to do all the work with the left hand. His eye is keen, his taste perfect, and his skill with the brush remarkable, when we think how late in life the left hand was educated in his art.

Col. Brydolf was married at Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 1, 1850, to Miss Fannie West, and seven children were born to them, of whom five are living—Adriana, wife of O. M. Parsons, of Burlington, Iowa; George F. died in infancy; one infant died unnamed. The younger members are Nannie, Oscar, Nella and Robert. He is living in quiet retirement in his pleasant home at No. 903 Summer street, working at his art as the humor strikes him, and happy in the company of his interesting children.

NICHOLAS WAGNER, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1825. He received a liberal education in his native country and there grew to manhood. Believing that the New World would furnish a better field for his labors, in 1845 he crossed the Atlantic, landing in New Orleans, proceeded up the Mississippi River to Cairo and from thence, by the Ohio, to Madison, Ind., where he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he had learned in his native land. In 1850 his marriage with Miss Mary Yeager, also a native of Prussia, was celebrated. Two years later the young couple came to Burlington, where Mr. Wagner was employed in erecting many of the substantial business blocks of the city.

They have become the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Jacob, a resident of Burlington, is a tinner by trade; John is engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Cincinnati, Ohio; and Clara is the wife of Amiel Floring. Mrs. Wagner was
called to her final home Jan. 15, 1888. A kind wife and an affectionate mother, she was highly respected by all, and no one could say aught against her. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wagner commenced the battle of life without pecuniary aid, but by his economy and untiring labor he is to-day in comfortable circumstances. In 1878 the family removed to their beautiful residence on Sunnyside avenue.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 3, Huron Township, is a native of Hillsborough, N. H., born Feb. 1, 1831. He is a son of Alden and Susan (Grimes) Walker, the father a native of Vermont, and the mother of New Hampshire. In his earlier years Alden Walker was a machinist, but later in life engaged in farming, which occupation he continued until his death, which occurred in Grafton, Vt., Feb. 8, 1858, when he was sixty-four years of age. In his political views he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and became one of its strong supporters. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition principles, and served as Sheriff for some years in Hillsborough County. Mrs. Walker departed this life Oct. 31, 1843, aged forty-three years. They were both members of the Congregational Church, and were the parents of three children: Francis A., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; John G., now residing in Washington, D. C., is Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the United States Navy, having held that position for the past six years. He has been in the United States Navy since the fall of 1850, and now holds the rank of Commodore. He is married and has five children living. Betsy Ann, the only daughter, died, unmarried, in 1860, at the age of twenty years.

Francis A. Walker was reared upon a farm in his native county, and, like thousands of others at that time, received but limited educational advantages. In 1852, on attaining his majority, he emigrated to Iowa and rented the farm on which he now lives of Gov. Grimes, who was his uncle. For fifteen years he continued to rent this land and then purchased 600 acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchase until he is now the owner of 720 acres of fine land. All improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made, and buildings to the cost of $5,000 have been erected. Mr. Walker has also largely engaged in stock-raising, shipping annually from one to two car loads of cattle, and keeping constantly about 100 head upon his farm.

In 1858 Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Martha Blake, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Charles Blake, also a native of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Blake came from Vermont to Iowa in 1849, settling on a farm in Huron Township, east of Northfield, in Des Moines County. There they lived the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1872 and the mother the following year. They had but two children, Mrs. Walker and a son, Worthington S., who makes his home with his sister. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Oscar H., a resident farmer of Perry County, Ark.; John G., who is engaged in farming in Huron Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; and Charles R., who is still residing with his parents. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views Mr. Walker is a Republican. He is one of the most successful farmers and largest land owners of Des Moines County, Iowa, and as a citizen is highly respected by all.

WILLIAM O. WARE, deceased, was born in Calais, Vt., Jan. 1, 1818, and was the son of John and Ennice (Bancroft) Ware, who were of supposed English origin, and his mother was a relative of the great historian, George Bancroft. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, there residing until his marriage with Miss Elvira Shepley in 1840, whose death occurred in the year 1858. After their marriage, Mr. Ware removed to a farm near the old homestead, and engaged in farming several years, when, thinking to better his condition, he traveled through Massachusetts, but not being satisfied with that country, came to
Burlington in February, 1852. He engaged in business for a couple of years with O. C. Shepleen with a merchant's supply wagon, after which the partnership was dissolved. He was familiarly known throughout Iowa as "Yankee Ware." In 1866 and 1867, Mr. Ware traveled as a salesman for Mr. Kaiser, and in 1869 was employed in the same capacity by Kellogg & Co., of Chicago, with whom he remained for several years and then retired from active business.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ware was again united in marriage with Miss L. L. Bosworth, daughter of George and Lucinda Bosworth, of Petersham, Mass. The family were of English ancestry, and were among the first settlers of Bristol County, Mass. Mrs. Ware's girlhood was spent in Petersham, her birthplace, where she received her education and was married Aug. 28, 1862. Mr. Ware bought the home known as the Hendric home, No. 412 South Main street, and lived there for twenty-seven years until he erected the residence No. 915 North Third street, where his remaining days were spent.

The life of Mr. Ware was one of activity. He was a man of good business and executive ability. A man of domestic habits, he was very much attached to his home, and took great interest in the erection of his elegant and commodious mansion on Third street, which is to-day one of the best built residences in the city of Burlington.

Mr. Dodge is an earnest Democrat, and seems to have been born with a natural instinct for politics, in fact it might be said to be hereditary with him. His father and grandfather before him were eminent statesmen and Democrats of the old Hickory type. Both were members of the United States Senate at the same time (the only instance in the history of the country where father and son sat side by side as members of that body) one from Iowa and the other from Wisconsin. Mr. Dodge began reading and talking politics in his youth, and made his maiden campaign speech while in company with his father at the little town of Franklin, Lee Co., Iowa, during the Presidential campaign of 1876, since which time he has taken an active part in every local and national campaign, speaking from the stump, serving on committees, presiding at conventions and working at the polls. He was chosen Captain of the Cleveland and Hendricks Club during the campaign of 1884, served as Chairman of a number of Democratic County Conventions, and as Delegate to local and State Conventions. At the Democratic State Convention, held at Des Moines, Sept. 1, 1837, he had, for a young man, the distinguished honor of being chosen Temporary Chairman of that organization, and performed the duties of his position with dignity and dispatch. During many years of indefatigable effort in behalf of his party, Mr. Dodge never sought, nor would he accept, public office till the fall of 1884, when his friends induced him to accept the nomination for State Senator, when, as if to prove the exception to the rule, that a "Prophet is never without honor save in his own country," he was elected by a majority of 934 over a popular Republican candidate, who
had the advantage of age, political experience, and the prestige of a good soldier record. It was charged that, while Mr. Dodge possessed superior ability and unquestioned integrity, he was guilty of the heinous crime of being a young man, and was lacking in legislative experience. The first fault, his friends claimed, time would remedy; and the latter he could more quickly overcome by placing him where the necessary opportunity existed. His course in the Senate has fully justified the most sanguine expectations of his friends and constituents. His introduction of important bills, and able management in securing their adoption, soon proved his lack of experience no serious hinderance to his usefulness, while his eloquent and logical speech in favor of the impeachment of State Auditor Brown attracted general public attention. His manly course in rejecting the so-called “§216 salary grab,” and his sensible speech opposing it, was consistent with his high sense of honor, and was generally approved by his constituents. He was the first to introduce a bill in the Iowa Legislature on the subject of child labor, designed to prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age, in factories, mines and work-shops. Mr. Dodge has made the subject of that bill, and the laws of other States and countries in regard to the same, a special study. His correspondence in relation to the subject has been voluminous and varied, until he was well qualified to be the champion of that worthy cause. He was the first to advance the idea of making the Iowa Registry law an issue in politics, and predicting the bad effect of its enforcement. The subsequent amendments of the law fully justified his views.

Mr. Dodge is a most indefatigable worker in whatever he undertakes, possessing intellectual faculties of a high order, and, with studious habits, his abilities, both natural and acquired, are such as attract attention and command respect. Nature has happily endowed him with a fine physique, a good voice and a gift of oratory. Quick in perception and correct in analysis, his conclusions are logical and convincing. While next to the youngest member of the Senate, Mr. Dodge has won a place in the foremost ranks of the legislators of the State. His name has already received favorable mention as a future candidate for Congress, and it is only a question of time when this talented young lawyer will be found following closely upon the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors in the halls of the National Congress.

Near the close of the session of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, he was appointed one of two selected from the Senate, to act on the committee of five appointed to investigate certain charges that had been preferred against the State University of Iowa. The investigation began on May 15, 1888, ended July 20, 1888, and to his credit be it said that he was the most faithful member of the commission, not having lost a day from his labors. This is but an additional evidence to his fidelity to public duty.

As a representative of the younger generation, but one who has already made his mark among the distinguished men of Des Moines County, we gladly present to the patrons of the Album an excellent portrait of Mr. Dodge.

FERDINAND EBNER, 218 North Main street, Burlington, Iowa, dealer in guns, fishing-tackle and hunters' goods of all descriptions, base-ball goods and games. Mr. Ebner established this business at Burlington in 1856, and has carried it on continuously since. He employs a first-class gunsmith, and makes all repairs in that line. His store is well stocked with everything in the way of sportsmen's goods, and is the only exclusive gun store in the city.

The subject of this sketch, Ferdinand Ebner, is a native of Baden, Germany, and the son of Joseph and Anna (Zimmerman) Ebner. He was born Oct. 22, 1831, and served a regular apprenticeship to the gunsmith trade, in his native country. His father died of old age, and Ferdinand, accompanied by his widowed mother, one sister and three brothers, emigrated to America, in 1853. The family settled in New York City, but in a short time removed to Newburg, on the Hudson. In 1855 they came to Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Ebner is the only living representative of the little band of emigrants who bade good-by to the Fatherland and crossed the ocean in 1855. He spent his first year in Burli-
ton, working at his trade for Mr. Ebersoll, whom he bought out at the expiration of that time. As time went on he increased his stock, and by close application to business and by dealing fairly and doing good work, he built up a fine trade and made money.

On the 7th day of October, 1857, in the city of Burlington, the marriage of Mr. Elmer with Miss Elizabeth Dewein, daughter of Isaac Dewein, was celebrated. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1836, and came to Burlington with her parents in 1840. Six children were born to them, three of whom are living: Isaac Fred, born Nov. 8, 1859, died Oct. 11, 1886; Flora Jeannette, born Jan. 28, 1862, resides with her father; Emma Cecilia, born July 6, 1864, died Feb. 5, 1865; Charles Ferdinand, born Jan. 22, 1866, is a salesman in his father's store; Alfred Roland, born Feb. 22, 1866, is also in his father's employ; Elizabeth, born Feb. 2, 1871, died Nov. 9, 1874. The mother of these children was called to her final rest April 30, 1876.

Mr. Elmer purchased his present beautiful property on the river, at No. 2136 South Main street, in 1865, and has resided there since 1879. He has a tract of twenty-two acres, extending to the river bank, twelve acres of which are planted in grapes and is a productive vineyard. Near the river bank is a beautiful grove on high and rolling ground, making an attractive private park. Mr. Elmer has now been a resident of Burlington for a period of thirty-three years, during which time he has built up a fine business and accumulated a large property. His life has been one of industry, and such as to command the respect and esteem of his neighbors and friends.

HARVEY SEEDS, Esq., a resident of Mediapolis, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mercer County, Oct. 14, 1814. He is a son of William and Martha (Seeds) Seeds, the father being a native of Ireland, County Down, parish of St. Field, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. William Seeds received a liberal education before he left Ireland. In 1794 he sailed for America, in company with other members of the family. After reaching America he engaged as a traveling salesman for a few years, his route being through Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1796 he was united in marriage with Martha Seeds, a distant relative of his, and then took up his residence in Mercer County, Pa., where, in partnership with his brother John, a farm was purchased, consisting of 400 acres of raw land. Here they resided until 1819, when Mr. Seeds, with his family, removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, his brother John having died in Pennsylvania the year previous. In that county Mr. Seeds purchased 150 acres of unimproved woodland, which he proceeded to clear and cultivate, and there spent the remainder of his days, engaged in farming, his death occurring in 1842, at the age of seventy-six. His wife survived him several years, dying in September, 1848. They were both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Seeds was a man of good business ability. When he came to this country he was without money, but by industry and economy he accumulated considerable property, owning 600 acres of land at the time of his death.

Harvey Seeds, our subject, spent his early life upon a farm. He received but little educational advantages, being compelled to work upon the farm most of the time, only being allowed to attend the subscription schools for a short time during the winter. He lived with his parents until the 3d of September, 1837, when he was married to Miss Mary Ann Hatten, who was born April 12, 1820, in Madison County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Edward Hatten, a native of Pennsylvania. The young couple began their domestic life on a piece of woodland comprising seventy-six acres, which Mr. Seeds had purchased. The trees were cut down and cleared away and in the forest was developed a fine farm, upon which they resided until 1854, when they emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Yellow Spring Township, on section 19. A partially improved farm of 200 acres, formerly belonging to Dr. Fullenwider, was purchased, and here the family resided until November, 1856, when, renting the land, they took up their residence in Mediapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeds have been the parents of eleven children: Milton J., a farmer and breeder
of fine stock, of Yellow Spring Township; Melinda, wife of E. Bidwell, who is proprietor of a hotel in What Cheer, Iowa; Martha, wife of F. Wycoff, of Adams County, Iowa; Lewis B., a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; William E., a farmer of Washington Township; Jennie, wife of J. B. Stein, a farmer of Adams County, Iowa; Franklin S., who is engaged in teaching in Lane County, Kan.; Alice, wife of C. B. Pilling, a miller of Kosuth, Iowa; Cyrus died at the age of seventeen years; George and Mary Ellen both died in infancy.

For over thirty years Mr. and Mrs. Seeds have been devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Seeds has held the office of Steward and President of the Board of Trustees for many years, and all of their children are members of this Church. For eight years Mr. Seeds held the office of Justice of the Peace, and also served as Township Trustee two terms. He took an active part in Sunday-school work in younger years, and although yet feeling a great interest in the work is unable to perform the part he once did. Now living a retired life in Mediapolis, Mr. Seeds can look back upon a well-spent life and may well be proud of the family of Christian men and women who do honor to his name. On the 3d of September, 1887, a half-century of wedded happiness was completed and their golden wedding was celebrated, at which all their children were present, together with twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

NEWTON R. DERBY, one of the self-made men of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Union, Tioga Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1848, and the same year his parents came to Des Moines County, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the schools of Burlington. At the age of fifteen he went to work for the firm of Hendric, Boltzoff & Hendric, in the foundry and machine shop as office boy, remaining with them one year, when he went to work for the firm of C. D. Rand & Co., rising from the position of office boy to that of foreman. He remained in their service for nine years, with the exception of one year, when he was employed in the Hawkeye Woolen Mills. In 1873 Mr. Derby embarked in the lumber business, as a member of the firm of F. T. Parsons & Co., remaining with them until 1876. In the fall of that year he went to California, locating at Stockton, where he again engaged in the lumber trade, continuing in that business until May, 1878, at which time he returned to Burlington, forming a partnership with his brother in the milling business, which has since grown to be one of the leading enterprises of the city.

On the 20th of December, 1871, the marriage of Newton R. Derby and Mary Belle McCash, a daughter of W. D. McCash, a native of Ohio, was celebrated. She is a native of Burlington, born in 1852. Three children have blessed their union: William A., Mark A. and Mary A. Politically, Mr. Derby is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He acted as Alderman for the city of Burlington in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Derby attend the Presbyterian Church.

E. BURKE, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Des Moines County, Iowa, is one of the enterprising young men of Burlington. He was born in Forest County, Pa., Dec. 17, 1853, and is a son of David W. and Julia A. (Norton) Burke. About 1857 or 1858 David Burke moved with his family to Lee County, Iowa. He enlisted in the 15th Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of that regiment. In the battle of Iuka, being overcome with the heat, he lost his health, which he never regained. He was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which was organized at Washington, and died soon after leaving the service, in 1865.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Lee County, supplemented by a course at Denmark Academy, a Congregational institution at that place. After leaving the Academy, he began teaching, in the meantime reading law. In 1880, he came to Burlington and entered the office of Brennemann & Rhode. He was appointed City Librarian of Burlington in 1883 and 1884. In 1885, he was honored
with a nomination by the Democratic party and elected to the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Des Moines County, and re-elected in 1887. Politically, Prof. Burke is a Democrat and an active worker for the party. By profession he is an attorney, having been admitted to the bar in 1882, with license to practice in all the courts of the State. He is a young man of good address, a fluent speaker, and deserves much credit for the position he holds in the county and city.

JOSEPH P. WARE, of Mediapolis, Iowa, was born in what is now Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, May 30, 1844, and is a son of William and Sarah (Parrett) Ware, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere. He was the eldest of his father's family, and the care of the farm devolved largely upon him, he helping to transform the raw land into a finely cultivated farm. It was in the log school-house of the new county the education of our subject was received. At the age of nineteen years, in May, 1864, he responded to his country's call to put down the Rebellion, enlisting in Company G, 45th Iowa Infantry, and was in active service for four months. Previous to this he had made three attempts to enlist, but on account of a full quota his services were not accepted.

Returning from the war Mr. Ware went to South Salem, Ohio, where he attended the Academy for one term, and also attended the Kossuth Academy. During the following summer he worked upon the farm, and in the winter of 1866-67 was engaged as a teacher in the township. Again, the next summer he worked upon the farm, followed by a winter's term of teaching. One more summer of farm work, and then, Feb. 1, 1869, he went to Madison County, Iowa, in a wagon, there renting land, upon which he resided one season, returning to Des Moines County the fall of the same year. A part of his father's farm was next rented, he residing upon it until the following winter, when he was united in marriage with Anna M. Black, daughter of Henry and Sarah (McCullough) Black, all natives of Pennsylvania. Their union was celebrated Dec. 28, 1871. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Ware purchased a farm in Yellow Spring Township, consisting of eighty acres, and there lived for three years, when his health failed. Renting his farm for a year he engaged as a salesman for a publishing house, during which time he sold his land, and Feb. 15, 1875, purchased the Mediapolis Hotel. It was enlarged to its present size under his management, and for seven years he was proprietor of the same, having in connection a feed and livery stable. Besides this he had the mail contract to and from Kingston, Kossuth and Northfield. On the 20th of December, 1882, Mr. Ware sold his hotel, and entered into partnership with his brother in the hardware business, though previous to this he was associated in the wholesale flour and feed business as jobber, in connection with J. E. Ware and C. H. Parrett. Mr. Ware was City Clerk for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ware have two children: Cora E. and Hattie May. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, he having been a Trustee since its organization, and was one of the building committee. He takes an active interest in all Church work, and is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., and was sent as a delegate to the State encampment at Sioux City, in 1886. He is a Republican in politics.

HUGH BULGER, foreman in the erecting department of the West Burlington shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been with the company since June 5, 1872. He was born at Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., May 19, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Gillen) Bulger. He learned the trade of a machinist at the New York Iron Works, Geneva, after which he went to Saginaw, Mich., where he was employed by Wicks Bros., of that place. From Saginaw he came to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, in the old shops, as journeyman until 1875, when he went to Jackson, Mich., and remained until 1876 and then once more returned to this city, since which time he has been employed
by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1880 Mr. Bulger was made foreman in the erecting department of the new shops at West Burlington, which position he yet holds. Since the company have charged for transportation on the workmen’s train to the shops, he has acted as conductor of the

On the 5th of January, 1876, Mr. Bulger and Miss Mary Shea, daughter of John Shea, was united in  

Our subject was a soldier during the Rebellion, enlisting in February, 1865, when seventeen years of age, in Company D, 194th New York Infantry, and served until he was mustered out in May, 1865. His father and two brothers were also in the war, the latter enlisting at the first call of the President for troops. Mr. Bulger is a Democrat in politics, and religiously a Catholic. By his industry, integrity and ability in his chosen calling, Mr. Bulger has risen to a position of prominence, and enjoys the utmost confidence of the company by whom he is employed.

E. S. WALKER, one of the pioneers of Benton Township residing on section 15, came to Des Moines County with his parents, Nov. 14, 1839. His father, John Walker, was born in West Virginia, in November, 1802, and was a son of Joseph and Barbara (Flater) Walker, also natives of Virginia, the father of English parentage, and the mother of German descent. Joseph Walker was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred in 1850, aged seventy-five years, and his wife also died in the same year. John Walker, the father of our subject, was reared upon a farm and followed that occupation through life. His early education was received at the subscription schools in Virginia, though he continued a student all his life, and when a young man taught school in order to educate his brothers and sisters. When twenty-two years of age he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dean, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Daniel Dean. Mr. Walker owned a small farm in Virginia, which continued to be the home of the young couple until their emigration to Iowa, in 1839, when they settled on section 22, Benton Township, where the husband entered 120 acres of land. This farm he greatly improved, making it his home until his death, which occurred in February, 1865, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife died in Kansas in the fall of 1885. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom reached maturity: Rebecca, widow of Luke Hughes, of Burlington, Iowa; Solomon, a leading farmer, residing near Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill.; our subject, Mary Ann, widow of Isaac Salladay, of Henry County, Iowa; Jane, wife of J. W. Garrison, a resident of Labette County, Kan.; Jesse and George (twins), and residents of Henry County, Iowa; Margaret wedded A. M. Mitchell, of Steele County, Minn.; Elijah, whose home is in Henry County, Iowa; Theresa, deceased wife of Peter Reepe, of Labette County, Kan. The parents of these children were devoted members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Walker was also a leading man, taking an active part in public affairs. In his political views he was a Democrat, and from time to time held nearly all the township offices, being for many years prior to his death Justice of the Peace. As a business man he was a success. His natural ability, combined with energy and good management, gained for him a comfortable competence, he, having aided his boys, yet had 180 acres of fine land at his death. He was a liberal parent, and all his large family became Christian men and women, who do honor to his name.

E. S. Walker, our subject, was born in February, 1829, and resided with his parents until he gained his majority. During that spring, March 25, 1850, he left his home, and, with a company of five others, equipped with two wagons and twelve horses, started on an overland journey to California, arriving at their destination Aug. 19, after a trip of nearly five months. He remained in California for one year engaging in mining in which he was reasonably successful, and then returned home by way of
Panama and New York City. After his return he remained with his parents for about two years, when, on the 17th of February, 1853, his marriage with Matilda Courts was celebrated. She was a native of Germany, and a daughter of Francis A. Courts. The following fall the young couple removed to the farm yet owned by Mr. Walker, then consisting of 180 acres of unimproved land. By this union five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Harvey, Herman and John F. are all resident farmers of Benton Township; Mary R., wife of James Scott, who is also engaged in farming in Benton Township; Minnie died at the age of nine years. On the 8th of June, 1869, when thirty-five years of age, Mrs. Walker departed this life. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Walker was again married, May 17, 1871—Margaret, daughter of Richard Tee, a native of Pennsylvania, becoming his wife. Two children were born to them—William R. and Etta.

Mr. Walker has one of the best improved farms of Benton Township, he having added to his original purchase until 320 broad acres pay golden tribute to his labor. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices. As a representative farmer, we are pleased to present this sketch to the people of Des Moines County.

JAMES E. WARE, of the firm of J. P. & J. E. Ware, hardware dealers of Mediapolis, Iowa, is a native of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, born Aug. 16, 1848, and is a son of William and Sarah K. (Parrett) Ware, both parents being natives of Ross County, Ohio. They came to Des Moines County in its pioneer days, when the land was still in its native state, and the now populous city of Burlington contained but few inhabitants, and settled in Yellow Spring Township in 1843. (See sketch of William Ware on another page.) There our subject was born, and there his boyhood days were passed, his education being received at the district schools and supplemented by a course in the Yellow Spring Academy.

On the 28th of December, 1872, the marriage of J. E. Ware and Miss Mary E. Stahl was celebrated. She is a daughter of B. F. and Clarissa (Todd) Stahl, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye State, and of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. By this union two children were born, a son and a daughter—Charlie R. and Ethel A.

Mr. Ware first embarked in the hardware business in the spring of 1876, forming a partnership with C. H. Parrett, this establishment being the first of its kind in the place, and continuing the same until August, 1876. Purchasing Mr. Parrett's interest in November, 1880, he conducted the business alone for two years, at the end of which time his elder brother, Joseph P., became a partner. Their present store building on Main street was erected in 1882, and there may be found a complete stock of general hardware and farming implements, they making a specialty of reapers, mowers and twine binders, and, as it well deserves, the firm enjoys a good trade.

Politically, Mr. Ware is a stanch Republican, and being a prohibitionist from principle believes in the strict enforcement of the temperance laws. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Grant. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., is P. G. and is Treasurer of Garner Lodge, No. 379. He was elected in 1888 to represent the District in the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, held at Sioux City of that year. Mr. Ware has been a member for three years of the Town Council of Mediapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ware are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He is Secretary of the Sunday-school, and takes a lively interest in all work pertaining to that body, and is favorably known as an upright business man and good citizen.

WILLIAM WARE, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 35, Yellow Spring Township, was born on the 30th of July, 1819, in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of Mathias and Jane (James) Ware, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the father of German descent and the mother of Welsh ancestry. They were married in their native State, and shortly after emigrated to Ross County, Ohio,
where they were among the pioneer settlers, improving a farm in the wilderness, which continued to be the home of the family until 1843. In October of that year they emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling on section 35 of Yellow Spring Township, where the father purchased a claim of eighty acres of unimproved land, which he at once began to cultivate, and made that his home until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1874, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years seven months and six days. He had been twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Jane James, dying in Ohio at the age of thirty-five. They had four children: Mildred, widow of William McAdam, now resides in Ross County, Ohio; our subject is second in order of birth; James D., a resident farmer near Wellington, Kan.; and Mary Jane, wife of Riley Cartwright, of Miami County, Kan. After the death of his first wife Mr. Ware wedded Jane Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Margaret, residing in Henderson County, Ill., is the widow of Ewing Thompson; Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Bandy, of Dakota; and Martha, wife of James Lukens, who lives near Garnet, Kan. Mathins Ware was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, as were both of his wives.

Our subject, William Ware, was reared on a farm in Ross County, Ohio, and on the 8th of March, 1843, wedded Sarah K. Parrett, who was a native of that county. That autumn the young couple emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling near Northfield, in Yellow Spring Township, where he rented land for about six years. Then, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 35, he has made that his home continuously since, having added to his possessions till he now has 180 acres, all under cultivation.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ware: J. P. and J. E. are both merchants of Medinapolis; and Joanna resides with her father. On the 1st of April, 1885, Mrs. Ware, who was born Sept. 10, 1818, was called to her final home. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also our subject. A Republican in politics, Mr. Ware is also strongly in favor of the enforcement of the prohibition laws. In early life he had but little chance to attend school, but, by observation, he has gained a good practical education, and his success in life is due alone to his own energy, economy and habits of industry.

CHRISTIAN GEYER is proprietor of the Union Hotel of Burlington, Iowa, situated opposite the Union Depot, corner of Main and Elm streets. He is a native of Germany and was born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, on Nov. 6, 1835. His parents were John George and Katrina (Rasp) Geyer. He was graduated from the High School of his native city and apprenticed to the confectioner’s and baker’s trade when seventeen years of age. He emigrated to America, going direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a hotel as pastry cook for two years. In 1854 he went to Chicago, remaining there a year, and then came to Burlington in 1856. He secured employment at the Barrett House as pastry cook, remaining until 1861. In the fall of that year he was recruiting officer for the 1st United States Lancers, in which he continued for about six months, and then entered the United States Marine Hospital at Burlington, as Steward, and remained in that service until the spring of 1865, after which he leased the Union Hotel of Gov. Grimes. Under his management, this hotel became one of the most popular public houses in the city, and Mr. Geyer has continued the business successfully to this day, covering a period of twenty-two years. In 1884 he purchased the property which he has since improved. The Union Hotel has 120 feet of frontage on Main street and 117 on Elm street. It is three stories high and is a solid brick structure, the sleeping rooms number eighty, many of which are large double-bedded rooms. There are two dining-rooms, one has a seating capacity for eighty and the other for sixty guests. The house is heated by steam and lighted throughout by incandescent electric lights. Many of the best rooms are supplied with hot and cold water, electric bells and all modern conveniences. The house is most complete in its
appointments and can accommodate from 125 to 150 guests at any time.

Mr. Geyer was married in March, 1861, at Burlington, to Miss Johanna A. Benne. Her parents came to Burlington in an early day, and both died of cholera in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer have had five children, one son and four daughters: George died in September, 1883, aged twenty-one years; Louisa is the wife of Henry Meyer, of Burlington; the younger daughters, Ida, Maud and Emma, are residing with their parents. Mr. Geyer is a Democrat in politics and has served two terms as Alderman. He is a member of the Turner Society, of the German Shooting Society, and of the Burlington Commercial Club. He is a worthy citizen, a genial, kind-hearted man, having many friends and no enemies. Mr. Geyer has made his way in the world by his own honest exertion, from a pastry-cook of the Barrett House to the proprietor of one of the leading hotels in Burlington. When his descendants, years hence, are studying the history of their family, they can point with pride to the subject of this sketch as their first ancestor in America. As a representative business man, the portrait of Mr. Geyer is well entitled to a place in this volume. We therefore take pleasure in presenting it to our patrons.

WILLIAM H. LOPER. Among the prominent farmers of Huron Township is Mr. Loper, who resides on section 26. He is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born in 1823, and a son of Daniel and Lucy (Rutty) Loper, the father a native of New Jersey, the mother of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Uriah Loper, was also a native of New Jersey, though born of English parents. He was a millwright by trade, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. There were four sons in his family: Daniel, the father of our subject; William, the father of Uriah Loper of Mediapolis, Des Moines County; Uriah and Jephthah.

Daniel was reared upon a farm, educated at the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one was united in marriage. About the year 1821 he emigrated to Ohio where he made his home until 1827, and then took up his residence in Putnam County, Ind., where he improved a large farm. He was among the pioneer settlers of that county, and there resided for ten years. Once more he traveled westward, this time locating in Des Moines County, Iowa, upon a farm in Franklin Township, which he greatly improved, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1876, aged seventy-six years. His wife, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, survived him some three years. Mr. and Mrs. Loper reared a family of twelve children, all of whom reached maturity. Franklin, a retired farmer residing in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Clarissa, widow of Elias Larkin, whose home is near Dodgeville, Iowa; Rhoda, wife of William Rouse of Sheridan, Iowa; Washington died at the age of fifty-one, in Franklin Township, Des Moines County; W. H., our subject; Dorcas, wife of John Hixson of Mediapolis; W. R. of Benton Township; Rebecca, deceased wife of Joseph King; Lucy Ann, deceased wife of Jeremiah Nolan; Mary, who wedded Sydney Sherwood of Keokuk County, Iowa; Salinda, deceased wife of Henry Cassing; Maria, widow of George Dashman, married Samuel Dowling of West Burlington.

William H. Loper was reared upon a farm, and his whole life has been spent as a tiller of the soil. His earlier years being spent in new countries, his educational advantages were consequently limited. At the age of twenty-one he left his father's home and purchased a farm for himself, but in 1848 enlisted in an independent company of volunteers for the Mexican War, under James M. Morgan. The company was sent north to take the place of Regulars who went to the front, and after serving eight months Mr. Loper returned home. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Laura H. Thompson, native of Indiana, and a daughter of Thomas Thompson. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm of eighty acres, which Mr. Loper had purchased and partially improved prior to his enlistment in the army. He immediately began the cultivation of his land and resided upon that farm for sixteen years, when he removed to section 26, Huron Township. He purchased 160 acres of raw land, upon
which he still makes his home, though he now has
one of the finely cultivated farms of the township.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs.
Loper: Josephine died at the age of sixteen years; Perry died at the age of nineteen years; Jennie is
engaged in dressmaking business in Sterling, Neb.; Dennis, now of Granada, Colo.; Leroy, now a resi-
dent of Sterling, Neb.; Nelson, a medical student
at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Emma, wife of James Larkin
of Barton County, Kan.; Miles, a farmer living
near Sterling, Neb.; Clark, Albert, Howard and
Minnie are still inmates of the paternal home, and
Frankie died in infancy. Since seventeen years of
age Mr. Loper has been a professor of religion, and
for twenty years he has served as a Deacon of the
Pisgah Baptist Church, at Sperry, in this county.
His wife united with the church when fourteen
years of age. Politically, Mr. Loper is a Republi-
can, and strongly favors the strict enforcement of
the prohibition laws. He served as Trustee of Huron
Township for sixteen years, and is one of the self-
made men and respected citizens of Des Moines
County.

GOTTLOB H. BIKLEN, the senior partner of
the wholesale grocery house of Biklen, Win-
zer & Co., Burlington, Iowa, and a resident
of the city since March 14, 1854, was born in Wurt-
temberg, Germany, March 16, 1830, and is a son of
Ludwig Biklen. He was engaged in grape culture
during his youth and early manhood. He emi-
grated to America in 1853, spending a year at Bed-
ford, Lawrence County, Ind., and then in March,
1854, coming direct to Burlington. He was with-
out capital or a knowledge of any trade which he
could make available, and so was compelled to work
as a common laborer, carrying brick and doing such
other manual work as could be found. Two years
later he was employed by Charles Starker & Co.,
wholesale merchants, as porter, continuing with that
firm until 1861, when with his carefully saved earn-
ings he engaged in the retail grocery trade in a
small way. By good management and frugality,
Mr. Biklen rapidly increased his capital until he
was enabled to buy out the house of Charles Star-
k...
who was thrown from a horse and killed, and Gilbert, who died in childhood; and Henry C., who took part in the Kansas troubles with Jim Lane and John Brown. He was one of the number who undertook to release John Brown while he was a prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He afterward enlisted in the 3d Kansas Cavalry, being Captain of one of its companies, and served in that capacity until 1862, when he was sent back to organize a colored regiment, but as the war was about over it was never mustered into service. After his return from the field of battle, he served as Mayor of Baxter Springs, Kan., and while making an arrest was shot and instantly killed. This was on the 7th of November, 1870. His family are yet residents of that city.

Benjamin B. Seams, with his family removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1834. At that time the now populous city was but a village containing but twelve log cabins. After their removal to it, six other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seams: Benjamin B., born July 12, 1835, supposed to be the oldest white person living born in Iowa, was also engaged in the Kansas troubles, and is now a resident of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Robert M., born Sept. 13, 1837, served as First Lieutenant of Company D, 25th Iowa Infantry, was taken sick with measles, and died at his home Feb. 4, 1863; Serena, born Feb. 8, 1841, and now Mrs. M. B. Calkins, of Flint River Township; Orange S., born Nov. 21, 1843, was also a member of Company D, 25th Iowa Infantry, and died Jan. 26, 1863; James W., born Aug. 4, 1846, was a member of Company G, 45th Iowa Infantry and is now a resident of Kansas City; Nancy Louisa, widow of John Walker, is residing in Kansas.

Owing to failing health Mr. Seams made a trip to California in 1850 with the hope of regaining his usual strength, but he was taken sick and died Aug. 30, 1850, fifteen days after his arrival in the Dry Creek mining district. A public-spirited man, one who always took a front rank in every enterprise for the good of the community, highly respected by his friends and acquaintances for his many noble qualities and greatly respected as a citizen, his death was a great loss to the county. He and his wife were both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mrs. Seams still resides with her children in Kansas, having reached the age of eighty-two, and is a well preserved and most estimable lady. In his early life he was a strong anti-slavery man and a supporter of the Whig party. He filled various public offices and faithfully discharged his duties.

JOHN D. CAMERON, deceased, a pioneer of Des Moines County, of April, 1841, was born in Amherst County, Va., Oct. 25, 1798, and was a son of Allen and Jane Cameron, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm, and on attaining manhood adopted farming as a vocation. On the 29th of April, 1827, at Rogersville, East Tennessee, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy F. Rogers, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Amos) Rogers. Mrs. Cameron was born Jan. 6, 1809, at Rogersville, a village which had been named out of respect for her family, who were early pioneers of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were blessed with a family, of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except two. The eldest, Mary J., was born March 29, 1828, and is now the wife of P. C. Group, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph R., born Oct. 13, 1829, wedded Miss Nancy E. Whitford, and is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North Iowa Conference; Hambal S., born Feb. 16, 1832, died Feb. 23, 1838; Lucy A., born May 11, 1834, is the widow of Amos L. McMichael, and resides in Burlington; John T., born June 28, 1836, is the husband of Miss Rosanna McMichael, and resides in Arkansas City, Ark.; West P., born Oct. 24, 1838, wedded Miss Jourdie Massie, who is now deceased; Charles A., born Dec. 7, 1840, married Mrs. Elenora (O'Grady) Williams, and resides at Burlington; Margaret A., born Aug. 5, 1844, died May 30, 1869; Matilda L., born Jan. 10, 1846, is the wife of Gilman C. Mudgett, of Sanborn, Dakota; and Ellen E., born Sept. 3, 1852, is the wife of H. H. Watton, of Burlington.

Mr. Cameron emigrated from Cabell County, now W. Va., by boat, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi
Rivers, to Burlington, Iowa, in the spring of 1841, reaching this city April 29. He purchased a farm in Franklin Township, where he made his home until his death (which occurred July 2, 1863), and there engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was an old-line Democrat of the Jackson school. He was a worthy citizen and highly respected. His widow survives him and makes her home with her son, Charles A.

JOHN J. HEIDER, deceased, was born in the city of Elberfeldt, Prussia, in 1830, and came with his parents to America in 1833, when but three years of age. They landed in New York, and after remaining there for a time the family resided in Baltimore for a year. They subsequently took up their residence in the then western country of Ohio, locating at Marietta. Our subject received his education in that city, the family making it their home until 1846, when, again taking up the line of westward march, they this time located in Ft. Madison, Iowa, remaining there for a few years, and then removed to Sigourney, Keokuk Co., Iowa. At that place John Heider began the study of law with Solomon Start, and after being under his teaching for two years, he attended a law school, and was then admitted to the bar in 1856, forming a partnership with his old tutor, under the firm-name of Start & Heider, continuing to practice in that relation about two years.

On the 10th of June, 1857, Mr. Heider was united in marriage with Martha E. Eyestone, who was born in Richland, Rush Co., Ind., and is a daughter of John and Alice (Armacost) Eyestone. She emigrated with her parents to Washington County, Iowa, in 1848, and while attending school in the city of Washington, became acquainted with, and married Mr. Heider. After his marriage, having dissolved partnership with Mr. Start, Mr. Heider removed to Sigourney, Keokuk Co., Iowa, there forming a partnership with G. D. Wooden. The young couple resided in that city until 1859, then removed to Osceola, Clarke Co., Iowa, where he was also engaged in practicing his profession with Charles E. Millard. In May, 1861, Mr. Heider permanently located in Burlington, opened a law office, and in the spring of 1863, was elected to the office of City Treasurer, filling the position so satisfactorily that he was re-elected for five or six terms, finally refusing to serve any longer. He was elected by the Republican party, and his work being so well performed there was no opposition. During the time which Mr. Heider held the position of City Treasurer he was also engaged in the insurance business, and during the last five years of his life was special agent for the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., and under his management the interests of the company were rapidly advanced.

Mr. Heider took an active part in all political and public matters, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of Trustee. Socially, Mr. Heider was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor, the B. A. S., and Secretary of the Building and Loan Association. Starting in life a poor boy, by his honest and untiring labors, Mr. Heider amassed quite a competence. On the 18th of March, 1883, he was called from this busy life to the land of rest, and in his death the State lost one of its best citizens, his acquaintances a noble friend, and the family a kind husband and father. Mr. and Mrs. Heider were the parents of five children, of whom Estella, Cora and Edwin died in infancy; Harry W. and Walter H. are still living. Mrs. Heider, who is a most estimable lady, is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church. During his life Mr. Heider ever bore the reputation of a thoroughly upright man, and at his death left to his children the priceless heritage of a good name.

CHARLES SOWDEN, one of the early settlers of Burlington, was born in Leeds, England, Jan. 4, 1818, and is a son of Jeremiah and Jane Sowden, who were the parents of six children, all of whom have passed away. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native country, received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, serving a term
of seven years, during which time he became a thorough workman. Mr. Sowden was united in marriage, at Mortram, England, Jan. 7, 1845—Miss Phoebe Parkin, a daughter of John and Sarah (Dawson) Parkin, becoming his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Parkin were the parents of twelve children, five of whom are yet living: Phoebe, wife of our subject; Martha, widow of Alexander Howard; Fannie, wife of Thomas Howard; Shepherd and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Parkin were members of the Church of England.

In 1849, Mr. Sowden and his young wife emigrated to Burlington, where he first found employment with Hendrie & Foote, in their machine shop. He soon accumulated enough to establish himself in business, which he did at 222 South Main street, where he made the first engine that was built in Burlington. Mr. Sowden was a man of unimpeachable reputation and integrity, and in commercial circles his word was as good as his bond. In his business he ran no risks, believing it better to make money slowly, always counting the cost before taking contracts for any work, and by this careful manner became possessed of some property and considerable money. His death occurred on the 18th of February, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Sowden were the parents of fourteen children, and five of the sons learned their father's trade. James, is now a resident of Kansas City; Thomas, resides in Burlington; Charles, in Monroe, Neb.; Mark, in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Frank, Robert and Sarah J., are residents of Burlington; Harry, of Dubuque, Iowa; and William and John, also residents of Burlington. Mrs. Sowden is a resident of Burlington, and is highly esteemed by her many friends.

LANSON R. STRICKLAND, the oldest passenger conductor in years of service on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, was born in Franklin County, Mass., March 1, 1833, and is a son of Russell and Margaret (Newell) Strickland, both of whom were also natives of Massachusetts, and descended from old New England families. Our subject was reared on a farm till twenty years of age, when he engaged in railroad work. On the 16th of March, 1855, in his native State, he wedded Miss Abbie F. Shattuck, who was born at Bernardstown, Mass., and is a daughter of Abel Shattuck. Four children were born unto them, three sons and one daughter; two of the sons are deceased. Those living are Parke E., who married Miss Perceis Coald, and resides at Burlington; Daisy, who is the wife of Murray A. McArthur, now partner of Mr. Strickland in the livery business at Burlington. Mr. Strickland removed from Massachusetts to Mendota, Ill., in 1856, and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as cashier in the freight office at that place, and remained there about two years, and then came to Burlington, Iowa, where he was for some time freight agent on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1861 he resigned his position and went back East to recuperate his failing health. After a year's rest he took a situation as conductor on the Wabash Railroad, with headquarters at Ft. Wayne, Ind. He remained in the employ of that company about two years and a half and then resigned and engaged in the hotel business at Ft. Wayne, and after a couple of years residence there he sold out and returned to Burlington and again engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as conductor of a passenger train running between Burlington and Chariton. In 1868, he engaged with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern as passenger conductor, and, with the exception of two years spent as Superintendent of Construction on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, he has been in that company's service continuously since. For upward of thirty years Mr. Strickland has been a resident of Burlington, Iowa. In June, 1887, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. McArthur, he purchased the livery business at the corner of South Third and Valley streets, where they have a large and well-stocked establishment, keeping a fine assortment of carriages and an excellent lot of horses. The business is under the care and management of the proprietors, Messrs. Strickland & McArthur. For the past twenty years, Mr. Stickland has been conductor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids &
Northern Railroad, having held that position longer than any other man in the company's service. That he is deservedly popular with the traveling public and the company's managers is best shown by the long term of years that he has been employed in his present capacity and the many warm friends he has made.

JOSEPH S. HEIZER was born in Yellow Spring Township, Jan. 7, 1848, and there yet resides upon a fine farm of 175 acres on section 30. He is a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Brown) Heizer. His early life was spent upon the farm, his education being received at the district schools, supplemented by a course in the Yellow Spring College at Kossuth. At the age of twenty he began working for his father on shares, and two years later, having accumulated sufficient capital, purchased eighty acres of partly improved land on section 22 of the same township. On the 3d of September, 1868, Mr. Heizer was united in marriage with Martha Stathem, who was born in Yellow Spring Township, April 22, 1850, and is a daughter of Charles O. and Mary (Hughes) Stathem, the father, a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stathem were early settlers of Des Moines County, having located on section 19, Yellow Spring Township, in 1845. This continued to be their home until the death of the husband, which occurred Nov. 21, 1873, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife still survives him and is a resident of Kossuth. In early life Mr. Stathem became a member of the Presbyterian Church and was ever one of the active workers. He was a good Bible student, and in connection with his Church work aided greatly in the advancement of the educational interests of the township. A strong advocate of abolition principles, he did all in his power to abolish slavery, and was likewise always firm in his support of temperance principles. He reared a large family of children, three of whom are residents of this county: Mary Naomi, residing in Kossuth with her mother; Sherman, residing on section 19, Yellow Spring Township; and Martha, wife of our subject.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Heizer took up their residence on the farm purchased by the husband, and there they resided for six years. In 1876 this land was sold and 100 acres on section 30 of the same township were purchased, and there the family has since resided. More lands were added, until now the farm consists of 175 acres of the finest cultivated land in that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer are the parents of five children, all of whom are living: Edward H., Charles B., Nathaniel, Irene A. and Morris B. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer are both members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon, and he has also held the office of School Director. He is a systematic farmer, everything upon his lands denoting thrift and industry, and as one of the prominent citizens of the county is greatly esteemed.

JOHN X. HELD, commercial traveler and one of the early settlers of Burlington, Iowa, was born in South Baden, Germany, May 16, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Gertrude (Groman) Held. He grew to manhood in his native land and there received a common-school education. Hearing of the good openings in this country, and having an uncle in New York, Mr. Held left his home at the age of seventeen and emigrated to the United States. Landing in New York City, he there spent a short time with his uncle and then went to Allegheny County, Pa., where he was employed in the boot and shoe trade. In 1851, he traveled extensively over the Middle and Northwestern States in search of a location, and in 1854, settled permanently in Burlington, where he was employed in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on the first section that was built. In 1857 Mr. Held embarked in the grocery business on the corner of Maple and Tenth streets, following that occupation for about eighteen months, and in 1860 entered the store of T. W. Barhydt. Three years later, he went on the road as a traveling salesman, selling boots and shoes, and remained in that employment until 1870. From
that time until 1855, he traveled for A. G. Adams, wholesale boot and shoe dealer of Burlington, and then again entered the employ of Mr. Barhydt, with whom he still continues.

Mr. Held was married in McKeithsport, Allegheny Co., Pa.—Miss Louisa Bach becoming his wife. Nine children have been born to this union: Mary, Charles H., Emma, Louisa, Annie, Lydia, Minnie, William and John X., Jr. Mr. Held is a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Democrat. He commenced at the lowest round of the ladder of life to work his way up to success and fortune, and by close attention to business has accumulated a comfortable property and has a fine residence on the corner of Barrett and South Boundary streets.

L. ELLERY, of Burlington, Iowa, was born March 6, 1845, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a descendant of William Ellery, of Rhode Island, the oldest signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the early age of six years he was taken to Paris, France, by his parents, remaining there for three or four years, his education being cared for by his brothers and sisters. Mr. Ellery's father, being a large importer of dry-goods, was forced, through circumstances, to cross the ocean many times to purchase goods. After remaining in Paris four years, his parents concluded to return to America, again taking up their residence in Brooklyn. Our subject was then sent to a private boarding-school at South Farms, Conn., where he remained two years, when, his father being called to Europe, he again crossed the waters with his parents, returning home after a few months. In the year 1857 a third trip to the Old Country was made, in company with his brother-in-law and sister, where he remained three years, attending school in Basel, Switzerland.

Mr. Ellery, Sr., who was then living at Irvington on the Hudson, sold his property there, and moved to New York City, where the family resided for a number of years. About the year 1862, having been appointed by Abraham Lincoln to fill an important office in Memphis, Tenn., he moved to that city, our subject going with the family, and there remaining until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Burlington, and remained in the city two years, being employed by Werner Boecklin in the paint and oil business.

Leaving Burlington, he again returned to New York, and on the 10th of October, 1868, was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Tannen, of Warren, R. I., who was a descendant of President Madison. A few months after his marriage he removed to Jackson, Mich., accepting a clerkship on the Grand River Valley Railroad, which is a branch of the Michigan Central.

Mr. Ellery always had a great love for the music business, but never having a chance to secure the position he wished, was forced to make his living as best he could. Removing to Hastings, Mich., he was employed in loading cars until 1871, when he received a telegram from Leo Carper, who was formerly general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to come to Burlington. He was given a clerkship in the office, holding that position until the consolidation of the B. & M. with the C., B. and Q., in 1872, when he was again thrown out of employment. Not being able to secure a position of any kind, Mr. Ellery concluded to try and secure the agency for some piano, but this was quite difficult, as few manufacturers liked to consign their instruments without some security. At last such a situation was obtained, and during that year he disposed of twelve pianos, but having no store or place of business, was forced to sell at low margins. In 1873 he was offered the position as salesman by George Quinby, who had just opened a fine music store. He remained in his employ for a year, when the W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago, offered him their goods on consignment, but having no capital, he found this too be hard work, and making no profits, was obliged to give up the store. He was then employed by Decker Bros., of New York, until 1881, when the Kimball Company started a branch store in Burlington, and gave Mr. Ellery a salary. At last, he had an opportunity of showing his love for the music business. The company has given many evidences of their appreciation of his labors, and the regard in which
he is held by them was shown in 1884, when they gave him the management of this branch store, of which he was in charge until the summer of 1888, during which time he has sold some four hundred organs and two hundred pianos at retail.

L. ENGLAND, furniture dealer in Danville, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1838, and is a son of George and Sarah (Elliott) England. The paternal ancestry was of Scotch and Welch origin, the maternal of English parentage. George England was married in Pennsylvania, and in that State his death occurred. His wife came to this county, where she died in 1872. She was the mother of four children, our subject being the only resident of Iowa; Elizabeth married Daniel Lindsay, a real-estate dealer of Philadelphia, Pa., and her sister Ruth finds a home with them in that city; Martha became the wife of Wiley Tennis, a farmer residing near the England homestead, in Pennsylvania.

In 1860 our subject first came to this county. He returned to Pennsylvania the same winter, remaining until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until his discharge in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. England was a participant in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, namely: Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and many others of note in the history of the war as being bloody fields. In many of the charges made around Petersburg our subject also participated, and was one of Dahlgren’s picked men for the Kilpatrick raid around Richmond. While engaged in the skirmish at Ream’s Station, on the Weldon Railroad, a rebel bullet shattered his left arm, and he was sent to the Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, from which he was discharged with an arm rendered almost useless.

After his return to Pennsylvania Mr. England married Miss Margaret Malone, and in 1868 removed to Iowa, locating on a farm near Middle-town. He later purchased a farm in Scott Township, Henry County, disposing of that and becoming a resident of Danville in 1876. Establishing himself in the furniture and undertaking business at once, Mr. England has conducted it successfully ever since. In October, 1887, he was commissioned Deputy Postmaster of Danville, and the office is located in his furniture room.

Eight children have been born to J. L. England and Margaret Malone, six of whom are living: James, Martha and Elmer were born in Pennsylvania; May, Clara and Bessie in Iowa. Mr. England is identified not only with business and social circles, but is a member of and for several years has been, acting Tyler of Danville Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M.

ROBERT ALLEN, President of the Burlington Wire Mattress Company, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, May 11, 1833. When about ten years of age he went to Liverpool, England, and there received his literary and business education. He served a five years’ apprenticeship with one of the largest firms in that city in general merchandising. When twenty-one years of age he emigrated to America with his parents, coming directly to Burlington, and engaged with his father in farming in Des Moines County for two years. Going to the city, he then engaged with Messrs. Ross & Whipple in the hardware business, and later in the employ of J. Morton & Co., continuing in the same business when those gentlemen sold out to James W. Grimes & Co. In the year 1862, Mr. Allen bought out a branch hardware store of J. W. Grimes & Co., on Jefferson street, two years later taking in George Whipple as a partner, the firm then being known as Allen & Whipple. This partnership continued until January, 1879, when Mr. Allen sold his interest to his partner, and, in a small way, engaged in the manufacture of wire mattresses, the business gradually growing from year to year, and in January, 1887, the concern was changed to an incorporated company, having a capital stock of $75,000. Mr. Allen was elected President, Mr. Batchelor, Superintendent, and William A. Searles, Secretary.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1860, the marriage of Mr. Allen and Miss Annie E. Clark was celebrated. Mrs. Allen was born in Gardiner, Maine, and
is a daughter of Ansyl Clark, of Maine. This union has been graced with three children—two sons and a daughter: Bertie died when twenty-two months old; an infant daughter died unnamed; and Charles died at San Antonio, Texas, at the age of nineteen.

In politics, Mr. Allen is a Republican. He was elected Alderman in 1863, served as Deputy United Collector in about 1873, and is at present a member of the Burlington City Council. Socially, Mr. Allen is a member of the Flint Hills Lodge, K. of P., was Deputy Grand Chancellor, and is now Past Chancellor.

DAVID LEONARD, deceased. Too great honor can not be paid to the pioneers who have built up Des Moines County, placing it in the front rank of the counties of the State, and as such a pioneer, we are pleased to record Mr. David Leonard. He was born in Washington County, Pa., March 12, 1816, and was a son of Abner and Elizabeth (Letterman) Leonard. On his father's side he was of English ancestry, the first of the name coming to this country with the Pilgrim Fathers. On his mother's side he was of German ancestry. When but a lad of twelve years he emigrated with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, where his boyhood days were passed upon a farm. He received a liberal education, that at the common schools being supplemented by a course in Athens College. He resided with his parents until March 2, 1841, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary S. Dustin, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born in Galena, in that State, Aug. 24, 1821. She is the daughter of Nathan and Ann (Carpenter) Dustin, the father a native of New Hampshire, the mother of Lancaster County, Pa. Her parents removed, about 1811, to Delaware County, Ohio, where her father was engaged in milling until his death, which occurred in 1862. Her mother died when Mrs. Leonard was but two years of age.

The young couple began their domestic life in Franklin County, Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1842, when deciding to go to the then Far West, they took up their residence in Des Moines County, Iowa, settling on section 25, Flint River Township, where Mr. Leonard had purchased a partly improved farm. Upon this land a small cabin had been erected, and into this they moved, living in the pioneer style. The now finely cultivated farm of 200 acres was then but a wild prairie, deer and wolves roaming over the land and everything being in an uncultivated state, but now this is all changed. The old cabin has long since given way to a beautiful and commodious country residence, erected in 1864, which is surrounded by grand old shade-trees, planted by the hand of Mr. Leonard, barns and out-buildings have been erected, and everything may be found upon the place that is necessary to a well-regulated farm. Five children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard: Howard D. sacrificed his young life upon the altar of his country, becoming a member of Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry, and dying while in the service at Cairo, Ill., March 18, 1862, at the age of twenty-one years; Anna E., widow of Abner Leonard, resides with her mother; David H. died at the age of nine years; Charles S. died when but two years old; and Lillie died in infancy.

Mr. Leonard was an active and devoted member of the Congregational Church, and took great interest in the affairs of the Sunday school. In all enterprises for the public good he was a zealous laborer, and for many years served as Trustee and President of the School Board. A Republican in politics, he was an ardent supporter of his party, always ready to aid in the advancement of its interests. A strong advocate of prohibition, and a leader in temperance work, Mr. Leonard served as chairman of the committee whose duty it was to provide speakers and lecturers for his congressional district. He was elected a Director of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, being chosen Vice President of the company in 1878. He always took a deep interest in the railroad affairs of the county, and was President of the proposed Burlington, Denmark & Keosauqua Railroad. One of the organizers of the Iowa Horticultural Society in 1866, Mr. Leonard was elected its Treasurer, holding the office for nine consecutive years. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the American Pomological Society, which met that year in Philadelphia, and was one of the original members of
the Des Moines Agricultural Society, being one of the Directors. Always a friend to education, Mr. Leonard, in June, 1875, was named as one of the Trustees of the Iowa College, located at Grinnell, and by the General Association of the Congregational Church of Iowa, was soon after elected to that office for three years, and in June, 1878, was chosen permanent Trustee. Mr. Leonard came to this county comparatively a poor man, but by industry, economy, and the assistance of his good wife, who was truly a helpmate to him, he gained a comfortable competence.

The worthy couple, who had lived together for almost forty-three years, were separated by the hand of death, Feb. 12, 1884, to be united no more until the loving wife should cross the dark river and again meet her husband. Mr. Leonard’s death was not only mourned by his immediate family, but numerous friends felt the sorrow of parting with a brother. He was universally honored and respected, and the temperance, educational and church work lost in him an ardent supporter.

Mrs. Leonard still resides on the old home place in Flint River Township, around which so many loving associations cluster. A most estimable lady, for over thirty years she was a member of the Congregational Church of Burlington, though now her membership is with the same denomination in West Burlington. In the temperance work, also, she was always associated with her husband, and for the past eight years has been President of the W. C. T. U. of Burlington.

To none is the honor of a representation in this record of the best citizens of Des Moines County more truly due than to Mr. and Mrs. David Leonard, and none will be regarded with greater interest or more carefully read and treasured. It is with pleasure that the portrait of Mr. Leonard is given upon a preceding page.

CHARLES H. SUTPHEN, retired, P. O. Joliet, Ill., was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1806. His father, Gilbert Sutphen, was a native of New Jersey, of Dutch and Irish descent, the grandfather, John Sutphen, having come from Holland some time before the Revolutionary War. John Sutphen’s wife was descended from one of the first families of Dublin, and came with her parents to America, settling about the same time. Shortly after the Revolutionary War the family moved to Cherry Valley, N. Y., residing on a farm four miles south of the village. On this farm Gilbert Sutphen grew to manhood, and wedded Mary Higinbothan in Worcester, Otsego County. She was born in Rhode Island, of English descent and removed to Worcester, N. Y., with her parents, when quite young. After their marriage, the young couple continued to reside in Cherry Valley until the breaking out of the War of 1812, when the husband was called upon to help defend his country, and joining the army, fell at the battle of Lundy’s Lane. His family consisted of five children—Julia, Ann, Mary Ann, Charles H., Sarah and Jane, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living.

After his father’s death, Charles H. Sutphen, then eight years of age, and sent to live with his grandmother Higinbothan, in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., and remained two years, attending school a portion of the time; he afterward lived three years with James Cagwin of the same county. His mother then married Thomas Southworth, of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., and by this union she had two daughters, Harriet and Caroline, both now deceased. Charles then resided on the farm with his mother until the age twenty-one, with the exception of one year which he spent in attending an academy, but his health being impaired, he, on the advice of a physician, went to Boston and took a voyage on a cod fishing vessel up the straits, returning with his health somewhat improved. He then shipped as captain’s clerk with Capt. Law, on board the ship “Concordia” in the merchant’s service, making one voyage. On his return to Boston, Capt. Law obtained a situation for Mr. Sutphen in the custom house, as messenger to the Surveyor of Customs, Elbridge Gerry, son of Elbridge Gerry, one of the Governors of Massachusetts and fifth Vice President of the United States. In this office he remained two years, spending his evenings in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Mr. Gerry then secured him a situation in the Pay Department of the United
States Army, where he remained eight years, or until Sept. 1, 1834.

Mr. Sutphen was married in 1831, to Elizabeth H. Dow, of Boston, and in April, 1834, came to Illinois and selected a timber claim at the head of Indian Creek, in La Salle County, on a portion of which now stands the village of Earlville. He returned for his family in May, left the army office Sept. 1, and started for Illinois, where they arrived safely at their new home in October, 1834. A double log house was erected on the site of the present village of Earlville, and there Mr. Sutphen began farming. In 1835, the land came into the market, and in 1837, he purchased 1,000 acres, occupying it as a stock farm for over twenty years. A large brick house took the place of the little log cabin, it being erected in 1853.

Mr. Sutphen was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Indiana precinct, Earl Township, and held the office continuously for fifteen years, and then resigned. He was Postmaster of Earlville for seven years, and held many other prominent offices, including that of Supervisor from that town. Mr. Sutphen had a family of six sons and three daughters—Charles T. was the first white male child born in the township, and he and Albert are now in California; George is in Aurora, Ill.; Frederick in Missouri; Gilbert in Iowa; and William in Nebraska. Sarah married S. Cook, now deceased; Carrie T., the first white female child born in the township, is the wife of W. H. Graham, of St. Louis; Mary wedded O. C. Gray, of Ottawa, and they are both now deceased. Mr. Sutphen's wife died April 6, 1870, and in 1871 he removed to Joliet, where he still resides, and there married the widow of the late H. D. Higinbothan.

JOSEPH B. NEALLEY, deceased, was born in Lee County, N. H., April 17, 1822. On his father's side he was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was of the fourth generation from William Nealley, a native of Ireland, who settled in Nottingham, N. H., about 1725. On his mother's side he was descended from Henry True, a native of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, who settled in Salem, Mass., about 1635, thus connecting him on both sides with the early settlers of New England. His paternal grandparents were Joseph Nealley and Susanna Bowdoin, and their names were perpetuated in his. His parents, Edward Bowdoin Nealley and Sally True, were married in 1809. The former was born in Nottingham Square, N. H., Dec. 15, 1784, and the latter in Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 25, 1789. The mother was left a widow when our subject was quite young. Edward Nealley dying in Lee County, N. H., June 27, 1837. He was a merchant in Lee, N. H., was a man of superior natural ability, held various public offices, and was especially active in promoting the improvement of schools and of society. His wife was a woman of faith, hope and unbounded charity, and a devoted mother.

After the father's death the family remained in Lee County, N. H., until October, 1844, and then came directly to Burlington, where a farm of 200 acres was purchased, and Joseph and his brother Greenleaf embarked in the nursery business. The elder brother had been in the West some years prior to this. They continued in this business until the death of the elder brother, which occurred about the year 1878, at which time it was discontinued. Joseph Nealley removed to the city of Burlington in 1883, retiring from active business. His mother, who had come to Burlington with her children, died Sept. 28, 1850.

On the 5th of January, 1859, Mr. Nealley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Hill, daughter of Dr. Moses and Elizabeth (Clarke) Hill, the father a native of Warner, N. H., and the mother of Northwood, N. H. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill: Mary F., wife of Gardiner Ingersoll, died in Marengo, Ill., in August, 1885, and was buried in Burlington; Elizabeth C. died in Burlington in 1867; one son died in infancy. Mrs. Nealley completes the family, was the first in order of birth, and was born in Northwood, June 8, 1839. The family came to Iowa in 1851, Mr. Hill engaging in milling until his death, which occurred January 27th, 1876, at Port Hudson, La. He had gone there to attend to business matters, was taken sick and died, his remains being brought back and interred in the Aspen Cemetery near Bur-
linton. He was a Deacon of the First Congregational Church in Burlington, in which he was an active member, and was one of Burlington's wealthy and highly respected citizens. Mrs. Hill also belonged to the Congregational Church and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Nealley. She is now in her seventy-ninth year, and is a most intelligent and well-preserved lady for one of her age.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nealley: Edward M., now a stenographer and student in the office of Judge Power, a leading attorney of Burlington; Lillie, residing at home; and three children who died in infancy.

Mr. Nealley was called to his last rest Aug. 26, 1883, and in his death the county lost one of its best citizens, and the family a kind and indulgent husband and father. At the time of his death, he was one of the Directors and also Vice President of the German-American Savings Bank, and was interested in the Island Mills. In politics he was a Republican. A liberal, generous man, Mr. Nealley gave freely to all Church work and to worthy public enterprises, and was highly honored wherever he was known. The following is an extract from some remarks made by Rev. William Salter, at his funeral:

"He was the seventh of ten children, of whom only one remains. At the age of twenty-two he came with his widowed mother, his elder brother, the late beloved and lamented Greenleaf C. Nealley, and five sisters, one of them the same age as himself, to the Territory of Iowa, and here, for more than forty years, has been the family home. To him, as to the others of the amiable and devoted circle, life brought its common joy and sorrow. Having borne their part, one and another have gone to their eternal home. Their mutual love and affection, their kindly spirit, their generous interest in whatever has appertained to the improvement of society, the devotion of the brothers to flowers and trees, to planting the bare and naked prairies of the wilderness with orchards and gardens, and embowering the homes of the land with taste and beauty, have entered into the framework and life of our social order, and are among the hidden foundations of the prosperity and happiness we enjoy as a people.

"But as the grass withereth and the flower fadeth, so the beauty and glory of man must crumble and vanish. Enfeebled health and loss of vigor, weariness and prostration attend man, as we have seen the orchards and gardens, planted by the first settlers, blighted with frost, rust and decay. None can resist the ravages of time or the silent footsteps of disease and death. We shall soon say:

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year.

Of wailing winds, and naked woods, the meadows brown and sere".

And now we must lay away the form of our brother in the grave, where the gentle flowers he loved will be shortly gathered in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours. "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt."

The memory of Joseph B. Nealley will long be enshrined in the hearts, not only of his own family, but of hundreds of friends to whom his upright conduct and kindly traits of character had greatly endeared him.

ALEXANDER DAVIS, residing on section 19, Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1805, and is a son of Elijah and Hannah (Shulk) Davis, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. They were the parents of seven children: Lewis, Daniel and Michael, all deceased; Elijah, a resident of Virginia; Tyler W.; Phoebe, widow of John Graham, resides in the State of Missouri. The father of these children moved to Ohio at a very early day, and about the year 1818 removed to Tyler County, Va., where he remained until his death, which occurred about 1828, at the age of sixty-five. His wife survived him until 1843, her death occurring at the age of eighty-five.

The early life of our subject was spent upon the farm and in attending the subscription schools. He was united in marriage, Oct. 29, 1828, with Susan Steenrod. She was a native of Virginia, though reared in Ohio. They have been the parents
of ten children: Caroline, wife of George Merriman, resides in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charlotte, deceased; Clorinda, wife of Isaac Herrill, a farmer in Burlington Township; Charles, supposed to be in California; Ephraim, who died in the service, was a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry; Edward was also a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry; George, residing in California; John, who has charge of the home farm, wedded Edith Ashmore, a native of Des Moines County, and daughter of George and Margaret (Sheldon) Ashmore, who were early settlers in Des Moines County. Two children have been born to them—Katie and Harry.

Mr. Davis emigrated to Iowa in 1843, settling in Des Moines County, where he purchased 200 acres of land on section 19, Burlington Township, and this has continued to be his home ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have passed sixty years of wedded life, and are among the most highly-respected people of Des Moines County; both are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM M. SOMMERVILLE, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 22, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born May 29, 1804, at Greencastle, Pa., afterward called Gettysburg, the site of that famous battle. His parents were Alexander L. and Gracie (Miller) Sommerville. The father emigrated from Ireland to America at the age of eighteen, embarking as a vender of Irish linen; the mother's ancestors, who belonged to the Society of Friends, came to this country with William Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville were the parents of sixteen children, fourteen sons and two daughters, and eleven of that number grew to be men and women, though only three are yet living: George A., a resident of Kansas; Alexander, who resides near New Orleans; and our subject. The father of these children died about the year 1835, the mother about the year 1857, and both were members of the New Light Church. About the year 1895 the family removed to Clarksburg, Va., where William M. was educated.

His father was one of the finely-educated men of that community, was a true Christian gentleman, honest, upright and beloved by all, and in that county served as Sheriff for eighteen years. He was instrumental in the organization of the first bank at Marietta, Ohio, and was selected by its Board of Directors to carry $150,000 in gold and silver from Winchester, Va., to Marietta, and taking his trusty horse, he made the trip on horseback in safety.

Until twenty-two years of age William M. Sommerville remained in Clarksburg, where he engaged in buying stock, and became one of the prominent men of the county. On the 4th of January, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Temperance M. Bond, a Christian woman of rare graces. The young couple began their domestic life in Harrison County, W. Va.; and in that county Mr. Sommerville helped to build three court-houses. He remained in that State until 1846, and then removed to Iowa, purchasing 126 acres of land on section 22, Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where he has ever since made his home. Besides his farm land Mr. Sommerville is the owner of twenty-three town lots in Dodgeville, besides other valuable property, and he is one of the most desirable farms in Franklin Township. All he owns is the result of his own exertions, and through his energy and economy he has gained a comfortable competence, a most beautiful home, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Six children were born to this worthy couple: Palermo, deceased; Helen, widow of Henry Churchman; Sophronia, Almerine; Ada, wife of James Elting, of Mediapolis; and Catherine, who died young. For half a century Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville shared life's joys and sorrows together, but on the 17th of March, 1881, the mother was called to her final home, and by her death the family lost a kind and indulgent wife and mother, and her neighbors a sympathizing friend. Many things about the home constantly bring her to mind, and the flowers, which she always loved to care for, are thus made especially dear. Mr. Sommerville has held various township offices, and for many years served as Justice of the Peace. He cast his first Presidential ballot for Andrew Jackson, and has
voted with the Democratic party continuously since. As a citizen he is honorable and upright, and for many years has been a member of Christ's Church, and a consistent Christian, living up to his professions.

TAYLOR LOUGHEE PARSONS, a pioneer merchant of Burlington, Iowa, and an honored resident of that city for forty-five years, is a native of Parsonfield, York County, Maine, and was born on the 12th day of July, 1810. His parents, Thomas and Anna (Longee) Parsons, were residents of that town, where they were highly respected as worthy Christian people. Mr. Parsons' father was born in Ellingham, N. H., and was descended from Thomas Parsons, an English emigrant, who came to America in the early history of the country, and settled in York County, Maine, at what is known as Parsonfield, which was named in his honor. His mother was born at Parsonfield, and was of Scotch descent.

Our subject was reared in his native town, and received such educational advantages as the local schools afforded, which were supplemented by self-instruction. When nineteen years of age Mr. Parsons went to Canada, where he was engaged in teaching English and French schools, pursuing his studies in the meantime, and thus perfecting and improving his scholarship. On the 1st of January, 1838, he was united in marriage, at Georgeville, District of St. Francis (then Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec), to Miss Abigail B. Copp, a daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Blake) Copp. Mrs. Parsons was born and reared at Georgeville, and eight children graced their union, three sons and five daughters: Joshua, the eldest, died at the age of two years; Hannah Annette is the wife of J. B. Davis, of Burlington, Iowa; Victoria Louisa died in infancy; Edwin C. married Miss Christina Dement, and resides at Dixon, Ill.; Mary, widow of S. F. Rouse, is a resident of Denver, Colo.; Abigail died at the age of ten years; Jennie L. resides with her parents; William W., the youngest, married Miss Grace Priddle, and is in business at Burlington.

In 1838 Mr. Parsons formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the mercantile business under the firm name of Joshua Copp & Co. They conducted the business at Georgeville till 1843, when, finding the times in Canada to be dull, with no immediate prospect of improvement, they came to the United States and located at Burlington, Iowa, where they arrived June 9th of that year. They at once resumed business in that city under the firm name of Copp & Parsons, dealing in general merchandise. In 1847 Mr. Parsons' nephew, C. B. Parsons, who had been in the employ of the firm both in Canada and since their removal to Burlington, was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Parsons, Copp & Parsons. Several years later Mr. Copp retired from the business, and the firm became T. L. & C. B. Parsons, but in 1867 Mr. Parsons' eldest son, Edwin C., became a member of the firm, and the father retired from active merchandising about the same date, after an experience of twenty-nine years of continuous mercantile life five of which were spent at Georgeville, Canada, and twenty-four at Burlington, Iowa. On coming to this city Messrs. Copp and Parsons purchased considerable real estate, which included lots on the north side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. On the lot cornering Jefferson and Fifth streets Mr. Parsons built his residence, and made that his home till April, 1883, when he sold the property to John M. Gregg, who erected what is known as the Masonic Block. Mr. Parsons then removed to a house on the lot adjoining the alley of the same block. Having built the brick block, No. 412 Jefferson street, in 1870, he moved from the old house in the spring of 1883, and occupied the second and third floors as a residence till the spring of 1888, when he moved to his present commodious and pleasant home, at No. 703 Summer street.

Mr. Parsons has always been independent in politics, voting for the man whom he believed would prove the better officer, or on national matters with the party most in accord with his views at the time. The Democrats, he admits, have the greatest right to claim his allegiance. Not being a partisan, he has never been ambitious of political honors, nor time or inclination for much prominence in politics. During the later years of his residence in Georgeville, Canada, he served as Deputy Postmaster of
that city, and since his residence at Burlington has served in the City Council, on the Board of County Supervisors, and as a member of the Board of Education. He always exhibited a warm interest in educational matters, and served several years as President of the Board of Education of this city.

Mr. Parsons' parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and reared their children to habits of industry, integrity and morality. In early life he was a member of that denomination, but later, when he had children of his own, he preferred the system of religious instruction for youth in use by the Episcopal Church, and placing his children in the Sunday-school, he joined his wife in membership with that denomination, with which they have since remained. Mr. Parsons has been a resident of Burlington for forty-five years, twenty-four of which were spent in active and successful mercantile business. Since 1867 he has employed his time in improving his property, erecting substantial business blocks, dealing in real estate, or in seeing to the otherwise profitable investment of his capital. He has been largely identified with the growth and improvement of the city, and worthy public enterprises have always received his cordial support and hearty co-operation.

CHARLES SPONHOLTZ, general insurance and real estate agent of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Rosloek, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Sept. 6, 1836, and is the son of William H. Sponholtz. He received a common-school education in his native country, which included a study of the English and French languages. He engaged in the mercantile business in his native country, continuing in the same until 1860, when he emigrated to America. Arriving in New York, Mr. Sponholtz proceeded directly to Pittsburgh, Pa., at which place he was engaged in the dry-goods business until the spring of 1861, when, on the breaking out of the late Civil War, he enlisted, on the first call for troops, as a member of Company K, 10th Pennsylvania Three Months' Infantry. He was promoted to Sergeant, served the term of his enlistment, and was discharged in July, 1861. He then went into the oil regions, where he was engaged in the oil business until the winter of 1867. Removing to Rock Island, he made that his home until the following spring, when he went to St. Louis, and in 1869 came to Burlington, Iowa.

On arriving in this city Mr. Sponholtz engaged as insurance solicitor with Mr. J. J. Heiter, and later he was with Mr. Runge in the confectionery business for two years. He was engaged in the grocery business with the firm of A. V. Dodge, and subsequently was employed as book-keeper by Philip Hoerr, cracker manufacturer. In 1875 he embarked in the grocery business for himself, but sold out in the summer of 1876, when he was elected Market-Master by the City Council. He held that position under different administrations for six years, and then engaged in the above mentioned business, in connection with which he is a notary public and foreign steamship passage agent.

Mr. Sponholtz is a member of C. L. Matthes Post, No. 5, G. A. R., of which he is Adjutant. He is also a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; likewise holds membership in Orchard Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W., of which he is the present Recorder.

On the 22d of October, 1868, at Keithsburg, Ill., Mr. Sponholtz was united in marriage with Miss Rose Wolfe, daughter of Joseph Wolfe, of Cannonsburg, Pa. They have four children living, two sons and two daughters: Loring, the eldest, is a watch-maker by trade; William H., the second son, is a printer; the daughters, Ida May and Helen D., are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Sponholtz are members of the Congregational Church. He is the only representative of his family in America. He is a Republican in politics, and is a respected and esteemed citizen.

ISAAC NEWTON RIPLEY, capitalist, residence 408 South Ninth street, Burlington, and a pioneer of Des Moines County, of 1840, was born in Tyler County, Va., July 1, 1838, and is a son of Hon. John A. and Rachel (Bennett) Ripley. His father was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and of Pennsylvania German descent. His mother was a native of Wales.

Isaac N. came to Burlington with his parents in
1810, was brought up on a farm and educated at the public schools, and when fifteen years of age engaged in teaching school, but taught only one year. When seventeen years of age he engaged with J. W. & W. D. Gilbert, lumber dealers, as clerk and salesman. In 1866 he bought an interest in the business, but sold out to his partners the following year, but continued with the firm, which had become Gilbert, Hedge & Co., until 1879 as book-keeper, and served at times on outside business. While with this company he was dealing extensively in real estate, erecting buildings and speculating. Since 1879 he has devoted his attention to the care of his property and private business. He is now proprietor of twenty dwellings and three stores in the city of Burlington. He also owns farming lands in Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois, aggregating about 750 acres.

Mr. Ripley has been twice married. His first marriage was in June, 1862, to Miss Anna C. Darrow, by whom he had one child, a son, Charles D., who was drowned in the Mississippi River when eleven years of age. Mrs. Ripley died in 1866. Mr. Ripley was married again in 1874, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss Mary H. Millsapgh, a daughter of John and Harriet Millsapgh. Mrs. Ripley was born at Booneville, Ind. Four children were born of this marriage—Geneva, born Sept. 16, 1879; Blanche, Nov. 11, 1882; Bennett A., June 8, 1884, and died Feb. 15, 1885; and Hellen, born Sept. 28, 1886.

Mrs. Ripley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for several years a popular teacher in the Burlington city schools. Mr. Ripley is a member of Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., is a member of the Select Knights of the Legion and of Lincoln Lodge, No. 125, A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been actively identified with the administration of Church business for many years. He has served on the official board, and has held at various times nearly all the offices of the Church and Sabbath-school. He is a pronounced Democrat in politics, having always taken an active part in local and State politics. While he has never been an office seeker, he has served five terms as a member of the City Council of Burlington. He was a prominent candidate for the Burlington postoffice at the time the present incumbent was appointed. Mr. Ripley is an enterprising, practical business man, having by good management and judicious investment of his capital acquired a large and valuable property. By his enterprise he has aided materially in developing and improving the city. He has always been a friend of education, and taken an active interest in the public schools, having served five years on the School Board, and was instrumental in locating the West Madison school building, and during his time of office some of the other fine city school buildings were erected.

REV. JACOB SCHMEISER, residing on section 26, Benton Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born March 6, 1827, and is a son of Henry Jacob and Blondine (Fieg) Schmeiser, who were natives of Germany, where the father was owner of a vineyard and farmer. They were both members of the Lutheran Church, and reared a family of eight children, of which our subject is the fifth in order of birth. Two of this number are deceased, three are yet residents of Germany, and two are living in this country, viz: Our subject; and Margaret, wife of Herman Lang-wort, of Burlington, Iowa.

Our subject was educated at the Missionary Institute of Basel, Switzerland, from which he graduated in 1853, and was then ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church. He was then sent to St. Louis, where he spent three months as Pastor of the Fifteenth Street Church. In September of the same year he went to Burlington, where he preached for a few weeks. He was first assigned to the church at Franklin Mills, and during the time he was Pastor there, he also preached at Pleasant Grove and Latty. His next charge was Latty, exclusively, where he remained for eight years, after which he was at Mendoa, Ill., for six months. Returning to Iowa, he was employed at Danville until 1882, when he removed to his present home on section 26, Benton Township, where he bought 224 acres of land, and since the time of his location in that township he has preached at the St. Paul Church,
which is situated on section 22, also conducting a Sunday-school of twenty-five members, the membership of the church being about twenty families. In connection with his church duties, Mr. Schmeiser manages his own farm, having all the best improvements and most modern conveniences.

In May, 1856, Rev. Mr. Schmeiser and Miss Magdalene Ries, a native of St. Clair County, Ill., born in 1837, were united in marriage, and ten children have graced their union: Henry Jacob, born April 18, 1857, is a mechanic, residing at Burlington; Charles Frederick, born Nov. 18, 1858, is engaged in farming near Franklin Mills, Des Moines County; Lydia, born Aug. 22, 1860; Theophilus, Sept. 23, 1862; Thobitha, Sept. 14, 1864 (last three are still inmates of the paternal home); Emma, born Oct. 30, 1866, is the wife of Adam Miller, of Benton Township; Talitha, born Nov. 6, 1870; Emmanuel, Sept. 16, 1872; Joseph, Feb. 10, 1876; and Benjamin, April 19, 1868, are still residing at home.

In politics Mr. Schmeiser is a Democrat. He is a man that stands well in the community where he resides, and enjoys the love and respect of all. A fine view of his home is given in connection with this brief biography.

Bryce Campbell, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Dunduff, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 31, 1819, and is a son of John Campbell, who was born in Ayrshire in 1794. His mother, Jean (Girvan) Campbell, was born in 1796. Their union was celebrated July 27, 1814, and six children were born to them: Isabelle, born April 22, 1815, died Nov. 18, 1816; John, born Oct. 18, 1816, became the husband of Margaret Gray, by whom he had eight children, all of whom are deceased; Bryce, of this sketch; Margaret G., born in Drumcoree, Ireland, July 8, 1822, and died in Burlington, Sept. 23, 1886; Mary, born in County Down, Dec. 17, 1823, became the wife of James Allen, and died at Burns Cottage, Alloway, Scotland, June 24, 1865; William, born April 9, 1825, and resides in Burlington. About the year 1822, John Campbell removed to Ireland, five years later again became a resident of Scotland, and in 1839 removed to Yorkshire, England, where died Oct. 18, 1843. Soon after his death, Mrs. Campbell returned to Scotland, where she died in 1871. They were lifelong Presbyterians, upright, honorable people, and highly respected.

Bryce Campbell, our subject, was educated in his native country, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving four years. For the first three and a half years of his apprenticeship he received only his board, and for the last six months received, in addition, six shillings per week. On the 16th of October, 1848, at the Parish Church, in the Parish of Leeds, County of York, Mr. Campbell wedded Miss Jane Rowling, who was born March 9, 1821, in that parish. By this union there were three children: Joseph R., of Washington, Iowa; Jane, wife of John Gillis, of Burlington; and Maggie, who died in infancy. The death of Mrs. Campbell occurred Nov. 26, 1857. She was reared a Methodist, but afterward, with her husband, joined the Mormons. In 1853 Mr. Campbell left England, landed at New Orleans, and by steamer came to Keokuk, where he joined a party of Mormons, and went to Salt Lake City. As there were not enough teams for all on this journey, none but the women and children were allowed to ride, the men having to make their way on foot, wading the streams, and many times having to carry their wives across on their backs, the water being waist deep. After arriving in Salt Lake City, Mr. Campbell built a house, but when the leaders wanted him to deed it to the Church and also marry several wives, he, considering this an imposition, sold his property at a great sacrifice, and in 1857 came to Burlington, where he has since followed his trade.

Mr. Campbell's second union was formed with Mrs. Gent, widow of Henry Gent, who by her first union had two children—Edgar, of Wisonsin, and Byron, of Burlington. By this second union there is one child, Marian, wife of Willis A. Pruden, of this city. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. Socially, he is an Odd Fellow, becoming a member of the Loyal Farmers' M. U. Lodge, No. 842, I. O. O. F. of England, in 1840, now belonging to Washington Lodge, No. 1; and is also a member of the
Knights of Pythias, Friendship Lodge, No. 11, of which he is one of the charter members, and in which he has been Past Chancellor, also holding several subordinate offices. In 1878 Mr. Campbell was appointed District Deputy Grand Chancellor, and served six or seven years.

WILLIAM ORNDOFF, a prominent and influential citizen of Mediapolis, Iowa, born at Gettysburg, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Orndorff) Orndorff, who were distant relatives, the father born near Frederick, Md., the mother near Lebanon, Pa. The family of Orndorff was founded in America in 1726 by three brothers, natives of Germany, one of whom settled in New York in the Mohawk Valley, another in Kentucky, and the third in Virginia, the latter founding the line of which our subject is a descendant. The paternal grandfather, Peter Orndorff, lived in Virginia, but Jacob Orndorff, the father, was reared in Maryland upon a farm and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1819. He married Catherine Orndorff, and they reared a fine family of seven children: William, our subject; Isabella, widow of David Martin of Adams County, Pa., now residing in Mediapolis; Angelina became the wife of John Snyder, and died in Pennsylvania in 1876; Catherine and Caroline are twins—the former became the wife of Leonard McElvieg of York Springs, Adams County, Pa., and Caroline wedded Joseph Ross of the same city; Maria, widow of Jacob Wireman, resides in Burlington; and Franklin M., whose home is in Mediapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Orndorff were both members of the Catholic Church. The father died in 1868 at Burlington, the mother being called to her final home one year later. Mr. Orndorff, who was a man of fine business ability, engaged in shipping stock from 1827 until 1858, and he was one of the leading men of the community where he resided, taking an active part in public affairs.

While our subject was an infant his parents removed to near Oxford, Pa., where they resided for four years. They subsequently made their home in Stone Jug, Adams Co., Pa., where on the 19th of October, 1841, William Orndorff was united in marriage with Mary Ann Sadler, a native of that county, and a daughter of William Sadler, a prominent farmer and also a manufacturer of saddles and hats. After his marriage, Mr. Orndorff engaged in the stock business for seven years in his native county, when he removed to York County, Pa., continuing in the same occupation, and four years later removed to Baltimore City, Md., engaging for two years in the shipping of horses to Philadelphia. Mr. Orndorff next took up his residence in the latter city, purchasing the Rising Sun Hotel, which he operated for some time, and then built a race track at that place. Once more returning to Baltimore, he there remained until 1856, when he emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, renting the farm of R. D. Poole, in Benton Township for four years, and at the expiration of that time purchased 160 acres of land near Franklin Mills, residing upon that land until February, 1885, when he moved to Mediapolis. Mr. Orndorff added to his possessions from time to time until he owned 1,027 acres of land. In 1857 he was renting land, and in that year borrowed $150 of R. D. Poole, with which he began the stock business, his first shipment to Chicago being a car load of sheep. He has continued that business to the present time, gradually increasing his trade, until he is now the largest stock-dealer in the State of Iowa. In 1864 Mr. Orndorff shipped forty-two car loads of hogs and had nine car loads left in the yards at Burlington. On the 17th of December of that year, he sold hogs worth $31,936 to A. E. Kent of Chicago, and in seven days sold stock amounting to $71,107.67. In eight months of that year he received for stock over $400,000, which he deposited in the State National Bank at Burlington. Mr. Orndorff was also engaged for a few months in the commission business at Chicago with R. F. Horsford, formerly general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa. In 1867 he also engaged in the same business with A. F. Fas- sett of Baltimore, then owner of the famous trotter "Dexter," continuing in partnership for one year, when they took in two other partners, a Mr. Allen and Norman B. Ream, now a millionaire of Chicago.
Throughout his business career, Mr. Orndorff has been very successful. In 1872 he shipped 5,800 head of cattle, and now and for several years past has been engaged in shipping horses to Boston and Northern markets.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Orndorff: William H., who was born in 1844, died July 1, 1881, the day before President Garfield was shot; Sabina C., wife of John Ballard, a leading farmer of Franklin Township, Des Moines County; Lydia C., died at the age of sixteen years; and John S. died in Baltimore at the age of seven years. The mother of these children has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since childhood. Politically, Mr. Orndorff is a Democrat, and socially he is a member of the L. O. O. F. On coming to this county he was without money, but by business ability, integrity, energy and enterprise, he has gained considerable property, and has never had a note protested nor a check dishonored. He enjoys the respect of the people of the county, and is one of its influential citizens, well worthy of mention in this record of its best element.

JAMES WATSON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 12, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 18, 1835, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Smith) Watson, both of whom were also natives of Yorkshire. The father was extensively engaged in farming in his native county until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife survived him for some time, she being called to her final home May 19, 1885, aged seventy-four years. They were members of the Church of England for forty years, and Mr. Watson was churchwarden of his native parish. They reared a family of eight children as follows: William, who died at the age of twenty-three years; James, the subject of this sketch; Edmund, who died at the age of thirteen years; Alfred, who is engaged in farming on the old homestead in England; Frederick, who emigrated to Australia, and died in that country at the age of thirty-one; Louisa, who became the wife of Newton Thomas, departed this life at the age of thirty-five, leaving four children; Dennis Peter, who is engaged in farming in England; and Edwin, now of Nebraska.

When twenty years of age James Watson was united in marriage with Miss Emma Stocks, a native of Yorkshire, and a daughter of Richard and Ann (White) Stocks, the ceremony being performed on March 24, 1856. Mr. Watson spent six years in the army of his country, entering the service at the age of seventeen. In March, 1868, he crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his residence in Kosmus, Iowa. After remaining there for about seven months he rented a farm for nine years, at the expiration of which time he purchased 135 acres of land on section 1, Yellow Spring Township, though his home now is on section 12. He owns 263 acres of land and rents 20, all of which is finely cultivated.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been born the following named children: Mary Louisa, wife of Stephen Riggs Hibbitson, a resident of Los Angeles County, Cal.; Sarah Eliza, wife of George Washington Cox, of Yellow Spring Township; John William Edmund, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Peter, who is engaged in farming in Jasper County, Neb.; James Richard and Anne Lenora, who live with their parents. Mr. Watson and his wife are both members of the Northfield Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was Trustee for several years and Steward for eight years. His son, John W. E., is now Trustee of that church. In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican, and he has held the office of Township Supervisor for three years. The entire family are numbered among the most respected citizens of Yellow Spring Township.

A. EKLUND, of Burlington, Iowa, was born near Kristinestad, Sweden, June 21, 1849, and attended the schools of his native country until about fifteen years of age. He resided with his parents upon a farm, helping in the cultivation of the same until his emigration to America, in 1869. After landing in
this country he went directly to Galesburg, Ill., where he was engaged in working on a farm, and in that employment remained three years, working for various persons in the vicinity. In 1872 Mr. Ek
lund took up his residence in Burlington, Iowa, and engaged with A. A. Perkins, in whose employ he remained as clerk and book-keeper for fourteen consecutive years. On the 1st of January, 1886, in company with Mr. Magnuson, he began business for himself under the firm name of Magnuson & Eklund, general grocers, and a large retail business has been established. He is also Vice President of the Engberg Farm & Land Company, of Barlow, Dak.

Mr. Eklund was united in marriage, in 1874, with Miss Elizabeth J. Johnson, also born near Kriskin-
stad, but after a wedded life of nine years, she was called to her final rest in 1883. Three children were born to them—Edward, Henrika and Arthur. He was again married, in 1884, to Ingri L. Johnson, a sister of his deceased wife, and two children were born to this latter union—Oliver B. and Paul. In politics Mr. Eklund is a Republican; religiously, a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church; and socially, he belongs to the orders of A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and the Gotha Benevolent Association.

The mother of Mr. Eklund is still living in Swe-
den. His father died in 1885. Of the family there are six children living: Anna, Peter, Swan and John, in Sweden; A. P. and Nils, in Burlington, the latter being in the employ of R. M. Raab & Bro. Bette died in the spring of 1884. Mrs. Ek-
lund's parents are both living in Sweden, at their old home. Of the children there were five girls, three of whom are living—Ingri, Dell and Hannah. The deceased were Cecelia, Elizabeth and Augusta.

Capt. JOHN D. WARD was born in Havre de Grace, Md., in 1810, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Dorsett) Ward. Both were natives of Maryland, he of English descent, and she of the true Yankee blood. Benjamin was born, however, in Anne Arundel County, Md., and, although married, during the War of 1812, he left his young wife and family, and engaged during a part of the campaign, but later secured a substitute, and returned to his home in Maryland. He was a merchant of Havre de Grace, and owned a half-interest in the largest fishing shore on Chesapeake Bay. Dr. William Sapington was his partner, and for many years they conducted it jointly, amassing a large sum. Benjamin Ward also owned a hotel, known as Ward's Hotel, for many years, which is still standing. In that village the three children of Benjamin and his first wife were born: Elizabeth, who married William Van Lear; Martha, wife of Morris M. Beach, yet resides in Hedges, Paulding County, Ohio; and our subject. The wife of Benjamin Ward died when his son was four years of age, and Amfield C. Morgan became his second wife. They were parents of ten children—Mary, William, Sarah, Lydia, Amfield, Alice, Thomas, Upton, Newton and Susanna. This family moved to Columbia County, Ohio, about 1820, settling in New Lisbon, where they purchased a farm, and Benjamin also worked at the carpenter's trade during the remainder of his life.

When fourteen years of age John D. Ward, our subject, was apprenticed to learn the trade of stone-
mason, but after trying it two summers, he gave it up, and began boating on the steamer "Facility," plying between Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He was soon promoted to mate of the boat, and for several years served in that position, and his fidelity and skill in handling the boats with which he was con-

cnected caused his further promotion, and he became Captain of the steamer "Ohio Valley," and was master of that vessel when he decided to remove to Iowa. There is much history connected with this gentleman, a part of which we give. The name of Eads, the Mississippi Jetty projector, now so well-

known, would never have been heard of had it not been for Mr. Ward, who saved not only the life of Mr. Eads, but his whole family, then en route for
St. Louis. They were passengers on the steamer “Lafayette” that burned at Cairo, Ill., in August, 1833, of which Mr. Ward was mate at the time. He was afterward in the employ of the Government, and in 1841 transported the Seminole tribes from New Orleans to their reservations at Ft. Smith and Ft. Coffee, in Arkansas. During his boating experience he frequently stopped at Cincinnati, Ohio, during which time he met the lady who afterward became his wife.

The wedding of John D. Ward and Miss Sarah Alice Dowler was celebrated in that city on Nov. 1, 1832. Her father, Bennett Dowler, was born in Washington County, Pa., of Irish parentage, and Matilda Baxter, his wife, was of lineal descent from the celebrated Baxters of England, though her birthplace was also in Washington County, Pa. They were there married, then removing to Ohio, near Wheeling, and when Mrs. Ward was about twelve years of age they removed to Cincinnati, where she grew to womanhood, was educated and married. She remembers seeing, while yet a child, the first steamer that sailed upon the Ohio River. She was born in 1815, and was married in her seventeenth year.

The young couple made their home in Cincinnati for the first six years after their marriage; then Mr. Ward purchased a farm in Switzerland County, Ind., near Florence, which Mrs. Ward managed, her husband preferring the river to agricultural pursuits. The farm was sold in 1844, and with his family Mr. Ward embarked upon the “Frolic,” and transferred the family at St. Louis to the “Osprey,” upon which they came to Burlington, where the husband had been the previous year, and purchased the land which is now one of the highly-cultivated farms of Danville Township. Their old territorial cabin yet stands in the door yard, and is one of the few ancient landmarks to be seen in this part of the county. Into this the family were moved in the spring of 1845, where they lived until the spring of 1864, when the cabin was exchanged for a commodious farm house, erected in the same yard. The cabin walls, that have braved the storms of winter and the summer’s sun, are endeared by many pleasant associations. Through its open doors the children chanced each other in glee, and their songs oft made the welkin ring with gladsome music. Beneath its lowly roof the death angel came and carried away a daughter in her seventeenth year, whose life was full of promise. Joy and grief alike come to all, and as a recompense the eldest daughter was made a bride in the old home, and it yet stands, as does a trusty sentinel, waiting for the time of relief. It would seem a sacrilege to tear it down, for in it prosperity, sorrow and joy have been shared by Capt. Ward and his good wife, who through it all has been one of the most devoted and trust of wives and mothers.

The children were: Matilda, born in Cincinnati in 1834, now the widow of David Keeler, an engineer who was killed in a railroad collision at Agency City, Feb. 12, 1883; Lutitia, born in Cincinnati in 1837, died at the age of seventeen; Benjamin W., the only son, married Amanda Keeler in 1864, and is the owner of a restaurant at Yarmouth, this county. He was a member of Engineer Company E, Missouri Volunteers, enlisting from this county, but later was transferred to a Missouri regiment. Serving from the beginning to the close of the war, he was in most of the prominent battles of the campaign. After his return home, he was married and began work on the old homestead, but the brave soldier, who had faced the rebel shot and shell, was accidentally injured and his right leg was amputated in consequence. Twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren have been born, but only five of the former and one of the latter are living.

Neuralgia has caused almost a total loss of eyesight to the energetic pioneer, but with an attentive wife and an industrious grandson, William Ward, whom they have reared from babyhood, the old home is kept as bright and joyous, and prosperity seems as easy as in the days when ox-teams were plentiful, and neighbors few and far between. When the Wards settled in this county, only five log cabins stood between his claim and Burlington: now towns, farm houses, churches, one of the best railroads, and general prosperity have taken the place of the pioneer store, the log cabin and slowly plodding ox-team. We are pleased to state that a competence has been saved for old age by John D. Ward and wife. Both are Methodists, and ere the churches were erected services were often held in
their cabin, and for more than thirty years they have been connected with that body. Their days of life are almost over, but these good Christian people have led a life of the most exemplary character, and are endeared to the residents of the county by reason of their many kindly acts.

THOMAS DAVIS, a resident of Mediapolis, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, June 8, 1822, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (McClelland) Davis, both of whom were also natives of the same county. Frederick Davis was a landlord in his native country, and at one time was very wealthy. He emigrated to America in 1841, settling in Highland County, Ohio, there making his home with his son James, until his death, which occurred in 1851, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife died in 1844, at the age of seventy-three. They were both devoted members of the Episcopal Church and reared a family of ten children, nine of whom reached maturity: Catherine died at the age of thirty, unmarried; Jane became the wife of Robert Moore, and they are now living with our subject, aged respectively eighty-three and eighty-six; Mary is the wife of a Mr. Brown, who is in the employ of the English government; Fannie, who married Samuel McBride, died in Boston, Mass., and her husband in this county; Stewart, who was one of the old citizens of this county, died in 1886, aged seventy-five years; James is a resident of Kossuth, Iowa; Margaret A. wedded William F. Robinson, of Yellow Spring Township; Arminda, widow of Josiah Edwards, of Ohio; and our subject, who was the youngest member of the family.

Thomas Davis was reared upon a farm, and at the age eighteen left his native land and went to St. Johns, New Brunswick, where for a year he was employed as a butler. In 1841 he went to Greenfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and later was in a wool-dyeing factory. He continued to reside in that city ten years, during which time, in 1846, he was united in marriage with Cornelia Merrill, a native of Ohio, daughter of Joshua Merrill and sister of Bishop Merrill, of Chicago. In 1850 Mr. Davis made an overland trip to California, six months being consumed in making the journey, on which eleven men were lost. Returning by water in the fall of 1851, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, he went to Ohio and there spent the winter working in a factory, coming in the spring of 1852 to Des Moines County, and here operating a woolen-mill under the firm name of Davis & Robinson. The mill was situated near Northfield, and was conducted by these two gentlemen for over seventeen years, when Mr. Davis sold his interest and purchased 160 acres of land on section 15, Huron Township. Wishing to live a retired life, in the spring of 1888 Mr. Davis with his family removed to Mediapolis, though he still owns his farm of 173 acres, situated in Louisa County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living: Margaret A., wife of J. B. Downer, of Muscatine County, Iowa; William F., who died in infancy; Mary J., wife of Thomas Giles, of Davenport, Iowa; Samuel Stewart died at the age of four, and Eliza Ellen at the age of five years; Martha A. died in childhood; James Wesley died Aug. 28, 1887, aged twenty-six years; John S. died in childhood; Henry Wilbur and Hattie are residing with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been members of the Presbyterian Church for many years and take great interest in all Church work. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and greatly in favor of the enforcement of the prohibition laws. He is a public-spirited man, ever ready to assist in the advancement of public enterprises, and has held the office of Township Trustee. He takes an active interest in all educational matters, and is one of the highly-respected citizens of the township.

PHILIP SCHRODER, deceased, was born in Hiddlenhouse, Germany, Jan. 28, 1825. In accordance with the law he was placed in school at the age of seven years, remaining there until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the German army, serving seven years and participating in the War of 1848. His parents were
Hermann and Margaret Schroder, who were also natives of Hiddenhouse. The former lived all of his lifetime in the house in which he was born, and in which he died in 1857, leaving a widow and several children. The widowed mother lived in her German home for eleven years after her husband's death, but in 1868 she emigrated to America, following her son Philip, and accompanied by her son Bernhard. She and her son came direct to Iowa, settling on a farm in Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where she died in 1870.

Prior to the War of 1848 Philip Schroder was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kuhlmann, who was born in Hiddenhouse, Germany, April 28, 1823. Mrs. Schroder is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ravenek) Kuhlmann, who were also natives of the same place, who lived there all their lives, and died there, the mother in 1857 and the father a few years later.

Before leaving their native country in 1852, one child was born to Philip and Mary Schroder—Annie M., now the wife of Henry Schrader, a merchant and miller at Hopper's Mills, Henderson Co., Ill. Our subject with his wife and child crossed the Atlantic in the year named, settling near Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., and there remained for about twelve years. In that country four other children were born to them: Eliza, who is now an invalid, living with her mother; Mary, who died in infancy; Louisa, who became the wife of Henry Fullmer, a farmer of Benton Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Amelia and Ella. The youngest child was born after the family became residents of Des Moines County. In 1864 Mr. Schroder removed from New York State to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he purchased thirty-two acres of farm land in Franklin Township, where he made his home until 1875. At that time he sold his land, purchasing eighty acres of tillable land and twenty acres of timber land in Yellow Spring Township. This land was in a wild, uncultivated state, but the work of improvement was immediately begun, each member of the family assisting until the farm became one of the best in the township. A two-story farm residence was erected, but just before its completion the death angel visited the family circle, and the loving husband and tender father was taken to his long rest Aug. 23, 1885. He was active in all educational and church work, and was a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, as were also the other members of the family. In his political views he advocated the principles of the Republican party. In his death the family lost a wise counselor, his neighbors a kind friend, and the county one of her best citizens.

O M. BURRUS is a dealer in marble and granite at Burlington, Iowa. He was born in Oquawka, Ill., in 1860, his parents being Robert and Louisa (Wolf) Burrus, who were among the early settlers of Henderson County, Ill. They were natives of Germany, but came to this country at an early day. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters: Fanny married William Renehan, of White River Junction, Vt.; O. M., our subject; Leon, of St. Louis; Jennie, at home; Robert, a salesman for a St. Louis house; Alexander, a train dispatcher; Bertha, a music teacher, at home.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, educated in its public schools, and was subsequently apprenticed to learn the trade of a marble-cutter with Stickle & Moard, one of the oldest firms in this line of business in Burlington. Having mastered the trade, Mr. Burrous, in 1885, commenced business for himself with ample capital and first-class qualifications. Success has attended his efforts, and he to-day has a well-established and constantly growing trade. On the 20th day of September, 1887, Mr. Burrous married Miss Ida M. Brown, a daughter of Nathaniel and Agnes Brown, who were numbered among the early settlers of Des Moines County.

THOMAS RITCHEY, residing on section 8, Pleasant Grove Township, is one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, having come to Iowa with his parents in 1839. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., Oct. 29, 1839, the family shortly after removing to this county. For almost
half a century he has lived in the same township, has witnessed the growth and development of the country, and has aided in the work of civilization and progress. He lived with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when, on the 8th of January, 1863, he wedded Lenora Roberts, who was born in Virginia and is a daughter of James Roberts. After their marriage they removed to a farm on section 8, Pleasant Grove Township, comprising 120 acres of land, which Mr. Ritchey had purchased, there making their home for eight years. At the expiration of that time he removed to the homestead of his father, and, after the death of John Ritchey, took care of his widowed mother until her death. He still resides on the old homestead, and is now the owner of 102 acres of fine land.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey have been the parents of eight children: John, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, Frank and Mary are still living with their parents; Leroy died in childhood; Carl, still at home; Ray and Lora, yet remaining with their parents. Mrs. Ritchey is a member of the Church of God, Socially, Mr. Ritchey is a member of the A. F. & A. M., while politically he is a Republican. He is now serving his third term as Township Trustee, and for fourteen years has been a School Director. He is a self-educated, self-made man, one who takes an active interest in public affairs, and is highly respected by the citizens of the county.

Simeon A. is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and resides in Burlington, Iowa; Charles D. is in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, at Plattsmouth, Neb.; Oliver T. is clerking in the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Ft. Madison, Iowa; Clara, the eldest daughter, is the wife of L. B. Scott of Ottumwa, Iowa; Mary J. is the wife of M. L. Parker of Pleasant Valley, Wis. (Mr. Parker is a son of Ex-Governor Parker of that State); Bertha, Estella and Libby Belle, the younger members of the family reside at home.

Mr. Eads made his home at Burlington soon after his marriage, and for ten years was engaged in teaming. In the spring of 1857 he purchased a farm in Danville Township, and engaged in farming and stock-growing for twelve years. He then returned to Burlington and spent the succeeding three years in the farm implement business. He then became one of the proprietors and builders of the street railway. He was actively engaged in the building and management of the road for three years, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and collection agency business, and attending to the renting and care of property.

Mr. Eads has served two terms in the City Council. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., the oldest Odd Fellow lodge in the State; and is also a member of the Eureka Encampment, No. 2. Mr. Eads and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington. He united with the Church in 1843 and was a member of the Old Zion Church, and has been identified with the society ever since he first joined it, and has been a Class-Leader and an active worker in the cause of religion.

John Troxel, senior partner of the well-known firm of Troxel Bros., furniture dealers, situated at 203 North Main street, has been a resident of Burlington since 1864, and was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Aug. 3, 1835. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade during his
youth, beginning when fifteen years of age. In 1856 he embarked in the furniture business for himself. Mr. Troxel continued in the same until the breaking out of the late war, but, on his country's call for troops, enlisted in September, 1861, being mustered in as a private of Company K, 93d Pennsylvania Infantry, of the 6th Army Corps. He was discharged in the latter part of 1862 on a surgeon's certificate of disability. A year passed before his health was restored, and then in 1864 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he has since resided.

On coming to that city, Mr. Troxel was employed by Bailey & Co., working at his trade until 1875, when he formed existing partnership with his brother Joseph in the furniture business, under the firm name of Troxel Bros. Their united capital was small, and they were obliged to start largely in debt for their stock. They were doing well, however, till they suffered a serious loss by fire in 1878, it sweeping away their accumulated capital, and leaving them with a large amount of indebtedness on hand. Nothing daunted, and with a good credit they resumed business, paid off their indebtedness, and now, in 1888, have built up a fine prosperous business and are well-to-do. Their motto has ever been "Industry and Frugality," and they have never lacked for work either as employers or employees. They have labored with an earnest endeavor to acquire a competence and have succeeded admirably.

Mr. Troxel was married in September, 1858, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Catherine Gingerich, daughter of Jacob Gingerich, and natives of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Lizzie resides with her parents; Emma L. is the wife of Charles Green, cashier of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad; Albert L. married Miss Cora Henton, and is book-keeper for Troxel Bros.; William, the youngest, is a student. Mr. Troxel is a stanch Republican in politics, and a member of C. L. Matthes Post, No. 5, G. A. R., of which he is Quartermaster. A plain, practical business man of unquestioned integrity, he is industrious by habit and conscientious in the discharge of every moral or legal obligation. His father, Joseph Troxel, a highly-respected old gentleman, came to Burlington with his family in 1866 and has since made it his home. His wife, a most estimable lady, died in the winter of 1873.

THOMAS C. SCHIOLES, general foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops at West Burlington, was born in the borough of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, July 15, 1827, and is a son of George and Mary (Coggin) Scholes, who were natives of Lincolshire. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county, and, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and became a thorough mechanic. On the 4th of July, 1849, Mr. Scholes landed in New York City, and for a short time was engaged in the construction of the Erie Railroad. Later he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1850 he came to Burlington, his first employment being in the Hendrie Machine Shops. In 1858 securing work with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, he has since continued in their service, and for the past eleven years has been general foreman. In 1862, receiving an appointment from Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, as engineer, and being ordered to Cincinnati, Mr. Scholes shipped on the "Indiana," and was on board when the vessel passed Vicksburg, and when she was sunk. He was taken prisoner, and, with others of his comrades, was taken to Port Hudson, and later to Richmond, where he was confined in the Libby Prison from the 24th of February until the 25th of May, when they were sent to City Point and exchanged. After a leave of absence of thirty days, he was sent to Skeepworth Landing, forty miles above Vicksburg, and in the following December, he resigned, arriving home some time in January, 1864.

In early life, Mr. Scholes was an abolitionist, was one of the conductors of the Underground Railroad, and assisted many poor negroes to gain their freedom. In the history of West Burlington no man has been more prominent. He was one of the Commissioners to incorporate the town, and was elected the first Mayor. Politically, he is a stanch Republican. Socially, he belongs to Matthes Post
G. A. R., of Burlington, and is also a member of the
the oldest Masonic lodge in the State, of which he
is now Past Master and has been its representative
in the Grand Lodge.

In February, 1851, in Burlington, Iowa, Thomas
C. Scholes was united in marriage with Miss Harriet
C. Happing, the ceremony being performed by the
Rev. Dr. Salter. Mrs. Scholes was born on Long
Island, N. Y., in 1831, and by this union there were
nine children, eight of whom are living—George C.,
a machinist of Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas J., an
engineer of Topeka, Kan.; Charles E., residing in
Burlington; Hattie, deceased; William H., of West
Burlington; Henry G., also a resident of Burlington;
Mary, wife of Fred Kann, of Mendon, Ill.; Flora
E., residing at home; and Edward H., of West Bur-
lington. On the 29th December, 1855, the death
of Mrs. Scholes occurred. She was a sincere Christ-
ian lady, a member of the Congregational Church,
and was active in all work of the same. She helped
organize the first Church in West Burlington, its
first Sunday-School was held and organized in her
own home, and her death was deeply mourned by
a large number of friends. Her funeral was attended
by a large concourse of people, and a special train
was tendered by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
for the occasion. Mr. Scholes was again married
to Mrs. R. E. Twentyman, widow of Henry Twenty-
man, becoming his wife. Mr. Scholes is a self-made
man, and is well posted on all the affairs of the
county.

Upon another page is a well-executed portrait of
this gentleman, which will be appreciated by the
large number of his friends who are patrons of this
work.

EDWARD GILLIAM ARCHER, a prominent
farmer and breeder of fine stock, residing on
section 32, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moincs Co., Iowa, is the owner of about 1,000 acres
of land, all under his own management. He is a
son of Hezekiah and Mary (Black) Archer, the
former a native of North Carolina, and the latter
of Tennessee. In early life they removed to Bond
County, Ill., where the husband entered lands and
improved several farms. In 1835 they again emi-
grated to a new country, settling on section 6,
Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, where
Mr. Archer purchased a claim, upon which he made
many improvements, and there spent the remainder
of his days, his death occurring June 9, 1872, at
the ripe old age of eighty years. His wife, the
mother of our subject, departed this life in 1855,
at the age of fifty-six. They were both members
of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An adherent
of the Whig party, and strongly in favor of the
abolition of slavery, Mr. Archer, at the organiza-
tion of that body, joined the Republican party and
advocated its principles during the remainder of
his days. A friend to education, he was always
ready to advance its interests. A man of good
business ability, he accumulated quite a fortune,
though he was always liberal with his children. Mr.
and Mrs. Archer were the parents of eight children,
all of whom are highly respected people, namely:
George, a farmer of Salinas County, Cal.; William,
also a farmer of that county; Nancy, wife of E. I.
Thomas, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township;
E. G., our subject; Dewitt T., now of California;
John, a farmer of Stockton, Cal.; Elisha, a real-
estate agent of Salinas, Cal.; and Elizabeth, wife of
Milton Thomas, a resident of Los Angeles.

Edward G. Archer, our subject, was born in Bond
County, Ill., Aug. 10, 1823, was reared on a farm
and remained with his parents until the age of
twenty-one, when his father gave him 160 acres of
raw land on section 32, Yellow Spring Township.
At once he began its improvement, and on this land
he yet resides, though he is now the owner of 1,000
acres. In February, 1851, Mr. Archer was united
in marriage with Nancy E. Talbott, a native of
Kentucky, and by this union twelve children have
been born—James M., a farmer of Mills County,
Iowa; George H., now residing with his father;
Charles, who is engaged in farming in Barton
County, Kan.; Emma E., wife of John Williams, a
resident of Portland, Ore.; John, a farmer of Yellow
Spring Township; Thomas E., a farmer of Johnson
County, Neb.; Samuel, residing in Ness County,
Kan., where he is engaged in farming; Nancy A.
became the wife of William McDonald, of Decatur,
Kan.; William, Jennie and Ida yet live with their
parents; Hezekiah died at the age of seven years.
Mr. Archer has held various township offices. In politics is a Republican, and strongly advocates the enforcement of the prohibition laws. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. In business Mr. Archer has been a remarkably successful man. Having commenced with an unimproved farm of 160 acres, he has, by his diligent labor and intelligent enterprise gained a position as a farmer and stock-raiser second to none in Des Moines County, and to but few, if any, in the State of Iowa. He is believed to be the oldest settler now living in Yellow Spring Township, and it is with pleasure that we present his sketch to the people of Des Moines County.

Mr. Archer commenced the breeding of short-horn cattle in 1870, when he purchased his first thoroughbreds, three in number, of Mr. Miller, of West Liberty, Iowa, and has continued the business until the present time, now owning twelve head, besides a large number of high grades. The past few years he has turned his attention to the breeding of thoroughbred horses, his first purchase being made in Kentucky in 1879. He has continued the purchase of Kentucky horses ever since, and has sold stock worth an average of $5,000 per year. Though he has never trained any horses for the track himself, some of his stock have made good records on the track. One especially, named Easter, now owned by J. Ivey, of Illinois, made a half mile in fifty-one seconds, when two years old. Mr. Archer now has from 50 to 100 head of horses on his farm, and sells from forty to fifty head of cattle per annum.

CHARLES A. CAMERON, Superintendent of the Stock-Yards at St. Joseph, Mo., and a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Campbell, Va., Dec. 7, 1840, and his parents, John D. and Nancy (Rogers) Cameron, were early pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa. Our subject was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mt. Pleasant, and enlisted in the late war April 16, 1861, as a private of Company E, 1st Iowa Infantry, which was organized under the first call for volunteers for three months in the War for the Union. He participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek during the three-months service, but was mustered out Aug. 16, 1861, and the following year organized Company G of the 39th Iowa Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain. He participated in the battle at Parker's Cross Roads, West Tennessee, fought Forrest through Middle Tennessee, was with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea, took part in the battle of Resaca and before Atlanta, was
engaged in all the battles from Savannah to Richmond, and was under fire at Bentonville, where occurred the last engagement of the war. Thus his army life extended from the time of the first call for troops to put down the Rebellion, to the time when the last battle was fought and the war ended, a record of which but few can boast, and during this time he escaped without a wound.

On his return from the army, Mr. Cameron was employed on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad as a civil engineer under Hans Thielsen, chief of the engineering department, and spent five years in that service, when he was made Superintendent of Bridge Construction, in which capacity he served two years. Leaving the Burlington & Missouri Road, he then went to Texas and built bridges for the International Railroad, from the Brazos River to Long View. After the completion of that work, Mr. Cameron again engaged with the Burlington & Missouri road, having charge of track, bridges and buildings from Burlington to Quincy, and from Quincy to Louisiana. Remaining in that capacity until the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad acquired the St. Louis & Rock Island Road, he then secured employment with that line, and was placed in charge of track, water, bridges and buildings, in connection with his former duties. Mr. Cameron remained in charge of that department until June, 1878, when he took charge of the bridges, buildings and water on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing the same until Jan. 1, 1887, when he resigned to engage in the construction of the new stock-yards at St. Joseph, Mo., and having completed the building of the yards, he was appointed Superintendent of the same, which position he has held until the present time.

On the 5th of January, 1880, Mr. Cameron formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Eleanor Williams, widow of George Williams, and daughter of Stephen O'Grady. Mrs. Cameron was born in County Limerick, Ireland, May 15, 1856, and came with her parents to America in infancy. She was reared at Galesburg, Ill., and there her father and mother both departed this life. One child, Anna, was born to Mrs. Cameron by her first marriage. Five children were born of the second union, two sons and three daughters—Nancy F., born Nov. 16, 1880; Eleanor, May 13, 1882; Charles A., Sept. 22, 1884; Willie Shepherd, Nov. 8, 1886; and Josephine, Sept. 20, 1887. In politics Mr. Cameron is a Democrat. His wife was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of that Church.

Mr. Cameron's record shows him to have been a patriotic and brave officer, who responded promptly to the first call of the Government for troops to suppress the armed resistance to the laws, and that he served faithfully until the last gun was fired and the cause for which he fought had triumphed. As a railroad man he has had twenty-seven years experience in responsible positions that acquired the skill of an expert engineer, executive ability and practical mechanical knowledge. That his duties were discharged with fidelity is attested by the fact of his long service for one company.

HENRY C. SEYMOUR, a farmer residing on section 28, Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is the eldest son of Wolcott and Amelia (Harkins) Seymour, who were among the early settlers of this part of the county, and whose biography appears at length in another part of this work. H. C. was born in Danville, April 8, 1844, the year Henry Clay ran for President, he being named for him. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district common schools. On the 25th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the 15th Iowa Infantry, Company E, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, and returned to Danville, where he has since engaged in farming.

On the 21st of November, 1871, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Clingman, daughter of Cyrus Clingman, of Danville Township, being one of its early settlers. He was born in 1800, and is still hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-eight. One child was born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour—Guy, who was born Sept. 13, 1872.

In politics Mr. Seymour is a supporter of the
Republican party, though he has never sought public distinction by aspiring to office of any kind, preferring to devote his entire energies to the cultivation of his farm, which is finely improved and well supplied with large and commodious buildings. He is an enterprising and successful agriculturist, is genial and cordial in disposition, upright in his dealings, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community generally.

ROBERT B. FOSTER. Among those who have been engaged in agriculture for many years in Danville Township, we mention R. B. Foster, who may justly claim to be not only a pioneer, but one of the most successful men of this township. He was born in Culpeper County, County, Va., Jan. 22, 1819, and is a son of William and Sarah (Cooper) Foster, both of whom were natives of the same county. The great-grand sire, Kelis Foster, was born in Scotland, and came to America long before the Revolutionary War. His son, William, the grandfather of our subject, was born on the James River, in Virginia. He married Nancy Blackwell, in Culpeper County, while on a furlough during the Revolutionary War. The entire campaign was participated in by William Foster, who served as a private, and was a warm personal friend of both Washington and La Fayette. He was at the front and an eye-witness of the escape of La Fayette from the British soldiers, who were in hot pursuit, and as the former passed the lines, now being safe from further pursuit, he alighted from his worn-out beast, and, throwing himself upon the ground, awaited the approach of Gen. Washington, who was out with his soldiers, to prevent, if possible, the capture. The last meeting of William Foster with Gen. La Fayette was a very affecting one, taking place when the Marquis was on his last visit to the United States. La Fayette made a tour of the Colonial States, and in passing from one country town to another, invited all his old soldiers to be present, and in the old Culpeper Court House, among all the veterans, Mr. Foster was recognized by La Fayette as one of the men who headed the column at the time mentioned. Tears filled the eyes of both those patriots as they grasped each other by the hand and memories of the scene came back. The venerable grandfather often related the story to our subject, then a lad in Old Virginia.

The death of that old Revolutionary soldier occurred at his home in Virginia in 1834, he having reached the ripe age of eighty-seven. His widow died eight years later, also aged eighty-seven. They were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, and of these William Foster, the father of our subject, was the eldest son, and the only one of the sons who reared a son. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a Sergeant under Capt. Allen, and served until the close. After the war ended he returned home, and later was married to Sarah Cooper, they removing to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1830, where the father died Oct. 16, 1848. His widow came to Iowa after the removal hither of her son Robert, and died in this county in 1867, aged seventy-one years. She was the mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to be men and women—Jane, deceased, married Middleton Smith, who removed to Gentry County, Mo.; our subject, who wedded Susan E. Smith; Ann, who wedded Rev. S. Martin, a Calvinistic minister, died in Sangamon County, Ill., he then returning to Ohio; Elizabeth married Levi Grant, a farmer of Danville Township; Louisa wedded Calvin Woodruff, the present Sheriff of Mahaska County, Iowa, and her death occurred in 1887; Franklin, husband of Elizabeth Riley, resides in Henry County; Sarah C. married Daniel Reberger, who died in this county, and she now resides in Sterling, Kan.; Mary V. became the wife of Edward Worstell, of Bucks County, Pa., and they reside near Green Valley, Tazewell County, Ill.; Susan was the first of the family born in Ohio, and her death occurred in childhood; William married Margaret Waters, and they reside in Muskingum County, Ohio; James K. died in childhood; George M., who died in September, 1887, was the husband of Catherine Barnett, who is now living in Reelsville, Ind.; Martha S. died in infancy; Hannah wedded William Sawyer, of Villisca, Iowa.

In 1844 Robert B. Foster, our subject, visited Iowa, but thought it a plain too vast to become
Since his marriage to Susan E. Smith, Dec. 31, 1840, in Moxahala, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Foster have reared a large family, have been at all times and under all circumstances a devoted couple, respected by their neighbors, and since 1871 have been active members of the Danville Baptist Church, of which he is a Deacon. Mr. Foster has served his township in numerous official positions, and for five years was a member of the Board of County Supervisors. One of the founders of the Republican party in this county, Mr. Foster remains true to his principles. His first vote for President was polled for Gen. Harrison. A fine oil portrait of his Revolutionary grandsire ornaments his parlor, and is esteemed as one of his most valuable heirlooms. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are both aged people, yet hale and hearty, and bid fair to enjoy many more years of life and happiness.

SAMUEL J. MCKINNEY, a carpenter and joiner of Burlington, Iowa, residing at 311 South Fourth Street, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1816, and is a son of John and Nellie (Larkins) McKinney, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the father being of Irish and the mother of Welsh descent. John McKinney was born Sept. 22, 1777, and died in 1847; his wife was born Jan. 6, 1776, and died Nov. 28, 1841. They reared a large family of children: Sarah E., who was born Nov. 30, 1800, and died in 1864, became the wife of Joseph Perther, who is also now deceased, they leaving quite a large family; Jeremiah, born Nov. 27, 1802, died in August, 1832; Elijah L., born Jan. 14, 1805, died in 1820; John P., born Jan. 4, 1807, went to Memphis, Tenn., where he became one of the wealthy and influential citizens, and died in 1880, his family still being residents of that place; Nancy M., born Nov. 23, 1808, wedded William Sargent and are both deceased, the former dying in Pleasant Grove Township in 1849; Polly F., born Sept. 18, 1810, also became the wife of William Sargent and died in 1872; Washington W., born March 5, 1813; our subject; and Gideon M., born May 30, 1819. John McKinney and family, with the exception of four children, came to
Iowa in 1839, settling in Pleasant Grove Township, where a farm of 160 acres was purchased, he making that his home until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife, zealous in all undertakings, though modest and reserved. He was fond of home life and had the esteem of all who knew him. His wife, a most estimable lady, was a kind and devoted Christian, early instructing her children in the teachings of the Bible.

Until the age of twenty Samuel J. McKinney spent his life upon the farm, attending the district school. At that age, in 1836, he began learning the cabinet-maker’s trade, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years came to Iowa, again taking up his residence with his parents, remaining with them until April 7, 1844. On that day his marriage with Miss Ann Blacker was celebrated. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert and Anna (Abraham) Blacker. Her father was born in Belfast, Ireland, about 1796, and when about twelve years of age came to America with his parents, settling in Ohio. Mrs. Blacker was a native of that State, being born in Butler County. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom there are still living: Susan, the widow of Josiah Burge, resides near Dallas, Texas; Owen is a farmer and also County Surveyor, residing near Springfield, Mo.; Lot, whose home is in Unionville, Oregon; Rebecca, wife of Edward Condry, a resident of Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of William Seal, of Carthage, Mo.; Mary, wife of Daniel Brown, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Anna was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Downey; Sarah, deceased wife of Mr. Douty; W. T. and G. W. are farmers in Kansas. The father of these children, although born in Ireland, was of Protestant faith, and the mother was a member of the Baptist Church.

Since 1839 Mr. McKinney has been engaged in carpentering in Burlington, having erected many of the beautiful buildings for which the city is noted. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while socially he has belonged to the Washington Lodge, No. 1, and to the Encampment, I. O. O. F., since 1852. He has held various township offices of trust. He was a Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has cast his ballot with that body. For almost a half-century Mr. McKinney has been a resident of Burlington. Always taking a deep interest in public enterprises, he has been closely identified with its religious and educational advancement, and well deserves a prominent place among the pioneers of his county.

Five children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. McKinney: Two died in infancy: Oscar died in 1872, aged twenty-two years; Eliza, born in 1845, is now the wife of J. L. Smith, residing at 1100 West Market street, Burlington, Iowa; Ida, born in 1860, is the wife of John B. Dengler, a civil engineer residing at the corner of Pond and Division streets, Burlington, Iowa.

**CHILON FOSTER.** An honored pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 34, Benton Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., Dec. 19, 1816, and is a son of Chilton and Sarah (Neron) Foster, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were among the first settlers of Franklin County, Ind., where Mr. Foster owned and operated one of the first mills erected in the county until his death, which occurred in 1829, when our subject was but thirteen years old. His mother afterward came to this county, making it her home until called to her final rest, in 1845. To this worthy couple were born six children, of which our subject was the fifth in order of birth.

Chilton Foster, our subject, learned the miller’s trade in his younger days, but since attaining his majority he has followed the occupation of farming. In 1838 his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson was celebrated, and in 1841 the young couple emigrated to Des Moines County, where a farm of 150 acres, partly improved, was purchased. The following year the family removed to the farm on section 34, Benton Township, where they still reside. Mr. Foster’s farm now comprises 209 acres of valuable land, is one of the best improved in the township, and everything upon his land denotes thrift and industry.

To this worthy couple nine children have been
born, six of whom are still living: William, whose home is in Mediapolis; John, died March 29, 1867, aged twenty-four years and ten months; Mary, who is engaged at dressmaking in Mediapolis; George, a resident of Wapello County, Iowa; Sarah, still residing at home; Robert, a resident of Keokuk County, Iowa; and Charlie, who has the management of the home farm. Since 1842 Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always taken an active interest in Church work, is a liberal contributor to its support, for many years was Class-Leader and Steward, and at present is one of the Trustees. Believing that the sale and use of intoxicants is wrong, he is strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law, and in him the temperance work finds an earnest advocate. During his entire life Mr. Foster has never had a lawsuit, which statement can be made of but few men. In his political views he is a Democrat, though liberal, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years. He is one of the pioneers who have helped to place Des Moines County in the front rank which it occupies in the State. He has aided largely in its development, has assisted in its progress and civilization, and has ever been a public-spirited man. We are pleased to record his sketch among the other prominent and representative men of Des Moines County.

ORLANDO E. CAPEN, passenger conductor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, having been in the employ of that company for sixteen years, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., April 2, 1852, and is a son of D. D. and Eliza (Warner) Capen. His father was a farmer by occupation, who settled in Wisconsin at an early day. Orlando was reared on his father’s farm, receiving a common-school education, and when twenty years of age, in 1872, he came to Iowa and engaged with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company as brakeman, making his home at Cedar Rapids. A year and a half later he was made conductor, and in 1883 was promoted to passenger conductor.

Mr. Capen was united in marriage at Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1882, to Miss Nellie Connors, daughter of John Connors, of that city. Mrs. Capen was born at Clinton, Iowa, and was there reared and educated. Two children were born of their union, a son and daughter. Ida E. and Lester E., the birthplace of both being Cedar Rapids. Mr. Capen continued to reside in that city until April, 1887, when he removed to Burlington, his present place of residence. He is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, is a Republican in politics, has had fourteen years’ experience in his position, and is esteemed a safe and competent officer.

MILES M. MILLER, a well-known farmer of Des Moines County, Iowa, resides on section 13, Yellow Spring Township, and is a native of the county, born in Franklin Township, Nov. 11, 1842. His parents were John S. and Melinda (Bishop) Miller, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Rush County, Ind. His grandfather, John Miller, was born Jan. 7, 1790, in Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Rush County, Ind., where he remained until early in 1836, when he decided to go farther West, and removed to the then Territory of Michigan, making a claim in what is now Franklin Township, Des Moines County, in the spring of that year. He and his brother and his sons entered tracts of land lying east of what is known as the Green College School House, and extending back to the timber. They then returned to Indiana for their families, coming back in the fall. The Territory in the meantime having been changed to Wisconsin. On the land which John Miller entered, a squatter had built a cabin, which he purchased, and to this place brought his family. Here he lived for many years, but finally sold the land he had retained for himself and removed to Pleasant Grove, mainly to be near his Church, the Christian, or, as it was then called, the “Campbellite.” He died there, Jan. 12, 1857, aged sixty-seven. His wife, Sarah (Smith) Miller, was born July 13, 1784, and died March 21, 1850.
in her sixty-sixth year. They were the parents of six children: William K., Sarah, John S., Virginia, Harriet and Polly.

John S., father of Miles M., was a young lad when his parents removed to Indiana. He was brought up on the farm there, which he helped to clear, and was there married to Melinda Bishop, and there his three elder children were born. On coming to Des Moines County he engaged in improving the land he had entered, and on that place passed almost all of the latter years of his life, adding to his original claim by subsequent purchases. He took considerable interest in public affairs, but was not an office-seeker. He was of a kind disposition, sympathizing especially with the sick and afflicted, and was greatly esteemed. His labors in the new country gave him a competence, though not wealth. Three years prior to his death he removed to Mediaspolis, where he died Jan. 29, 1877. His wife died Aug. 10, 1879. Their children were: Sarah, wife of J. H. Earl, a railroad contractor living at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Harvey, Delanah and Louis, deceased; Miles M.; Jane, wife of G. Broome, also a railroad contractor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Alice, wife of C. S. Rice, train-dispatcher at Waverly, Iowa; Annie, unmarried, and living at Cedar Rapids, and two children that died in infancy.

Miles M. Miller, the subject of this sketch, worked on his father’s farm in summer, attending school in winter, until August, 1862, when, at the age of twenty, he responded to his country’s call and enlisted in Company C, 30th Iowa Infantry. The regiment was attached to Sherman’s Army, 15th Corps, under command of Gen. John A. Logan, and saw severe service in the Southwest. Company C was the color-company, and of the hundred men who were mustered in at Keokuk, and several subsequently added by enlistment, but twenty-eight remained to be mustered out at Davenport, at the close of the war. During their service the company lost six color-bearers, an indication of the casualties suffered. Mr. Miller took part with his company in many general engagements and minor fights. He was at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., in December, 1862; at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, where the regiment was at the front from early in the morning until the surrender of the rebel works in the afternoon; and in recognition of their gallantry Gen. McClellan selected their colors to be placed on the captured works. They next took part in the Vicksburg campaign, including the siege and surrender, after which they were in the attack on the rebel Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, Miss., driving his army back, and were then sent to Memphis, Tenn. From that place they marched to the relief of Chattanooga, where Mr. Miller, with his company, participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold and Lovejoy’s Station, the campaign ending with the fight at the latter place. The regiment then went, for three months, into winter quarters at Woodville, Ala. While there a competition in long-distance shooting was held, and Mr. Miller was one of those selected and appointed to the body of sharpshooters attached to Landgraver’s, or better known as the “Flying Dutch Battery,” and in that capacity took part in the entire Atlanta campaign. The regiment was part of the army under Sherman which waved the historic signal to Gen. Corse at Altoona, to “Hold the Fort,” and was in the advance on that march. They next participated in the march “from Atlanta to the sea,” and was at the investment and surrender of Savannah, Ga. The 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, of which the 30th was a part, was the first to enter Columbia, S. C., and was there when the city was burned, their colors being hoisted on the court-house after the surrender. From Columbia they went to Goldsboro, N. C., and later took part in the last fight of Sherman’s Army at Bentonville, N. C. Thence they went to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand parade and review celebrating the close of the war.

During his three-years service Mr. Miller endured many hardships, but was never in a hospital, and was never wounded, except slightly in the left wrist at Ringgold, which did not disable him for duty. On his return to peaceful pursuits he engaged for a while in farm work, and the following year rented a farm in Yellow Spring Township, staying there until the spring of 1868, when he bought a farm in Jefferson County, Iowa, on which he lived until the fall of 1871, when he sold it and bought the farm on which he now resides, and on which his wife was born. On this place he has built a fine
residence and good buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have also become the owners of three other farms, all in the same school district, making about 500 acres, all under cultivation.

On Nov. 1, 1866, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Jennie S., daughter of William and Phoebe Ann Sheppard, natives of New Jersey and Indiana respectively, who emigrated to Iowa in 1843, settling on the farm where our subject now lives. Mr. Sheppard died of cholera in 1850, and his wife died March 13, 1868. Mr. Sheppard had been a teacher for many years before coming West, and followed that vocation for a few winters in Iowa, but mainly devoted his time to improving his farm, which comprised about 640 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had ten children. Cora, Bessie, Mary Frances, and unnamed twins are deceased. The survivors are Allen E., now engaged in railroad business at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Eva M., wife of Elta B. Conkling, a farmer of Washington Township, Des Moines County; John S., and Mattie and Hattie (twins) are with their parents.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics; is a member of Garner Lodge, No. 379, I. O. O. F., of Mediapolis; of Sheppard Post, No. 157, G. A. R., and in that order and his wife are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mediapolis. He is recognized as an enterprising and progressive farmer and leading citizen of the township in which he makes his home, always willing to do his share in enterprises for the public good.

Wesley Swank, deceased, was a native of Indiana, born in 1812, and was a son of John and Nancy (Harrison) Swank, the father of German descent and the mother of English ancestry. When a young man, our subject emigrated to Pekin, Ill., where he remained for a short time, engaging in the hotel business, but later, in 1835, took up his residence in Des Moines County, stopping first at Burlington, where he engaged as a farm hand for Alexander Hilleary, and while there was united in marriage with Henrietta Hilleary, who were also natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Harrison County, Ky., in 1819, residing there until 1832, when they removed to Adams County, Ill. After making that their home for two years, they came to Des Moines County, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness and formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. Securing a claim, they lived there the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Swank and his wife lived on a farm in Huron Township, which he had entered, consisting of 160 acres of land on sections 11, 12, 13 and 14. Improvements were at once begun, and the land was soon under a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Swank were the parents of eight children: America, who died in childhood; Jacob H., died at the age of eight years; Orval, who enlisted in the 30th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, died while in the service; William Franklin died in Jefferson City, Mo., while a member of Company I, 6th Iowa Infantry; Jennie S. is the wife of Arthur Rice, a resident of Austin, Ill.; Wesley T. makes his home near Melville, Dak.; J. Lewis has charge of the home farm; and Henry H., whose home is in San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. Swank was a member of the Universalist Church, and his wife also belonged to that denomination. He cast his vote with the Republican party, and was an active politician in his day. This couple were true pioneers of Iowa. Very few were the settlements in 1835, when they became residents of Des Moines County. The prairies were covered with wild grass, the timber was uncultivated, wild game and deer were very numerous, wolves were often heard howling at night, and bands of Indians were frequently seen. At the time of their settlement there was no law in the Territory, but soon the work of civilization and progress was begun, schools and churches were built, railroads and other improvements made, until Des Moines County now stands among the first in the great State of Iowa.

J. Lewis Swank was born on the farm where he yet resides, in Huron Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, in September, 1848. His education was received at the district schools and at the Denmark Academy in Lee County, followed by a year's instruction in the State University. After completing his education Mr. Swank engaged in teaching school for six terms. In August, 1884, his marriage
with Miss Minnie Mills, a native of Huron Township, and a daughter of Thomas J. B. Mills, was celebrated. One child has been born to them, Orval Mills. Mr. Swank is a practical farmer and stock-raiser, keeping on his farm about 100 head of cattle, and annually selling about 140 head of hogs. He is one of the leading farmers of the township, and has 490 acres of land under his control. In politics Mr. Swank is a Republican, and takes great interest in local elections. He has held the offices of Township Clerk and Trustee for several terms each, and believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. Socially, he is a member of Progress Lodge, No. 226, A. F. & A. M.

CAPT. JOHN BIRD, attorney at law and pension agent, a pioneer lawyer of Iowa of 1843, was born in Washington County, Pa., Aug. 21, 1819, and is a son of John and Catherine (Townsend) Bird, both of whom were natives of New Jersey and also of English descent. His father was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Bird, who was godfather to Sir Walter Scott. Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, removed to Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1849, there studying law with Andrew Dobbs of that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The following spring, he emigrated to Iowa and settled at Wapello, Louisa County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Bird raised a company for the late war, which was mustered into the service Aug. 21, 1862, as Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain. His regiment was assigned to duty in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. While on his way to rejoin his regiment after a sick furlough, he participated in the battle of Springfield, having command of about 300 convalescents that were taken from the hospital. He was placed in command of Fort No. 4, serving through the engagement with honor, but his health becoming seriously impaired he resigned June 6, 1863.

Returning from the war, Capt. Bird resumed the practice of his profession at Wapello, continuing it until 1874, when he removed to Burlington with the intention of retiring from active business, his health again failing as a result of his army experience. He still does a little pension business though not pretending to carry on a regular law practice.

Mr. Bird was married at Wapello, Jan. 5, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Mintun, daughter of Jacob Mintun, of Louisa County. She was born in Washington County, Ohio, and her family were among the early pioneers of Louisa County, having settled there in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have been the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Oscar O. married Miss Molly Lymann, and resides at Burlington, where he is Assistant Postmaster; Curtis D. married Miss Minnie Long, of Burlington, and is the present Freight Auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at Chicago; Lillie is the wife of P. Richards, of Burlington; Talma is the wife of Robert McCosh, of Burlington. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. Bird is a Democrat in politics, which will account for his not having been called to fill many official positions in Louisa County. He served, however, several years as State's Attorney for that district, having been first appointed to that position by Gov. Clark, the Territorial Governor, and was subsequently elected to the same office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Wapello Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of Cyrus Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., at Washington.

WILLIAM DEETS, one of the well-to-do and representative farmers of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, residing on section 27, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1826, and is a son of Peter and Phoebe (Blanchard) Deets, the father a native of Northampton, and the mother of Luzerne County, in that State. When twenty-one years of age, our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and for six years thereafter was captain of a canal-boat on the Susquehanna Canal. In 1851 Mr. Deets was united in marriage with Lydia Gearinger, who was also a native of Luzerne County. Six years later, the young couple emigrated to
Iowa, settling near Dodgeville, Des Moines County, where a farm was rented for seven years, at the expiration of which time, they removed to section 27, Yellow Spring Township, same county, where Mr. Deets purchased 120 acres of land. Up to the present time that farm had been his home, and now consists of 190 acres of fine land, which is all highly cultivated.

Mr. and Mrs. Deets are the parents of four children, as follows: Phoebe A., wife of Harper Heizer, of Yellow Spring Township; Peter W. and Charles W., residents of Barton County, Kan.; and Smith Henry, engaged in farming in Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa. Mrs. Lydia Deets died Nov. 12, 1862, and in 1863 Mr. Deets formed a second union, his wife being Elizabeth Kline, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Kline of Franklin Township, Des Moines County, of whom a history is given elsewhere in this volume. Four children have been born to them—Walter J., Judson F., Mary B. and Libbie Belle, all still under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Deets are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they are active workers. In politics, Mr. Deets is a Republican, and strongly favors the enforcement of the prohibitory laws, and he has held various township offices. Commencing life without financial assistance, by energy, economy and good management, he has overcome all obstacles, surmounted all difficulties, and now has a comfortable competence for old age.

MILLARD B. CALKINS, fruit grower, and pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1855, residing on section 36, Flint River Township, was born in Schelanie County, N. Y., March 8, 1837, and is a son of Elijah and Harriet (Hedge) Calkins, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. They were the parents of four children: Summerfield, a real estate agent of Los Angeles, Cal.; our subject, second in order of birth; Celia, now Mrs. Backus, a resident of Gainesville, Ga.; and Annie, wife of John Cannon, also a resident of Gainesville, Ga. The subject of this sketch received his education in his native State, where he remained upon the farm with his parents until 1855, and then came with his brother, Summerfield Calkins, to Des Moines County, Iowa. He engaged as a farm hand for a while, and then, in connection with a Mr. Garside, operated a dairy for a short time. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Calkins went with his brother to Nebraska City, making an overland journey. The brother soon returned, but our subject remained for about two years, or until November, 1858, when he returned to Iowa. Returning to Burlington, Mr. Calkins enlisted in the Iowa State Militia, and when the President issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, he enrolled his name among the brave men who were willing to give their lives in defense of their country’s flag. On the 10th of October, 1861, he enlisted in the 14th Iowa Infantry and served three years. The regiment was organized at Davenport, Iowa, from thence proceeded to St. Louis, and from Cairo went to Tennessee, where they participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. The regiment was next ordered to Shiloh, where they participated in that famous battle, Mr. Calkins there being taken prisoner. The Colonel of the brave 14th regiment drew his men up in line, with the intention of cutting their way out, but the opposing forces were too great and they were unsuccessful. Among the last to leave the battlefield was Mr. Calkins. Seeing one of his comrades badly wounded, he stopped to carry him into the hospital tent, while the balls were flying through the air, piercing the tent in many places and falling thickly around them. At last the tent was reached, and boxes were piled up to protect the sufferers, and the cries of the wounded and dying made the strongest-hearted quail. In this tent many of the boys of the 14th regiment passed to their rest, and now lie quietly sleeping on the battlefields of the Sunny South. In the meantime, the rebels were capturing all the soldiers possible. Riding up to the tent they called for the “Yanks” to come out. One of the rebels, who was mounted upon a horse and held a loaded revolver in his hand, ordered Mr. Calkins to take hold of his saddle stirrup, and then, putting whip to his horse, went dashing through the brush and under the heavy bombardment of the Union gun-boats, the shot and shell flying thick and fast.
around them. The prisoners were placed in a corn
field with no protection from the rain, which was
then falling in torrents, and there were compelled
to remain all night, dawn showing many lifeless
bodies of the boys in blue lying in the mud. In
the morning, the rebels were drawn into line, their
muskets pointed at the prisoners, and the command
given “double quick,” in order to keep the prisoners
from being recaptured by the Union forces.
They were taken to Corinth, fifty-four being loaded
in a car for Memphis, from which city they were
taken to Mobile, Ala. The treatment Mr. Calkins
had received brought on typhoid fever, and he was
left in the hospital, where he remained for two
months, and then was taken to Montgomery, Ala.,
from thence to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was
paroled. He was sent to Bridgeport Landing to
be exchanged, but was not received, and so was
sent back to Chattanooga. This proved a deep
disappointment to the boys, who were expecting to
be able to get home. Mr. Calkins lay sick at
Chattanooga for awhile; then was sent to Atlanta,
where he was confined in the hospital for about
four weeks, when he was sent to Macon, Ga., re-
main ing there until October; then was again paroled
and sent to Richmond, and thus once more disap-
pointed in being allowed to go home. He next was
sent to the loathsome Libby Prison, and from there
to Indianapolis, Ind. The difference of their life
now from that of the rebel prison was so great that
the soldiers began to improve at once. Pure air
and clean, wholesome food soon brought a great
change in Mr. Calkins, he gaining fifty pounds in
five weeks. From Indianapolis he was sent to
Chicago, from thence to St. Louis, and while in the
latter city took what the boys call a “French fur-
lough” and came home, remaining thirty days.
Returning to St. Louis, he again lay sick in
the barracks there until February, 1863, when he
was discharged on account of disability caused
from disease contracted while in the loathsome
prisons of the South.
Retuming home after being discharged, Mr.
Calkins again turned his attention to farming,
though his frail health does not permit him to per-
form all the duties which devolve upon a farmer.
On the 9th of October, 1864, he was united in
marriage with Serena Seamans, who was born in Des
Moines County, Feb. 8, 1841, and is a daughter of
Benjamin B. and Jane (Crawford) Seamans, who
settled in this county in October, 1834. They
were the parents of nine children, four of whom are
yet living: Serena; Benjamin B., Jr., a farmer re-
siding near Mount Pleasant, Iowa; James, a builder
and contractor of Kansas City; Nancy L., widow of
John Walker, is a resident of Kansas City. Mr.
 Seamans died in California in 1850. He was a
member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the
owner of 100 acres of land, and one of Des
Moines County’s respected citizens. The mother,
who is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is yet
living at the age of eighty-two and makes her
home with her children in Kansas City.
Mr. and Mrs. Calkins have been the parents of
five children: Edwin M., born Feb. 21, 1866, is a
machinist in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Railroad shops at West Burlington; Ella L., born
Feb. 2, 1868; Annie J., born March 28, 1870; Katie
L., born July 28, 1872; and Leroy D., born April
17, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, with four of
their children, belong to the Congregational Church
of West Burlington. Mr. Calkins is a member of
the G. A. R. Post of Burlington, is a Republican
in politics, has filled various township offices of
trust, and is the owner of forty acres of land ad-
joining the city.

OPE ELAND, one of the prosperous farmers
of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on
section 13, Yellow Spring Township, was
born in Yorkshire, England, in 1841, and his
parents, Robert and Hannah (Corps) Eland, were
also natives of the same place. They reared a fam-
ily of eight children, all of whom reached maturity:
Hannah, now the wife of T. S. Hucheroft, of Koss-
suth, Iowa; Robert, residing in California; John, a
prominent farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Jane,
widow of Thomas Longlay, also resides in Yellow
Spring Township; Edward, whose home is in Wash-
ington Territory; our subject is next in order of
birth; William, a farmer of Yellow Spring Town-
ship; and Thomas, who for several years was a stock buyer in this county, died in August, 1884, at the age of thirty-five, leaving a wife and three children.

The death of Robert Eland occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from early manhood until the time of his death served as Class-Leader. After the death of her husband Mrs. Eland came to America and has since made her home with her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Hutchcroft, of Kossuth, Iowa. Since her childhood she has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has reared a family of honorable men and women, all of whom are highly-respected citizens.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in his native land, but at the age of twenty-four he bade goodbye to his friends and country and sailed for America, locating first in Tazewell County, Ill., where, however, he remained but a short time, and in the winter of 1865-66 came to Des Moines County, Iowa, engaging as a butcher and stock-shipper in the city of Burlington for several years. Mr. Eland next took up his residence in Yellow Spring Township, making his first purchase of land, consisting of sixty-five acres, on section 13, in 1870, though in connection with his farming he was still engaged in shipping stock.

On June 17, 1869, the marriage of Hope Eland and Ellen Husted was celebrated. The lady is a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Ephraim Husted, a sketch of whom is recorded elsewhere in this work. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm in Yellow Spring Township, where for over twenty years they have made their home, though more land has been added, the little farm of sixty-five acres having been increased to one of 560, all of which are improved. Mr. Eland carries on general farming, also making a specialty of stock-raising, having for sale each year about seventy-five head of cattle.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eland: Robert E., Edward H., William P., Susie J., John B. and Thomas F., all of whom reside at home, the family circle being thus far unbroken. Mr. Eland and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while politically he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party and believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws. A successful farmer and business man, his splendid property was all gained by his own efforts, and he is now the owner of one of the best farms in the township, and is held in the highest esteem for integrity and straightforward dealing by all who know him.

A N. DERBY, deceased was one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa. To the early pioneers of this county is due far more credit than can be given in a short biographical notice. The trials through which they passed, the hardships endured, the great labor to be performed, the difficulties to be surmounted and the obstacles to be overcome in making a settlement in a new country, though unlike in some of the details, are similar in most cases and are given more fully in the historical part of this work.

Mr. Derby was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1821, receiving a common-school education. When a young man he went to Williamsport, Pa., where he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and carriker. Returning to New York, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Roper. In 1848, hearing of the opening of the West, Mr. Derby turned his face to the setting sun, and with his family came to Danville, Des Moines County, Iowa, remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Burlington, which became his permanent home. Here he found work in Rand's pork-packing house and later in Heisey & Co.'s sawmill, on the ground where Boesch & Co.'s brewery now stands. He then became a partner of the Messrs. Foote in a planing-mill, which partnership continued for some time, Messrs. Foote retiring to engage in other business, and Mr. Derby continued alone until 1862, when he enlisted as a Government engineer. While in the service Mr. Derby contracted disease from which he never recovered, dying in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Derby were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Newton R., Laura C. and Mark F. Mr. Derby was a man who was highly respected, with an un-
tarnished reputation for integrity, walking in the narrow path of rectitude. He was enterprising, kind and obliging, blessed in every way and trusted by all, a citizen worthy to fill any position to which he was called. He was a member of the Congregational Church and a strict temperance man in word and deed.

THOMAS C. MOORE, a stone-cutter, and one of the respected citizens of Burlington, Iowa, was born on the Isle of Man, Aug. 12, 1822, and his parents, Thomas and Ann (Callon) Moore, were also natives of the same isle. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are living: Thomas, of this sketch; William, residing near Belle Plaine, Minn.; and Catherine, wife of James Kelley, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were both members of the Episcopal Church, and were highly respected in the country where they resided.

The subject of this sketch was educated on his native isle, and at the age of sixteen, went with his parents to England, and there, their death occurring soon afterward, he was thrown upon his own resources. Apprenticing himself to learn the trade of a stone-mason, he served four years, receiving, as a compensation, his board and the time in which he might earn his clothes. In 1847, in England, the marriage of Thomas C. Moore and Miss Ellen Bowen was celebrated, and by this union two children were born, one of whom is living—John, now a resident of Manchester, England, and Henry is deceased. Mrs. Moore died in England.

Mr. Moore emigrated to America in 1852, locating at Rockford, Ill., and in 1857 he went to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he enlisted, June 13, 1861, in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered in at Burlington, the regiment then going to St. Louis. Mr. Moore participated in the raid against Price, and was detached with four companies of the regiment to intercept a part of the forces at Black Water, they capturing 1,300 rebels, without losing a man. For the first year and a half the regiment was stationed on the border of the bushwhackers’ territory. Mr. Moore served three years and three months, was always found at his post of duty, and was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1864. He was detailed on detached service as musician, and was afterward in the regimental band. In 1864, after his discharge, he came to Burlington, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, in Beloit, Wis., July 12, 1854, with Miss Emily Bristow, a native of England. Mrs. Moore was born in England in the year 1833, and while young, emigrated to America with her parents. By this union there are five living children—Robert, Albert, William, Lilly and George. Those deceased are Addie, Ella and Thomas. Politically, Mr. Moore is a Republican, though he could not be termed a politician, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Baptist Church.

FRED P. WASHBURN, conductor on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, and is a son of Judge Arthur and Eliza (Halsted) Washburn. Eliza Halsted was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 1, 1821, came to Iowa in 1843, and on the 23d of July, 1844, became the wife of Judge Washburn, the first County Judge of Muscatine County and also the first Postmaster of the city of Muscatine. Mrs. Washburn was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Six children graced their union, four of whom are living—Scott A., Fred. P., Belle and Frank. Those deceased are—Albert, died in 1862; Sarah Jane in 1864. Judge Washburn was a man of more than ordinary ability, and, politically, was an old-line Whig, a great admiral of Henry Clay. His death occurred in Muscatine Feb. 1, 1858, and his wife departed this life in 1886.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Muscatine, Iowa, there receiving a liberal education, and when fourteen years of age, began life as a salesman, following that occupation until the age of twenty, with the exception of the time he was in school. Commencing his railroad life on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, Mr. Washburn
HENRY M. MORGAN, County Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, residing at 1313 Summer street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1839, and is a son of Comfort B. and Betsy (Mitchell) Morgan. To them were born thirteen children, four of whom are yet living. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Comfort B. Morgan fought in the War of 1812 and was wounded at the battle of Black Rock. Levi S. Morgan, brother of our subject, was a soldier in the late war, a member of the 124th Illinois Infantry, and died from disease contracted while in the service. Comfort B. Morgan, with his family, removed from New York to Kendall County, Ill., in 1844, where the father purchased a farm and died three years later. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church and earnest workers for their Master. Mrs. Morgan survived her husband for some years, dying in Jackson, Mich., in 1861, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sophronia Russell, whose death occurred a few days after the death of the mother. The remaining children are Lovina, wife of Hiram B. Carr, a carpenter of Columbus Junction, Iowa; Almina wedded Frederick Hoffstrom, a farmer of Johnson City, St. Clair Co., Mo.; and Mrs. John Waldfogel, whose husband is a machinist at Atchison, Kan.

The early life of our subject was spent in Kendall County, Ill., where he attended the district schools until nine years of age, when he went with his mother to Aurora, Ill., also attending school in that city until the age of fourteen, and then entered a printing office, working at that trade until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was among the first to respond to the country’s call for troops, enlisting in Capt. Hawley’s battery for State service, and was stationed at Cairo, Ill., during the three months of his enlistment. On the 28th of September, 1861, he again enlisted for three years in Battery C, Chicago Artillery, and in November of that year was transferred to the 1st Regiment New York Light Artillery. He participated in twelve of the most important and seven of the minor engagements of the war, among which were the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, siege of Yorktown, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. After three years of hard service, in which he nobly did his duty, he was discharged.

Returning to Aurora, Mr. Morgan cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, and then went to Chicago, where he worked in the office of the Evening Journal, continuing in that employment until 1873, when he was appointed clerk in the railway mail service, and was thus engaged until September, 1886, when a change of administration caused him to lose his position.

On the 14th of September, 1866, Mr. Morgan wedded Miss Belle McEwen, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1841, and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Furgeson) McEwing. The father died in his native land and the mother and four children emigrated to America in 1855, settling in Chicago, where the mother’s death occurred in 1865. Their children are Jessie, deceased wife of George Fyfe; Margaret, wife of George Milne, a resident of Chicago; Mary, who wedded Peter Edwards of Kintail, Ontario; and Belle, the wife of our subject.

After quitting the mail service, Mr. Morgan was appointed to the work of Missionary, in which he
has been engaged continuously since. He and his wife removed to Burlington in 1876, and are the parents of four children: Levi II., born May 24, 1868; Corn Belle, March 22, 1870; Mary L., Feb. 9, 1872; and Arthur B., Jan. 5, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In July, 1887, he received a license as a Local Preacher.

WILLIAM D. MCCASH. Prominent among the few of the pioneers of Burlington now living is William D. McCash. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born Jan. 25, 1813. His father was William McCash, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to the United States with his parents in 1785, when he was about two years of age. His parents settled in Cincinnati in 1795, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father following the occupation of a farmer, and residing for sixty-five years on one farm, about six miles from Cincinnati, dying in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. McCash's mother was a native of Virginia, born of English parents, her father being from Sheffield, England.

The early years of our subject were spent on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati to learn the carpenter's trade. His limited school education was acquired in attending a night school in Cincinnati, when serving his apprenticeship. After learning his trade, he spent a few years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vicksburg, Miss., but did not devote his entire attention to this occupation, as he was much of the time engaged in speculating in real estate, and making other speculative investments, in most of which he was successful. About 1835, he became a resident of St. Louis, Mo., where he resided three years, working at his trade a couple of years and keeping a livery stable the remainder of the time. In August, 1838, Mr. McCash came to Burlington at the solicitation of his friends, bought property, and then returned to St. Louis to bring his family. His intention on coming here was to engage in farming, and with this purpose in view he made a tour through the country as far as Mt. Pleasant, but finding only three settlers between Burlington and that place, he abandoned the idea of becoming a farmer. Soon after his arrival here, he rented a feed barn and gradually worked himself into the livery business, in which he was engaged until 1869. In 1847 he built the brick building on Third street, opposite the Barrett House, which was afterward used as a Baptist Church, Court House, and for other public purposes. In connection with his livery business, at various times, Mr. McCash carried on the manufacture of carriages, wagons and sleighs, making the first buggy ever constructed in the city. This branch of business was continued until the breaking out of the late Civil War, when his employees all left to join the Union Army. In 1870 he sold out his livery business and invested the proceeds in buildings. Owing to failing health he visited California in 1874 in the hope of regaining his strength. Since that time, he has visited the Golden State ten times, always in quest of health, though he has made several profitable investments, and though for some years an invalid, he has by no means been idle. Being from early life an industrious and active business man, he has, most of his time, been engaged in some legitimate business pursuits, and has succeeded in acquiring a competence, enabling him to spend the evening of his life in ease and contentment.

In his earlier years Mr. McCash was a Democrat, but on the breaking out of the Civil War, he was a strong Union man and gave two of his sons to the service. He espoused the cause of the Republican party, and has since been an active supporter of its principles. He never sought public distinction, but has served as Alderman of the city for a number of years, and was for several years a member of the Board of County Supervisors. Mr. McCash has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since March 13, 1835, joined Washington Lodge, No. 4, at Cincinnati; was also one of the charter members of Washington Lodge, No. 1, of Iowa, and was for a number of years prominently identified with it; and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1863.

Mr. McCash has been twice married. On the 2d of March, 1837, at St. Louis, Mo., he married Miss Sarah Ferguson, of Prince Edward County, Va., by whom he had four children, two of whom are now
living: William F., now a resident of Colorado, and Eleanor, now the wife of Frank M. Bowman, of Walla Walla, W. T. Mrs. McCash died in 1845, and he was married the second time, in March, 1846, to Miss Mary Long, a daughter of Daniel and Hester Long. She was born in New Haven, Hamilton County, Ohio, and by this marriage six children were born, two sons and four daughters: Cyrenecus L., now an extensive farmer of Van Buren County, Iowa; Charles A., a practicing physician at San Francisco, Cal.; Mary B., wife of N. R. Derby, of Burlington; Adda L., deceased; Cora A. and Grace L. The family are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and respected members of the community in which they reside. A resident of Burlington for almost half a century, Mr. McCash has not only witnessed its growth and development, but has contributed much to that end. Until health failed, he was active in almost every enterprise for the public good; and even since then, he has not been entirely idle, for, as already stated, while on the Pacific coast he made several investments and devoted no inconsiderable time to active business. He is one of the kind believing in the old motto that "it is better to wear out than to rust out." The example of such a man is well worthy of imitation by the rising generation, and all should delight to do him and all such the honor that is their due.

An excellent portrait of this old pioneer will be found upon another page.

George James Johnson, D. D., an eminent divine, founder and first pastor of the Baptist Church of Burlington, Iowa, in November, 1848, is pastor of the same Church in September, 1888. He was born in the village of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1824, and is a son of James and Emma (Catlin) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, descended from old New England families. They removed to Northern New York, but a short time prior to the birth of our subject, who was educated at Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in the collegiate course in the class of '46 and in the theological course in 1848. His Alma Mater honored him by conferring upon him the degree of D. D., in 1874. Shortly after his graduation, in November, 1848, Dr. Johnson came to Burlington, Iowa, as a Missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. This was his first mission, he preaching in a little hall over a saloon, opposite the Barrett House, for the first two years, and at the end of six months of that time he had organized a little Church of twelve members, of whom two were colored. At the expiration of the two years, his congregation succeeded in building a church on Fourth street, which was used as their house of worship for thirty-four years, and is now the People's Opera House. Dr. Johnson continued as pastor of the Church for a period of ten years, during which time he baptized about 500 converts, the Church also meanwhile becoming self-supporting, and sending out a branch congregation, forming a separate Church of 100 members. In 1852, Dr. Johnson led in a movement to establish an Institute of learning at Burlington, which was eminently successful, and the Burlington Institute, which resulted from that movement, has now had a useful and prosperous career of thirty-six years, and is recognized as one of the leading academic institutions of Iowa. In 1858 the Doctor removed to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he organized a small Baptist Church and Sunday-school, to which he subsequently added 200 by profession and baptism. Returning to Burlington in 1863, for five years he served the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia as District Secretary, representing its mission work over the whole Mississippi Valley. Removing to St. Louis in 1868, in addition to his continued services in the former capacity, Dr. Johnson started a branch house for the sale and distribution of its literature over the southern and western part of the country, continuing in that relation eight years. The succeeding two years were spent in Upper Alton, Ill., as a special financial agent for Shurtleff College, during which time, by energetic and well directed industry, he succeeded in raising the sum of $100,000 with which to pay the debts and increase the endowment of the college. In 1878 Dr. Johnson removed to Philadelphia, and became General Missionary Secretary of the American
Baptist Publication Society for the United States, in which relation he continued six years, in the meantime traveling over the whole of the United States, visiting and preaching in every State and Territory in the Union. During this time he introduced the system of colporteur and Sunday-school work for the society into all parts of the Union. His services with the society covered a period of twenty-one years, his travels aggregating 390,186 miles, equivalent to fifteen trips around the circumference of the globe and one through the diameter and back, or a voyage to the moon and more than half way home again. At the end of thirty-six years of continued service in public life, Dr. Johnson found his health impaired, and himself greatly in need of rest to recuperate his failing energies. For the accomplishment of that purpose, seeking the mild climate of Florida, he there spent two winters and a summer, returning North perfectly restored. In March, 1886, Dr. Johnson again returned to Burlington to accept the pastorate of the Church that he had organized thirty-seven years before, and since his return has paid off the indebtedness, completed and furnished a new house of worship at a cost of $6,000, the whole expenses amounting to $25,000.

Dr. Johnson was married at Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1850, to Miss Maria L. Nickerson, daughter of Rev. James Nickerson, of New York, and six children were born of their union: Emma E., the eldest, is the present Assistant Secretary of the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society of Chicago; James M. was accidentally killed by a street car in St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1869, at the age of fourteen years; George T., residing at St. Louis, married Miss Helen Forbes, of Alton, Ill., and has three sons; Sarah M, resides at home, and is a popular teacher of the Burlington Kindergarten; Kendall W. is book-keeper in an insurance house of Chicago; Griffith is a student of the Madison University of New York, where his father graduated in 1848.

Dr. Johnson was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Burlington Collegiate Institute during the first fifteen years of its existence, then general financial manager, and is a member of the present board. In connection with his general work, it may be mentioned as an interesting item, that he has dedicated ninety houses of worship, located in sixteen different States and Territories, and had the honor of conferring the rite of baptism upon the celebrated Missionary, Rev. J. E. Clough, once a student of the Burlington Institute, now in India serving as Missionary at Ongole among the Telugus, where he is pastor of a congregation of 1,400 people, the largest Christian congregation in the world. As his record shows, Dr. Johnson has spent an active and useful life in the interest of his Church and his fellow-men, and combines many essential elements of character which peculiarly fitted him for the varied and arduous duties which he has been called upon to perform. Blessed with mental powers of superior capacity, a pleasing address and fine command of language, combined with rare executive and financial ability, Dr. Johnson has proved himself always competent, faithful and earnest in every place where duty called him, and it is to be hoped he has many years of usefulness yet before him.

Ezra Cogswell Higley is a retired farmer of Danville Township, residing on section 15. Very few men are now living in this county who have a better recollection of early events than our subject, who came to Southeast Iowa when the State was yet a Territory and under the jurisdiction of Michigan. From the time of his coming, Mr. Higley has been one of her best known men, and the honorable and upright life that he has lived entitles him to a place in the history of his chosen county, where his children have grown to maturity, and have shared in all the good things which such a community as this affords. In fact, the moral and social features of Danville Township have grown from the elevating and high moral standard inculcated by such families as this, and we are pleased to speak of each individual member of it, also to give as much of the early history of their ancestors as possible. The first of whom mention can be made is the grandfather Higley, who was a resident of Windsor, Conn. His wife was the mother of several children, of whom Joseph was the father of our subject. The names of two of Joseph's sisters can be given: Philena married
Dr. Brewster, who practiced his profession in Becket, Mass.; Minerva was the other, but no authentic history of her can be given. By reference to notes taken from the Windham (Ohio) Herald, we learn that the original Capt. John Higley came from London, England, in 1666, and settled in Windsor, Conn. At the age of twenty-two he married a daughter of Deacon Drake of that village, and they had three children. After the death of his first wife, the Captain married Sarah Bissel, and seven children graced this union.

Joseph Higley, his grandson, was the grandfather of our subject, and was the first of the family to leave Connecticut, settling in Beckett, Mass., in 1774. In early times he was a teacher, and afterward acted as Surveyor. He married Sibyl Dewey, and several children were born in Beckett prior to their removal to Portage County, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1815. We mention these children: Sibyl R., Joseph N., Sarah M., and Eliza D. In Ohio, Henry A., John L., and Oliver B., were born. Becoming a pioneer of Portage County, Joseph Higley settled on lands, which he improved, and in Windham Township, after residing there for many years, he and his wife died.

Ezra C. Higley, our subject, was a lad sixteen years of age when his father died. His mother reached a ripe age, dying in her ninetieth year. She was an exemplary wife and mother, and in early life spun and wove cloth for many of the neighbors, besides caring for her large family of children. Many of the Higleys were men of note in political, professional and military life. The children of this family have, however, been mainly agriculturists, and Ezra C. has for half a century been a farmer in Danville Township, and upon the section where he now resides. He was married Oct. 28, 1835, to Amanda A. Messenger, in Portage County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1839 he came from that State, driving some short-horn cattle and bringing in his wagon some Berkshire pigs. Mr. Higley deserves credit for being one of the first, if not the first, to import a high grade of stock into the new Territory.

There were several families who came to Iowa at the same time, chartering a boat via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and landing at Burlington. Among these were the families of our subject and of his father-in-law, Mr. Messenger. Claims were secured, covering a half section, part of which Mr. Higley transferred to his-brother-in-law. The first cabin was built on section 15 in 1840, in which the family resided until after the war, when his present farm house was erected. Every improvement made upon this land stands as a monument to his memory, and in this township many hard days have been experienced.

The two eldest children of Mr. Higley were born in Ohio: Sibyl, the wife of W. H. Stewart, and Harriet, deceased wife of Judson Seovel. Henry H., who wedded Mary E. Minson; Emily M., who is unmarried; and Mary P., now deceased, were born in Iowa. Henry H., the only son, enlisted early in the war, before he was of age, becoming a member of Company E, 15th Iowa Infantry, serving in most of the engagements participated in by his regiment. He was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, and served in a number of hard-fought battles. He was married after his return from the army, and is now a farmer, residing upon a part of his father's original entry.

The wife of E. C. Higley died in 1886. She was a lady of great force of character and one of the best of mothers. We welcome this family to a place in this history, the father especially, who has spent the best years of his life in the development of this county.

ON, JOSEPH J. McMAKEN. For almost half a century the name mentioned has been one of the most familiar in Des Moines County. In 1839 John McMaken, father of our subject emigrated from Hamilton County, Ohio, to Des Moines County, Iowa, locating in Flint River Township, purchasing the claim which he afterward entered, buying it at a public land sale held in Burlington. John McMaken was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, where his father, Joseph McMaken, Sr., had located in 1790, being at that time one of the first pioneers, and making a home in that undeveloped country. Joseph McMaken, Sr., was born in Cumberland County, Pa., his father
being a native of Ireland. He married Elizabeth Campbell in Pennsylvania, and their eldest son, Joseph H., Jr., was born prior to their removal to Ohio. Her father's name was Andrew Campbell, and her mother's maiden name was Jane Gettys, whose brother William was the original founder of Gettysburg, Pa., and his remains are interred in the cemetery near that city, a handsome marble column marking the spot.

Leaving now the early history of the family, which is meager, we turn our attention to Joseph, the grandfather of our subject, who after his marriage emigrated to Kentucky in 1789, settling at Boone's Station, but regained there only about one year, leaving on account of the prevalence of slavery, to which he was very much opposed. Some of his brothers-in-law were with their families residents of the same neighborhood, among whom were Messrs. Harvey, Campbell, and Wakefield, all of whom later became residents of the new territory mentioned, in Ohio. The grant secured by John Cleves Sims was destined to become one of the most favored regions, and inducements made by him, the gift of certain quarter sections to actual settlers, was perhaps the reason of the McMakens going to Ohio. Mr. Sims had erected a block-house at North Bend, known as Sims' Station, where settlers took refuge to protect themselves from Indian attacks, the savages at that time being very troublesome. While the Wayne treaty with the Indians was in progress, Joseph, in company with several other men, erected a half dozen log houses in what is now Union Township, Butler County, the cabins being near Mill Creek. Into these the families were moved Dec. 17, 1795. While residents of the blockhouse, John, the father of our subject, and the second son of Joseph McMaken, was born, the date being May 11, 1791. The grandparents opened up a farm, living upon it for many years, and reared a family of several children, and we note them as being pioneers in the fullest sense. Mark C. McMaken, the only surviving member of the family, was born Jan. 1, 1800, and is still living in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in his eighty-ninth year.

John McMaken, the father of our subject, wedded Sarah Lowry and came with his family to this county in 1839. Seven children, all that were living, came with him, and of them we speak individually. They were all married in this State. John wedded Eliza Cummins, and after her death, Elizabeth Wertz, and they reside in Middletown, living a retired life; Joseph J., our subject; Mary H., who wedded Mr. William C. Anderson, formerly a merchant of Washington, Iowa, and both are now deceased; William T., who married Phoebe Green, is part owner of the McMaken homestead in Flint River Township; Jane became the wife of Robert Steele, a man well known in this neighborhood as a carpenter and builder, and both are now deceased; Emeline wedded William Ramsey, and they have been residents of Solomon City, Dickinson Co., Kan., for the past eighteen years; Eliza became the wife of J. C. Smith, a merchant of Washington, Iowa. The parents of these children lived for many years in this county and reared a family noted for progressiveness and honor. The death of the mother occurred in 1854, at the age of sixty-eight years. William T., was at that time absent, being a member of Company K. 14th Iowa Infantry, and at Shiloh he was taken prisoner and was paroled at Macon, Ga. John McMaken was the owner in this county of perhaps 600 acres of land, which he disposed of at different dates. He died at Washington, Iowa, June 20, 1882, and his remains were brought back to Flint River Township for interment. He had passed his ninety-first birthday, and was, when living, thought to be the oldest person born in Hamilton County, Ohio. He was a soldier during the War of 1812, and from his twentieth year was a professed Christian, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church at the time of his death.

Our subject, Hon. Joseph J. McMaken, was born March 25, 1817, was reared upon a farm in Ohio, and learned to love agriculture as only those can who have become familiar with its pleasures and profits. He was of age when coming to this county, and had been engaged in teaching public schools for a short time in Ohio. He purchased a claim in Flint River Township in 1839, and later entered the same, and the lands are yet in his possession, and to this he added other valuable real estate. These claims had but meager improvements, not even a
log hut ornamenting them, and the first cabin stood upon the site now occupied by the present farm residence. Mr. McMaken's next thought, after his house was erected, was to furnish a mistress for the home, and Miss Parthena M. Green, accepting his offer, became his wife Oct. 21, 1841. Her parents, John and Thankful (Comstock) Green, who came from Hamilton County, Ohio, and located in Lee County, Iowa in 1839, died in 1846. John Green was born in Falmouth, Mass., and his wife in Connecticut. They were married in Ohio, and became the parents of eight children: Latham D., Parthena M., Louisa M., Clarinda, Joseph, Jacob C., Phoebe and Sarah. Of these four are living: Clarinda is the widow of Joseph K. Scott of Flint River Township, Des Moines County; Joseph wedded Caroline Long, and after her death Susan Hare also now deceased, and he resides at Middletown on a farm; Phoebe wedded William T. McMaken, who resides upon a part of the old McMaken homestead; and the wife of our subject completes the number.

Upon the farm improved by Joseph McMaken, Jr., in Flint River Township, their children were born, of whom the eldest and youngest are deceased: Leander G., Arminda E. and John G. The daughter graduated at Denmark Academy in 1871, and has done whole duty of a daughter by remaining with her parents and acting as housekeeper for her good mother, who for several years has been deprived of her eyesight. The family removed from the farm and became residents of Middletown in 1881. Mr. McMaken renting his farm and living a retired life. He was clerk of the election at the time of the township organization, and was elected one of the Board of Inspectors to district the township for school purposes. A strong anti-slavery partisan from his boyhood, he became a member of the Free Soil party, and was their candidate in 1854 for State Treasurer. Espousing the Republican platform at the organization of that party, Mr. McMaken became its earnest advocate, and in the autumn of 1863 was elected as a Republican Representative from Des Moines County to a seat in the Tenth General Assembly. After his term had expired, he was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors, serving a term of three years. Retiring then to private life, with a record most enviable as an official, Mr. McMaken has lived at his ease to this date, and we are pleased to give him a deserved place among those who for almost half a century have developed the resources of the county and have managed its affairs in a manner both systematic and commendable.

CAPT. EDWARD BURKE, one of the first to enlist at the call of Abraham Lincoln for troops to put down the Rebellion, was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, Aug. 1, 1830, and is a son of Thomas F. and Catherine (Donnelly) Burke. In 1848 the father, being driven from his native land, came to America and settled at Lebanon Spring, Columbia County, N. Y., and in 1855 his family, which had remained in their native land, crossed the Atlantic and joined the husband and father in New York. In 1866 Mr. Burke, with his family, removed to Milwaukee, and there both of the parents died. Four children graced their union—Thomas, Edward D., Richard and Maggie.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in his native country, and when but thirteen years of age was apprenticed for seven years to learn the trade of stone-mason, though only serving a term of five, his father paying $50 for the two years not served. Coming to America with the family in 1855, his first work done in this country was on the Harlem Railroad and the Croton Water-works.

On the 27th of November, 1853, Capt. Burke was united in marriage, at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., with Miss Mary Ann O'Connor, who was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1834. They were the parents of eleven children: Edward, Martin, Richard, John, Thomas; Katie, wife of John L. Crouch, yardmaster of the C. B. & Q. at Galesburg, Ill.; Mary, wife of Frank Brown, foreman of the boiler works at Ottumwa, Iowa; Maggie, wife of William Moore, foreman of the brush and broom works of Denver, Colo.; James, Michael and Rosa are deceased. Soon after marriage, with his young bride he went to Milwaukee and superintended the erection of St. Mary's Convent, remaining in that city several years, becoming acquainted with many of the old and prominent citizens. At the break-
ing out of the Rebellion, like so many brave Irish boys, he enlisted in the 69th New York Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company F. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, among which were the first and second battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Winchester, (where he saw "Little Phil" as he came in on his twenty-mile ride), the bloody and hotly contested battle of Gettysburg, and numerous other battles and skirmishes. No words are strong enough to express the praise and admiration due to the boys who so gallantly fought for and were willing to offer up their lives for their country; and among the bravest, truest soldiers was our gallant Captain.

After the close of the war, Capt. Burke returned to his home in Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1871 removed to Burlington, where he was employed as foreman on the C., B. & Q. R. R., between that city and Ottumwa. He came to this county a poor man, but by industry and economy has accumulated a comfortable property. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 5, and also of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

THOMAS A. WYKERT, residing on section 20, Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born Nov. 6, 1829, in Marshall County, W. Va., and is a son of Francis and Nancy (Yoho) Wykert, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. He came with his parents to Des Moines County in 1838, taking a boat at Wells Landing, going down the river to St. Louis, and then up to Burlington. Francis Wykert purchased eighty acres of land on the southeast quarter of section 20, Burlington Township, and resided there for two years. Selling the farm, the family removed to Louisa County, where Mr. Wykert remained until his death, Dec. 9, 1843.

The early life of our subject was spent upon the farm, he receiving his education in the subscription schools of Ohio and Iowa. After the death of his father, when sixteen years of age, he made his home with his brother Henry, yet a resident of Louisa County, remaining there until twenty-seven years of age. He made a trip to Kansas, where he broke prairie land for one summer. Returning to Des Moines County in the fall of 1857, he worked at such jobs as he could find. On the 29th of March, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Foster, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, June 29, 1840, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Elkins) Foster, natives of Ohio, though of Scotch descent. Four children have graced their union—the first child died in infancy; Virginia, born in Des Moines County, July 26, 1862, became the wife of George G. Young, of Burlington, and to them were born two children. Jesse L. and Thomas G.; John, born March 4, 1872, died Nov. 3, 1880; Grace, born Oct. 13, 1874.

In 1866 Mr. Wykert purchased twenty-seven acres of land, and still resides upon that farm, having added to it until he now has eighty-six and a half acres within half a mile of the city limits of Burlington. Whatever of worldly possessions he has gained has been due to his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife. In the energy and enterprise that carries forth good works he is not behind his fellow-men. Upright and honest in all his dealings, he has the respect of all. He was reared under the religious training of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat in politics. Although never seeking public office, he has filled several minor ones in the township.

ABALOM R. ROADS, deceased, was born in Hillsdale, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1810, and grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He engaged in the mercantile business in early life, in his native town, and subsequently went to Chillicothe, where he prosecuted the same business. In 1847 he wedded Miss Louisa J. Miller, daughter of Israel and Anna (Sours) Miller, both of whom were natives of Fayette County, Pa. In 1852 Mr. Roads removed with his family to Burlington, where he embarked in the real-estate and loaning business, continuing in the same for many years. Politically, he was an ardent supporter of the Whig party, though not a politician, and after the organization of the Republican party he gave his influence and votes for its interests
until his death, which occurred Nov. 11, 1874. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Burlington, and gave liberally to its support. Mr. Roads was a practical business man, honest and upright in his dealings, accumulating a large property and leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Roads were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Laura, wife of William Pollock, of this city; Lillie, wife of W. J. Brooks, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Burlington; and Ella. The deceased are Anna and Mary, the latter dying as the wife of E. E. Fayerweather. Mrs. Roads is living in Burlington, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a lady highly esteemed by all.

ON, JOSHUA TRACY, deceased, for many years a prominent and honored citizen of Burlington, Iowa, an eminent lawyer and leading business man, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 12, 1825, and was the son of Joshua and Sarah (Moore) Tracy. His father was a farmer by occupation and one of the pioneer settlers of Belmont County, where our subject was reared, receiving his primary education in the public schools. When nineteen years of age he entered Beverly College, Washington County, Ohio, pursuing his studies for a term of two years, and in 1846 emigrated to Iowa. On coming to this State, Mr. Tracy became a student at the celebrated institute of Prof. Samuel L. Howe, of Mt. Pleasant, and in 1850 went to Burlington where he studied law with Hon. M. D. Browning, a prominent attorney of that city. Being admitted to the bar in 1852, a partnership was at once formed with Mr. Browning, under the firm name of Browning & Tracy. He was elected City Attorney in 1853, serving in that capacity for two years, and the following year was chosen Representative to the Iowa Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1854-55 and in the called session of 1856. He was further honored by his fellow-citizens in the fall of 1858, by being elected District Attorney for the 1st Judicial District of Iowa; was twice re-elected to the same office and served until the fall of 1869, when he was appointed District Judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Francis Springer. At the expiration of the term for which he was appointed he was elected to the same office for a term of four years, but, owing to the meager salary of the office at that time, he resigned in the spring of 1874, engaging in the practice of his profession. Judge Tracy's connection with Mr. Browning was continued until 1863, the partnership being then dissolved and a new one formed with T. W. Newman, since District Judge. The latter connection was continued until the fall of 1869, the date of Judge Tracy's appointment to the bench. On resuming the practice of his profession in 1874, he admitted his step-son, Samuel K., to a partnership in his law practice, which connection continued up to the time of his death. In 1870 the Judge was elected President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, holding that position until 1872; for several years he was General Solicitor for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and in 1880 was elected President of that company. He proved himself a competent railway manager, and under his able administration of its affairs the lines were extended and business developed, until it became one of the most prosperous railroad corporations in the State.

Judge Tracy was united in marriage in October, 1847, to Mrs. Antoinette Kinney, widow of Samuel Kinney, and daughter of Col. H. A. and Miranda Stone, formerly of Albany, N. Y., who were among the early settlers of Iowa. Six children survive: Samuel K., of Burlington, Iowa, a lawyer by profession and the present General Solicitor for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company; Ellen, wife of H. C. Garrett, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank at Burlington; Lucie, wife of W. P. Brady, Assistant Superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sada, wife of Dudley A. Tyng, of Peoria, Ill.; George S., a practicing attorney and a member of the firm of Tracy & Mercer of Burlington; Frank is in the insurance office of E. S. Phelps.

Judge Tracy was associated with various important business enterprises, that, could he have lived but a few years longer, would have resulted greatly
to his advantage, financially and otherwise. He was growing rapidly in prominence, influence and wealth, when suddenly stricken by a fatal illness. His death occurred on Sunday evening, May 18, 1884, after so brief an illness that outside of his immediate family it was hardly known that he had been sick. The sudden death of Judge Tracy touched a chord of sympathy in the hearts of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who had known him many years and had learned to admire and appreciate his many admirable qualities, rare ability and excellencies of character. He was recognized as a leader among the eminent men of Iowa, distinguished on the bench for his quick perception of the merits of the case in question, his thorough knowledge of law and the fairness and impartiality of his rulings. His perceptive faculties were wonderfully acute, his memory retentive, and he learned more by observation and experience than others did by close application to the study of authorities. Possessing mental powers of a high order, and the rare faculty of grasping intelligently the most intricate subjects, Judge Tracy was especially qualified for the high position he attained as a lawyer. His energy and indomitable will, united with great executive ability, gave him prominence as a railway manager and man of business. The following is only one of numerous testimonials which were spread upon the records of meetings held in honor of Judge Tracy after his death, all speaking in the highest terms of respect and veneration for the deceased.

"Resolutions of respect passed by the Board of Directors of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, at a special meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, June 14, 1884:

"This Board, at its first meeting after the death of the Hon. Joshua Tracy, late one of its members and President of this company, places upon the record a brief statement of its estimate of his character.

"As a citizen he was patriotic; as a jurist learned, able and honorable; as an officer of corporations, private and public, he deserved and received the confidence of those he represented; as a friend faithful; and as a husband and father kind, affectionate, devoted and true. He served his adopted State as a legislator, law officer and jurist, in a manner which reflected honor upon it and upon him. For many years he performed the duties of General Solicitor of this company so well, that this Board added to them those of President of the company. As the chief law and executive officer of this corporation, many important trusts were placed in his keeping, and the duties they imposed were always discharged to the entire approval of the stockholders, whose interests he was ever vigilant to protect. We will ever cherish the memory of his virtues as a citizen, a jurist, an officer and a man."

These resolutions express the feeling with which Judge Tracy was regarded by all who knew him, and in his death the people of Burlington universally acknowledged that they had lost one of their foremost citizens.

A portrait of Judge Tracy may be seen upon another page.

FRANKLIN T. PARSONS, one of the pioneer settlers of 1852, was born in York County, Me., June 27, 1832, and is the son of Samuel L. and Mary (Manning) Parsons. His parents were descended from old New England stock. Franklin served an apprenticeship to the trade of stoveplate-molder, and in 1852 went to New York City, where he spent the summer working at his trade. In the fall of that year he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Burlington in October. He at once secured a position as book-keeper in the private banking house of F. J. C. Peasley & Co., was promoted to Cashier, and continued with them and their successors, W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., and in the Burlington Branch of State Bank, until that bank was organized as a National Bank, of which he was made Cashier, and in which position he remained until the spring of 1866, then resigning to engage in the lumber business as a member of the firm of George Millard & Co. He succeeded to the business in 1871, which he re-organized under the firm name of F. T. Parsons & Co., with George Lindner and N. R. Derby as partners. He continued that business until the fall of 1878, when he closed it out and engaged in his present business
with T. W. Barhydt & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, the partnership dating from Nov. 30 of that year. His present residence is West avenue, near the city limits, on his Jersey stock-farm.

Mr. Parsons is a Republican in politics, and has served three years as a member of the City Council of Burlington, one year with Mayor Dodge and two years with Mayor Adams, having been President of the same. He has been prominently identified with the Burlington University for many years, as Treasurer and member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Parsons was united in marriage at Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1855, with Miss Emma T. Fales, daughter of Charles Fales, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., now deceased. Mrs. Parsons is a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have been the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, four sons and three daughters: Edward L. is with Samuel Wadleigh, a coal merchant of Burlington; Emma E., residing at home; Herbert A. died when ten years of age; Arthur N. is agent of the American Express Co., at Chariton, Iowa, where he was married, Oct. 6, 1886, to Miss Helen Temple, of that place; Frank M., residing at home; Lewis, who died when twenty months old; Carrie, Ada May and Prentice W., the younger members, are yet inmates of the paternal home. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are members of the First Baptist Church of Burlington, with which they have been associated for twenty-five years, he being Clerk of that society for about fourteen years, and is also Treasurer of the same. Like many others Mr. Parsons has met with reverses in business, but he has maintained his reputation as an upright, honorable man, one whose integrity is unquestioned, and who commands the universal respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

HENDERSON P. MORGAN, one of the prominent pioneers and representative citizens of Burlington, Iowa, comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, John Morgan, was a native of Virginia, and served during the Revolutionary War, his patriotism and valor sustaining him through those eight years of bloodshed. He was of Welsh descent, while his maternal grandfather was of Scotch origin. Henderson Morgan is a native of Miami County, Ohio, born Nov. 10, 1831, and is a son of George and Eliza (McKee) Morgan, the former a native of Licking County, Ky., the latter of Virginia. George Morgan, with his parents, John and Priscilla Morgan, went to Miami County, Ohio, about the year 1825, and from the raw land developed a farm. Residing there until 1839, he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Burlington, and again improving a farm, which was situated on what is now known as the North Hill Addition. After much care and cultivation had been bestowed upon this farm, it was found that there was a prior claim and the land had to be given up. Mr. Morgan then resided in Burlington, or in that vicinity, until his death, which occurred Feb. 8, 1861, at the age of fifty-one years, his wife predeceasing him many years to the unknown world, dying in 1842, when only thirty-two years of age. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church. A Whig in politics in early life, he at the organization of the party became a Republican. A conservative man of strong convictions and of resolute will, he was everywhere respected. A family of six sons graced their union, all of whom grew to manhood—William was a soldier in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, served through the war, and is now a resident farmer of Tulare County, Cal.; Thomas is engaged in farming in Tulare County, Cal.; our subject is third in order of birth; George died in Burlington in 1865, at the age of thirty-two years; Richard, a farmer residing in Tulare County, Cal., was one of the brave boys in blue, a member of Company C, 1st Iowa Cavalry; Marshall is a resident of Burlington.

Reared on a farm in his native State until the age of eight years, Henderson Morgan then came with his parents to Des Moines County in its early pioneer days. At the age of sixteen, he apprenticed himself to the plasterer's trade with Daniel Haskell, serving a term of two years, and the business then learned has been followed to this day; the plastering of some of the oldest buildings in the city having been contracted by him. In 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rife, a native of Lan-
Caster County, Pa., and a daughter of Abraham and Frances (Weaver) Rife, both of whom were also natives of Lancaster County, Pa., and of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been the parents of eight children—Frances E., the eldest child, was taken from them when but two years of age; Edward is clerk in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern freight depot; Anna, wife of Charles Henshaw, a carpenter and builder of Topeka, Kan.; Evans, a carriage trimmer by trade, residing in Mercer, Cal.; Lydia, wife of R. F. Patterson, the Methodist Church Minister of Keota, Iowa; Allen is a printer of Chicago; Luticia and Harvey are still residing with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having become members of that body in 1851. He has been a Class-Leader for over twenty years, and his time and money is cheerfully given to aid in his Master's cause. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and aids largely in the work of prohibition. Without financial aid and commencing life a poor boy, by habits of industry and economy he has gained a competence and reared and educated a family of children who do honor to the name of Morgan. In 1839, what is now flourishing farms was unbroken raw land, the populous and prosperous city of Burlington was but a village, and the work of transformation and civilization was performed by Henderson Morgan and other pioneers, and it is with pleasure that we record their sketches.

CAPT. THOMAS FRENCH, a very prominent citizen of Burlington, Iowa, now deceased, was born at Old Brighton, in Beaver County, Pa., Oct. 4, 1815 of Quaker parentage, and when he was a year old his parents removed to Beaver, the county seat. His early education was received in the public schools of the latter city, and there he remained until nearly sixteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh to learn mechanical engineering. After becoming proficient in that branch he engaged as engineer on one of the Ohio River steamers, running from Pittsburgh to Louis-ville, Ky., and continued in that employment on the Ohio and other rivers of the Southwest until 1841, when he came to Burlington, Iowa. Traveling by wagon across the States of Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, Capt. French there took a stage for this city. In the spring of 1842, he operated the Burlington ferry for Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of Washington D. C., proprietors of the National Intelligencer, continuing in that employ for twelve years, and also acting as general agent for those gentlemen, attending to all their extensive business in this locality. During the year 1854, in company with Gen. Fitz Henry Warren and others, Mr. French went to Washington, D. C., where he negotiated for and purchased about 700 acres of land, including the ferry property on the Illinois side of the river. He then superintended the construction of four steamboats, three of which were to be used for the ferry and one for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and which were built at different points, viz: Cincinnati, St. Louis and Brownsville, Pa. In the fall of 1856, Capt. French sold his interest in the ferry to Gen. Warren, and was not again interested in this business until 1863.

During the year 1859, the Captain was elected a member of the City Council, in which capacity he served seven years. For five years, or during the entire war, he was Mayor of Burlington, and while holding that office did effective service for the Government. He took an energetic and prominent part in enlisting companies for service during the Rebellion, particularly in enlisting and organizing the First Iowa Battery, in which he met with the most violent opposition on the part of the opponents of the war, but with the able assistance of Gen. Warren, then in Washington, D. C., together with Dallman Gilbert and John Lahee of Burlington, he succeeded, and by the aid of the Secretary of War got the Government of the State to accept the battery on the 23d day of July, 1861, two days after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. In 1861 and 1862, Capt. French was re-elected Mayor, and again in 1864 and 1865. He also acted as Postmaster for some months. He was a thorough business man and an efficient city officer, and his terms of office were marked by a wise, orderly and
economical administration, not a mob or single loss of life from violence marring the whole period. At the beginning of the war, the citizens of Burlington organized a society for the relief of the soldiers’ families and widows, which organization was continued during the entire war. It was managed by a committee of three: G. C. Lauman, Mosly Ewing and Mr. French, who was President. This was an active institution, accomplishing much good. At the close of the war there was $95 in the treasury, which they appropriated toward a supper to the 25th Iowa Regiment on its return home from the field. The reception was given with much enthusiasm at Market Hall, and was a most enjoyable affair.

Besides carrying on the ferry, Capt. French was engaged in other business relations. He dealt in real estate, buying and selling city and other valuable property, and at one time he owned a farm of about 100 acres adjoining the city limits. In 1867, he again purchased an interest in the ferry, which he continued to operate till 1874, and then sold. Two years previous, he purchased about three acres of land on Angular street, near Warren, upon which is a large and elegant residence, which is one of the most beautiful places in the city, with a fine lawn, beautiful shade-trees and other attractions. In his political views, throughout his life, Capt. French was a staunch Republican, believing in humanity, justice and liberty for all classes, races and colors. He cared little whether his views were popular or not if he considered himself to be in the right, and in the days of slavery was not afraid to be called a black abolitionist, and he declared that the act of Abraham Lincoln in signing the Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest and most just act of any man on this planet.

On the 2d of December, 1849, Capt. French was united in marriage with Miss Delia E. Griffey, a daughter of William and Mary (Spitzer) Griffey, who were early settlers of Burlington, having settled here in 1837. She was one of a family of twelve children: Leannah, Henry Lee, Leavara, William Lee, Mary Jane, Serena, Delia E., Ellen, Laura, Martha, Charles and Caroline. Mr. French’s father, Joseph, was born Nov. 3, 1771, in Mt. Holly, N. J., and died April 2, 1847, and his mother, Martha Newton, was born April 10, 1786, and died June 17, 1858. They also reared a large family of children: Newton, James, Charles, Joseph, Thomas, Samuel, Maria, Leander and Caroline.

Six children have graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. French: Clarence who died at the early age of two and a half years; Cleon, born in Burlington, 27th of April, 1852, wedded Maggie M. Mason of Chicago, resides in Maysville, Colo., and they have two children, a son and daughter; Kate, born March 25, 1855, in Burlington, became the wife of O. T. Hillhouse, a resident of Creighton, and one son was born to them, Oscar, now deceased; Ida, born Oct. 14, 1860; Lee N., born June 26, 1864; and Laura J., born July 14, 1868, are all natives of this city, where they yet reside. Capt. Thomas French departed this life Nov. 2, 1886. He was a man who loved his home and its relations intensely, and was a true and loyal friend. His integrity of character and firmness of purpose were unsurpassed, and he justly ranks high as a citizen and pioneer. His generous nature endeared him to the community in which for so long he was a prominent personage.

THEODORE GUELICH, attorney at law and notary public, connected with Guelich & Blanke, Insurance Agents, 422 North Main street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Jan. 29, 1829, and is the son of G. T. J. and Julia Guelich. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native country, and he then went to sea for a couple of years, after which he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Carlsruhe, Baden, as a student. His course in that institution was interrupted by the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848. Imbued with the spirit of liberty, and by nature impulsive and energetic, he at once cast his lot with the Revolutionists, and from March, 1848, until March, 1851, did active service in the cause of freedom. He participated in numerous hard-fought battles, and was several times severely wounded. At the close of
the war Mr. Guelich, like many others of his party, found the German climate uncomfortably warm, and in the summer of 1851, emigrated to America. He arrived at New York on the 4th of July, amidst the excitement and brilliant display of an old-fashioned celebration of the “glorious Fourth.” He came at once to Iowa, locating at Davenport, where he established a German paper, called Der Demokrat, which he edited and published until 1856. The paper is still published, and is the oldest German paper in the State. Mr. Guelich was an earnest advocate of human liberty, and during his editorial career did good service in the anti-slavery cause. While engaged in the newspaper business, he became a law student under the tutorship of his partner, J. W. Stewart, and was admitted to practice in the Iowa courts in the fall of 1856. The Guelichs seem to have taken naturally to that profession, Mr. Guelich’s father and grandfather having been eminent members of the bar in Germany.

Our subject pursued the practice of his profession at Davenport until 1861, when the breaking out of our Civil War aroused his martial spirit, and once more he took up arms in the cause of freedom. Neither did it take long to rouse him, as we find his enlistment in Company G, 1st Iowa Infantry, dates April 15, 1861, the day on which President Lincoln issued his call for the first levy of troops (three-months’ service). Mr. Guelich was promoted to Quartermaster of the regiment, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., on August 16 of that year. He participated in the hard-fought battle of Wilson’s Creek. He removed to Burlington that fall, starting the Iowa Tribune, a German paper, with which he maintained connection until 1881, when he sold it, and retired from journalism. The paper was continued under other management until the spring of 1888, when the “Iowa Tribune Publishing Company” was formed, and Mr. Guelich again became connected with the paper, being now President of the Company, and its Managing Director. The paper is one of the leading German journals of the State. During the time Mr. Guelich was employed in journalism, he was also engaged in the practice of his profession. In the summer of 1864 he was commissioned Lieutenant of Company D, 48th Iowa Infantry, in the one-hundred days service, and was mustered out in the following October. On his return to Burlington he resumed the practice of law, and engaged in the insurance business, which he has carried on continuously since. He also acts as European passage agent, makes collections, and buys and sells exchange.

Mr. Guelich was united in marriage, at Davenport, July 2, 1855, to Miss Dora Koch, daughter of J. P. Koch, of that city. Mrs. Guelich was, like her husband, born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and emigrated to America with her parents in 1852. Five children were born of this marriage, two sons and three daughters: Ernest, born April 4, 1856, died aged fourteen months; Anna, born Oct. 14, 1857, is the wife of Julius Clements, of New York City; Paul, born Jan. 9, 1859, is Auditor of Des Moines County; Agnes, born May 15, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1880; the youngest child, a daughter, was born Aug. 23, 1864, and died when a few months old. Mr. Guelich was married to his present wife Dec. 12, 1883, in the city of Burlington. She was formerly Mrs. Minnie Weber, widow of John Weber, and daughter of Mr. Genzsch. She was born at St. Goar on the Rhine, Germany, and emigrated to America with her parents in the year 1853. Her people were among the early settlers of Des Moines County. She had two children by her former marriage, a son and daughter—Ernest, born Feb. 6, 1867, and Ida, born in 1868.

Mr. Guelich has always taken a warm interest in educational matters, and for nine years has been a member of the School Board of Burlington. He was also a member of the School Board and Common Council of Davenport, while residing there. For many years he has been a member of the Turners’ Society of Burlington. Politically, he is Independent—principle first, party after. He voted first for President for John C. Fremont, and subsequently for each successive Republican candidate for that office until 1884, when, believing the prohibitory principles of the party inconsistent with American liberty, he voted for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Guelich is actively associated with various local business enterprises. He is President of the Burlington Steam Supply Company, of which he is one of the incorporators, and is also President of the Iowa Rolling Mill Company. He is a man of inde-
fatigable energy and force of character, and whatever he applies himself to is pushed with a will. Upright and just in his relations with his fellow-men, he is deservedly held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

HENRY D. CAMERON, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 9, Union Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in the city of Burlington, on the 26th of April, 1837, of Scotch ancestry, and is a son of James and Salena (Mann) Cameron, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They removed to Rockville, Parke County, Ind., in an early day, and there their marriage was celebrated. In 1835 they became residents of Burlington, and three years later Mr. Cameron was elected Sheriff of Des Moines County for three consecutive terms. In those days, the sheriff was also collector and treasurers of the county, and through his hands all the tax money had to pass. He was elected by the Whig party, before the organization of the Republican party. On becoming a resident of Des Moines County, James Cameron purchased about 360 acres of land in Union Township, adding to this purchase from time to time, until at his death he was the owner of 522 acres, besides some city property. He was called to his final rest Nov. 10, 1845, his wife, who was a member of the First Baptist Church of Burlington, surviving him until Aug. 21, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were the parents of ten children: Mary E., widow of John S. David, is a resident of Burlington; Sarah is the wife of Jacob Leffler, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; James B. went to California in 1851, enlisted in the 1st California Infantry, and died while in service in New Mexico; Arthur W. crossed the plains to California in 1852, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and died in the fall of that year; Martha, deceased wife of Col. David Remick, who resides near Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry D.; Robert, a resident of Burlington; Josiah M. was a member of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, was killed by guerrillas, May 22, 1862, in Missouri, while fighting for his country; Joseph went to California in 1863, and died in that State the same year; Edward W. is a farmer in Union Township, Des Moines County.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools and also those in Burlington, and his early life was spent upon the farm. After the death of his father he took charge of the home farm, and has for some time turned his attention to raising stock. He is a practical farmer, and everything about his place denotes thrift and energy. Mr. Cameron has held the office of Township Trustee and was for several years Township Clerk. He has always been one of the leading men of the county, and has ever been identified with its public interests. His farm is one of the finest in Union Township, and the improvements are all of the most modern character. Mr. Cameron and his estimable wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he has held the offices of Elder and Deacon. In his political views, he is a stalwart Republican. He is one of the Des Moines County respected citizens.

On the 18th of December, 1867, Henry D. Cameron and Miss Emma L. Sunderland, a native of Parke County, Ind., were united in marriage. She was born April 12, 1848, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Sigerson) Sunderland, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Coleraine County Down, Ireland, April 9, 1825, of Scotch parentage. When but a small child, his parents removed to Ayrshire, Scotland, and when fourteen years of age he went to Yorkshire, England, apprenticed to a gardener, and remained nine years. After which he moved to Sheffield, and worked three years for George Westenholm, the great cutlery manufacturer.

Mr. Campbell became acquainted with and married Miss Mary Littlewood, a daughter of Joseph and Ann Littlewood, who were the parents of the following children: Ann, who married William Robinson, a resident of Derbyshire, England; Mary, the honored wife of our subject; Emily, wife of George Simmons, of Nottingham, England; Ruth,
wife of a Mr. Drabble, of Yorkshire; Jane, who died in England; Paul Samuel, also a resident of Yorkshire; Joseph and George, both of England. Joseph Littlewood died in Derbyshire, England in 1866; his wife is still living at the age of ninety. They were reared in the Episcopal Church, and later became members of that body.

After leaving Sheffield, Mr. Campbell went into a nursery at London, where he remained three months, and then removed to Norfolk, and remained there until 1854, when he left England, crossed the Atlantic and landed in the United States, first locating in Salt Lake City. Not being favorably disposed toward the modes and customs of the people and Church, he went to Ogden City, and in 1857 left Utah, removing to Platte County, Mo., becoming a resident of Burlington in 1866, since which time he has made it his home. Politically, he is a Republican, but in elections of the city or county votes for the man whom he thinks will best fill the position. Mr. Campbell and his estimable wife are honest, upright people, and are highly respected for their good qualities.

Maj. James A. Guest is a wholesale dealer in pianos and organs, the house being one of the oldest in the State, having been established for thirty-two years in Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Guest is a northwestern representative of Chickering & Sons, Ernst Gabler & Bro., Kranich, Bach, Hallett & Cumston and J. M. Starr & Co. pianos, and Packard organs. This extensive establishment is situated at No. 106 North Main street and occupies the three stories and basement of the brick structure. The width of the building is thirty and the depth 120 feet, giving an area of 14,400 square feet of sales and storage room. Its wholesale trade extends over Iowa and portions of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and is the most extensive in this line of any west of the Mississippi River. In addition to his wholesale business, Maj. Guest is somewhat extensively engaged in real-estate transactions, at this and other places.

Maj. James A. Guest was born at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 4, 1845, and received an academic education in his native town, taking a preparatory course for Hobart College, but was deferred from entering by his enlistment in the late war. On the 29th of August, 1862, he became a member of Company C, 160th New York Infantry, and served until November, 1865. He was in the 19th Army Corps, and took part in the capture of Fort Bisland, La., battle of Sabine Cross Roads and other battles and skirmishes in Gen. Banks' Red River campaign. He participated in the siege of Port Hudson, was with Grant at the siege of Richmond and fought in the battle of Winchester, where he was wounded Sept. 8, 1864, by a glancing grape shot striking him in the shoulder. His wound confined him to the hospital for two months. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company by Gov. Fenton in June, 1865, and was mustered out the following November.

On receiving his discharge, Lieut. Guest at once returned to New York and took a regular course at Ames Commercial College, Syracuse, from which he graduated in 1866. He then engaged as cashier and book-keeper in a wholesale house at Lyons, N. Y., and in the autumn of 1856 came to Iowa, being employed in the same capacity for two years at Belle Plaine, after which he engaged in business for himself, dealing in pianos, organs and sewing-machines. He also carried on the insurance business and served as agent for the American Express Company at that city. In 1874 he left Belle Plaine, came to Burlington, and succeeded to the old established business of Lange & Van Meter, dealers in musical instruments, music, etc. He has since materially increased and extended the business until he now has the most important house in this line in the Northwest. While a resident of Belle Plaine he was officially identified with that city, first as Recorder and later as Acting Mayor.

In September, 1884, Mr. Guest organized the "Burlington Rifles," which became Company H, 2d Regiment, Iowa National Guards, of which he was the first Captain. (See sketch of company elsewhere.) In January, 1887, he was commissioned Major of the regiment. He takes a very active interest in the organization. The Major is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having been
made a member of that order at Belle Plaine in 1868, and is now a member of Malta Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M., of Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and of St. Omer Commandery, K. T. He is the present Eminent Commander of the latter and is now serving his sixth year in that capacity. He was also the first President of the Masonic Building Association, and still occupies that position.

Major Guest was married at Burlington, June 6, 1876, to Miss Louise M. David, daughter of Col. John S. David, an early settler of Iowa. They have one child, a son, Lyman J., born at Burlington in April, 1877. Major and Mrs. Guest are members of Christ Episcopal Church of Burlington. In politics he is a Republican.

The ancestry of Maj. Guest can be traced back over 200 years. Henry Guest, the first of the name to come to America, came in the ship “Delaware,” in 1686, and first made a settlement with the Penn Colony, that he might affiliate with his co-religionists. The first house erected in Philadelphia was built by the Guest family. It was called the “Blue Anchor.” (See Proud’s History of Philadelphia.)

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AMUEL N. MOYERS. Among the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1839 we are pleased to record the name of Mr. Moyers, who was born in Greene County, Ill., Jan. 31, 1827, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Rogers) Moyers. The father, who was of German descent, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1797, and the mother, who was of Scotch parentage, was a native of Kentucky. In 1804 when only nine years of age, Jacob Moyers went with his brother and sister to Cincinnati, Ohio, in which vicinity he worked as a farm hand until 1826. He was married in 1818 to Sarah Rogers, who was born March 16, 1802. Eight years later the young couple emigrated to Greene County, Ill., where the husband purchased eighty acres of raw land, which he greatly improved during his residence there. Again taking up the march of westward progress, in 1839 the family came to Des Moines County, locating in Burlington Township, where Mr. Moyers purchased 160 acres of land, and there lived until his death, which occurred June 13, 1863. His wife survived him for four years, when she too was summoned to the unknown world, her death occurring Sept. 16, 1867. They were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. This worthy couple reared a family of nine children: Eliza Ann, wife of J. Lacons, of Carrollton, Ill.; Joel who died at the age of eighteen years; John W. was fifteen years of age at the time of his death; Samuel, our subject; Andrew Jackson died March 30, 1862, at the age of thirty-two years; Susan Jane, wife of James Rexroat, of Macomb, Ill.; George W., a resident of Des Moines County, Iowa; B. Franklin, who is now residing in Southwestern Missouri; and J. Josiah, living in Illinois.

Coming to Des Moines County in 1839, Mr. Moyers has witnessed its transformation from a wild, uninhabited region to one of the finest counties in the grand State of Iowa. He was married Aug. 6, 1846, to Lucinda H. Deen, a native of Lewis County, W. Va., born June 15, 1824, and a daughter of Jacob and Judy (Cox) Deen, the father a native of Rockingham County, Va., the mother of Pendleton County, Va. Her parents came to Des Moines Co. in November, 1844, settling in Benton Township, where the father died in 1866, at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife still resides in Benton Township at the advanced age of ninety-two. The young couple began their domestic life on a rented farm in Benton Township, and two years later, by economical living, were enabled to purchase fifty-seven acres of land on section 13 of Benton Township. By untiring zeal and good management more land was added, until they were the possessors of 120 acres, all under cultivation. Upon the original fifty-seven acres there were no improvements except a small cabin, but when the farm was sold there was 110 acres of rich cultivated land, a handsome two-story residence, which was erected at a cost of $2,500, and a barn 20x30 feet, costing $800, and another barn 36x48 feet, the cost of which was $1,000. After selling his property in 1884, Mr. Moyers purchased seven acres of land and eight lots in Mediapolis, also becoming the owner of a handsome two-story residence worth
EDWIN S. JOHNSTON. veterinary surgeon, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1863. His parents, Henry A. and Eliza J. (Potts) Johnston, emigrated to Louisa County in 1857, where the father is a prosperous farmer. Edwin was there reared upon his father's farm, receiving a common-school education, which was supplemented by a course at Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant. In 1884, he entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, taking a three-years course and graduating in the class of '86, his diploma reading as follows:

"State Agricultural College, Iowa. Know all men, that we, the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College of Iowa, do hereby declare and publish that Edwin S. Johnston has completed the prescribed course of study in the Department of Veterinary Science, and we therefore confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, with all the honors and distinction thereto belonging. In witness thereof, we have caused the great seal of the college to be impressed thereon and the signature of the President and Secretary to be affixed on the 10th day of November, 1886."

Soon after receiving his degree, Mr. Johnston came to Burlington, where he has met with good success, and his business is constantly increasing.

He has an hospital for the treatment of horses brought in from the surrounding country. The Doctor is a man who thoroughly understands his profession and has made many warm friends since locating in Burlington.

CHARLES ELLIOTT PERKINS. President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and whose portrait is presented on the opposite page, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born Nov. 24, 1840, and on both the paternal and maternal sides, is descended from ancestors who were of old Puritan stock, and were prominently identified with the early history of the New England Colonies. The first of the family to settle in America was Edmund Perkins, who emigrated from England in 1650, and was a member of the Salem Colony of Massachusetts, and from him descended a line of ancestors of the Perkins family, who have ever been distinguished, not only in the New England States, but in the Western country, in which many of them subsequently made their homes. Our subject takes his middle name from his mother's family, the Elliots, who were no less distinguished in the early annals of New England. Their first ancestor also landed in Massachusetts, but the family afterward removed to Connecticut.

Charles E. Perkins was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, until sixteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in a store, where he learned practical book-keeping and business methods. After some years service in that line he came to Burlington, Iowa, in August, 1859, and accepted a clerkship in the office of Charles R. Lowell, the Assistant Treasurer of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, at the munificent salary of $30 a month. He was soon made Paymaster under Mr. Lowell, and filled that position until late in the autumn of 1860, when Mr. Lowell, having accepted the position of manager of the Mt. Savage Iron Works at Cumberland, Md., left the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad service, and Mr. Perkins, who was only twenty years of age, was promoted to the office of Assistant Treasurer.

Until January, 1865, Mr. Perkins continued to serve as Assistant Treasurer, when Hans Thielsen
(the Superintendent of the road at that time) was called to Nebraska to serve as Chief Engineer in making a survey of the road to be built from Plattsmouth to Kearney Junction, and Mr. Perkins was made Acting Superintendent, to fill the vacancy. Some months later, it having been determined to extend the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. to the Missouri River, and that Mr. Thielsen was to devote his attention to that part of the work, Mr. Perkins was promoted to be Superintendent of the road, which at that time extended only from Burlington to Ottumwa, a distance of seventy-five miles. During the period of construction of the road through to the Missouri River he served both as Superintendent and Vice President. In the meantime he had been active in promoting the organization of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co. in Nebraska, of which he was one of the incorporators, and a member of the first Board of Directors, being chosen to that position Oct. 28, 1869. On the 26th of July, 1871, he was elected a Director of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Iowa; the Nebraska road was opened through to Kearney Junction in the autumn of 1872, and November 4 of that year Mr. Perkins was chosen Vice President of that company. Upon the consolidation of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co. of Iowa with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy of Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1873, he was deprived of his official connection with the former company through the changed condition of affairs. On the 2d of April, 1875, Mr. Perkins was chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, then owning and operating the original road in Illinois and the newly acquired extension in Iowa; and on the 2d of March, 1876, he was elected Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, still retaining the Vice Presidency and general management of the road west of the Missouri River; on the 5th of May, he was elected President of the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. in Iowa; and on the 1st of January, 1880, the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska became consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, throwing the whole under one corporate management. Mr. Perkins remaining as Vice President until Sept. 29, 1881, when he was chosen President. He has been re-elected at each succeeding election, and is now serving his eighth year in that capacity. Mr. Perkins is also officially identified with several other railroad corporations which are connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is Director and President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroads, the two named being maintained as distinct and separate corporations.

When Mr. Perkins first came to Burlington, nearly thirty years ago, in August, 1859, he was not quite nineteen years of age, so that it may be said of him, that he began his connection with the important corporation of which he is now the chief executive officer, or rather with a constituent part of it, while but a boy, and that he has earned and won, by superior executive ability, energy and fidelity to the trust reposed in him, an honorable promotion through all the grades of service, from that of a clerk in the Treasurer's office to his present prominent and responsible position, as chief executive officer of one of the greatest railway systems of the country.

In September, 1864, at Milton, Mass., near Boston, Charles E. Perkins was united in marriage with Miss Edith Forbes, daughter of Com. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Perkins was born and educated in Boston. Their family comprises six children, two sons and four daughters. It may be an item of interest to make some mention of the places of abode and the manner of Mr. Perkins' way of living in his early days in Burlington. He first made his home with Mr. Lowell and Leo Carper, both of whom were connected with the railway company. They lived together in what was known as Patterson's Hollow, now Agency street, until the fall of 1860, when they removed to Shephard Leffler's farm, now West Burlington. Mr. Lowell had taken a lease of Mr. Leffler's farm and house, which he transferred to Mr. Perkins when he left Burlington for Mt. Savage. The following spring (1861), Mr. Perkins succeeded in getting Mr. Leffler to take the farm off his hands, and thus escaped becoming a granger. He then returned to the city, and for awhile boarded at the Barrett House, and later with Mrs. Fletcher, on North Hill, in the house now owned and occu-
pied by R. M. Raab. Remaining there until the
time of his marriage, in the autumn of 1864, he established his residence
in the house now owned by Mrs. Erastus Chamberlain on North Hill, remaining there until the spring
of 1867, when he sold to Mr. Chamberlain, and purchased the Dills farm, to which he removed at once.
While Mr. Perkins and his family spent some months
of each year in Boston, Burlington is their home.
Mr. Perkins is a Republican in his political sentiments, but is not in any sense a politician. His
important business relations, both private and official, leave him no time, even were he so disposed, to
win prominence in the political arena. As a rule, large corporations recognize superior ability and integ-
ity of character in their employees, and reward true merit with promotion, and while the motive
on the part of the corporation may be purely selfish, the success of the individual officer is none the
less creditable. This is well illustrated in the career
of Mr. Perkins in Burlington. Beginning before
reaching his majority as a clerk at $30 per month, he has steadily risen through all the grades.

ROBERT RITCHEY, a prominent farmer of
Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section
8, Pleasant Grove Township, was born
in Sangamon County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1825,
and is a son of John and Margaret (Drannan)
Ritchey. The parents were both natives of Cal-
dowell County, Ky., though the father was of Irish
descent. He emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill.,
about the year 1820, there entered a tract of land
and developed a fine farm. In Sangamon County
he was united in marriage with Margaret Drannan,
the young couple making that their home until
1839, when they emigrated to Des Moines County,
Iowa. At that early day the county was almost an
unbroken wilderness, with but a few log cabins, no
railroads and but scarcely any cultivated land, and
to such pioneers as Mr. Ritchey the improvement
and cultivation which have made such rapid changes
is largely due. Purchasing a claim on section 22,
Pleasant Grove Township, Mr. Ritchey immediately
began its improvement, making that farm his home
until his death, which occurred in December, 1869.
His wife survived him for about five years, her
death occurring at the age of sixty-six. They reared
a family of five children: Our subject is the first in
order of birth; Mary Jane, deceased wife of Will-
iam DeSpain, a resident of Pleasant Grove Town-
ship; Thomas, who is engaged in farming in the
same township; Martha Ann wedded John Matthews,
of Pleasant Grove Township, but both are now
decesed; William is a resident farmer of Keith
County, Neb.

The early life of our subject was spent upon his
father's farm in the township where he yet resides,
and being the eldest son, he aided largely in the
work of improving the first homestead. Until
twenty-eight years of age, he remained with his par-
ts, but on the 4th of October, 1853, he was united
in marriage with Martha Webster, and made a home
for himself. Mrs. Ritchey was born in Cayuga
County, Ohio, in 1834, and was a daughter of Asa
and Nancy (Covert) Webster, the father a native
of New York and the mother of Ohio. They were
pioneers of Lee County, Iowa, having settled there
in 1837, and both are yet living. Mr. Webster was
a farmer throughout his active life. He moved to
Washington County, Iowa, settling near Brighton,
where he resided until 1864, when, with his family,
he became a resident of Des Moines County. He
purchased the farm upon which our subject now re-
sides, living there until the infirmities of age caused
them to break up housekeeping. Mr. Webster now
residing in Wapello County and his wife making
her home with our subject.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey began
their domestic life upon a farm of 123 acres on section
29, Pleasant Grove Township, and there resided
for eleven years, living in the true pioneer style.
Their house consisted of a small cabin only 14x16
feet, a yoke of oxen was the team which drew their burdens. In 1864 this farm was traded for one of 190 acres on section 8, of the same township, which still continues to be their home. As time passed, Mr. Ritchey was enabled to add to his possessions until he now owns 158 acres of land, comprising one of the finest farms in the township, and upon which, in 1875, was erected an elegant country residence, two stories in height, the dimensions being 26x36 feet, and an "L" 24x24, the whole cost being $4,000. All other improvements which are necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made. Mr. Ritchey is a most successful farmer. The change from the pioneer life to this present mode of living was accomplished by his own energy and enterprise, with the assistance of his estimable wife.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey: William D., born July 16, 1854, still resides at home; Emily, born Oct. 21, 1855, at home; John, born May 7, 1857, is a resident of Pleasant Grove Township; James, born Dec. 5, 1858, is engaged in farming in Unadilla County, Ore.; Margaret, born April 29, 1860, is the wife of Verdon Portlock; Ada, born Jan. 18, 1862, died Sept. 26, 1862; Robert, born Oct. 28, 1864, and Henry, born Sept. 10, 1868, still reside at home.

Mr. Ritchey is one of the self-made men of Des Moines County, his success in life all being due to his own efforts. Everything about his farm denotes the thrift and industry which have aided him in gaining a comfortable competence. As a pioneer who has labored for the best interests of the county, he deserves and receives the respect due him. In his political views, Mr. Ritchey is a supporter of the Democratic party.

THOMAS PEEL, captain and pilot of the steamer "Park Bluffs," residing at 1226 S. Tenth St., Burlington, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., in 1841, and is a son of Allen P. and Margaret (Nevill) Peel. The former was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1808, receiving there a common-school education and remaining upon the farm until 1831, when, bidding good-bye to the Emerald Isle, he crossed the Atlantic, landed in America and took up his residence in Allegheny County, Pa. He there became acquainted with and married Margaret Nevill, and to them there were born thirteen children, only five of whom are yet living: Samuel, a resident farmer of Lee County, Iowa; Vincent, a steamboat captain, residing at Burlington; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Allen, a resident of Washington Territory, is engaged in farming; and Margaret, wife of Charles Davis, a resident farmer of Lee County, Iowa. After coming to America Mr. Peel was for some time engaged in running upon the Monongahela River, but, after the locks were placed in, this business was discontinued. He then was engaged in farming and was also quite an extensive coal dealer, in which business he continued until coming West in 1854. Taking up his residence in Keokuk, he at once purchased a farm in Mountrose Township, making that his home until 1856. When disposing of his land, he became the owner of 325 acres of timber land and eighty acres for farming purposes in Green Bay Township. By care and cultivation it became one of the best farms in the community, and there Mr. Peel resided until his death, which occurred May 30, 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years and three months. He was a member of the Christian Church for thirty years, uniting with that body in 1856, and his earnest Christian life may well be an example to others. His wife yet survives him, residing at the old home in Lee County, and she, too, is a member of the Christian Church. Prior to coming West they had both been members of the Baptist Church, but in after life had united with the Christian.

Residing upon his father's farm during his early life, Capt. Peel attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he was employed in the wood-yard at Peel's Landing, which was situated on the Mississippi River ten miles below Burlington, continuing in that employment with his father until 1865. He then followed steamboating in summer, returning again to the wood-yard in winter, and he was thus engaged alternately until 1874, being then employed solely upon the steamboat for six years. He became captain and pilot in 1880, and now owns an interest in the steamers "Prescott" and "Park Bluffs." Capt. Peel's reputation since attaining to that position is unspotted, his care and attention
are given exclusively to the labors to be performed, and since his life began as captain he has never had an accident happen, and the public feel safe when Capt. Peel is at the wheel.

On the 23d of November, 1869, the marriage of Thomas Peel and Mary L. Burke was celebrated. She is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of D. W. and Julia A. (Nolton) Burke. Her father died about the year 1867; the mother still survives him and is a resident of Burlington. Six children grace the union of this worthy couple: Minnie, Ella, George, Charles, Thomas and Lee. In his political views Capt. Peel is liberal, though generally casting his ballot with the Democratic party. He is a strong advocate of temperance principles, believing in the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and takes a special interest in religious and educational advancement, while the furtherance of any enterprise for the public good finds in him a ready supporter.

Socially, he is member of the A. O. U. W. and V. A. S. Capt. Peel and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and as citizens and neighbors are highly respected by all.

ROBERT GRIMES, residing on section 6, Flint River Township, is a pioneer settler of 1842 and one of the honored citizens of the county. He was born in Washington County, Pa., June 11, 1819, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lead) Grimes, both of whom were also born in that county. They were the parents of eight children; of that number five are living: Jane, wife of Thomas Patterson, a farmer of Ohio, who resides just across the river from Wheeling, W. Va.; Sarah is yet a resident of her native county; Robert; William, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, resides in Belmont County, Ohio; Edward died in Washington County, Pa.; Samuel died at the home of our subject, and was buried in Carter Cemetery; John, Jr., resides upon the old homestead in Washington County, Pa.; Thomas is also engaged in farming in that county. John Grimes, the father, lived and died upon the farm that had been taken up about the year 1780, it being among the first entered in that county, where for over a hundred years the name of Grimes was known and honored. Mr. Grimes was one of the prominent and leading men of his day, and died in 1883, aged eighty-seven years, the year of his birth being 1794. His wife was born in 1786 and died in 1871 at the ripe old age of eighty-five, and the paternal grandmother reached the age of ninety-one. All were life-long members of the United Presbyterian Church, and were respected alike by all.

Robert Grimes, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm in his native county, where he attended the common-schools, though most of his education has been acquired by close application and observation, by which he gained practical ideas not to be found in text-books. Mr. Grimes remained at home until 1842 and then left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the West. He came directly to Des Moines County, Iowa, his only possessions being the horse upon which he made his journey, and $125 in money. With this small capital he started in life, and has made all he now possesses by his own energy and industry. In 1843 the first purchase of land was made, consisting of eighty acres of timber on Flint Creek in Pleasant Grove Township; and in 1844 forty of this tract was sold and eighty acres in the same township were purchased. By care and cultivation Mr. Grimes made a fine farm, upon which he resided until 1856, when he sold that farm and bought 200 acres on section 6, Flint River Township, where he has since made his home and now owns one of the best improved farms in that section.

Mr. Grimes has always been a great admirer of fine horses, and upon his farm may be found some of the best in the county. In his stables are three horses which have no superiors in Des Moines County—Honor Bright, Andy and Tom Sayers. The first named is a bright bay, with two white feet, was foaled in 1876, and was imported from Scotland in April, 1883, by John C. Huston, of McDonough County, Ill. Andy was foaled in April, 1884, and imported from Scotland by Mr. Huston in September, 1885. He is a fine representative of the Clydesdales, the best of draft breeds. Tom Sayers is an English draft horse, known as the Grimes horse.

On the 21st of April, 1847, Mr. Grimes was uni-
ted in marriage with Miss Rhoda Husted, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Willis) Husted, both of whom were also natives of that State. In 1841 they emigrated to Des Moines County, where they were among the pioneer settlers, and both are now deceased, the father having departed this life in Kansas, and the mother was killed by a runaway team. Both Mr. and Mrs. Husted were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Three children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes: The first child died in infancy; Elizabeth became the wife of George Smith, a farmer of Saline County, Kansas; and J. D. is still residing with his parents. Mr. Grimes has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of the county. He has watched and aided in its development from a primitive state to one of the highest cultivation, and has ever been one of its honored and respected citizens. He has served as a member of the Board of County Supervisors and has held minor township offices. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. A self-made man, his example of energy, industry and unceasing labor may well be followed by future generations.

CHARLES WILLIAM BODEMANN, now deceased, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1814. When fourteen years of age he left his native land and went to London, England, where he pursued the study of chemistry, and later went to Sweden, where he assisted in managing large chemical works. He visited this country during the year 1841, with the idea of making it his future home. In September, 1842, he was united in marriage with Ellen Ellis, and the following year the young couple crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where they remained for about six months. At the expiration of that time, they took up their residence in Burlington, Iowa, and Mr. Bodemann opened a drug store. He continued in that business for many years, being quite successful, but at length he retired from the drug business, and engaged in real-estate enterprises and made other money investments. Mr. Bodemann was an energetic business man of great honesty, integrity and ability. He was always ready to aid in the advancement of his adopted country, and erected many good buildings in the city of Burlington. A very quiet man, fond of his home life, Mr. Bodemann was also a great reader. He had received a liberal education in his youth, and was quite proficient in the German, French and Latin languages. He died in the month of April, 1875.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bodemann were born three children: Ellen, wife of Dr. W. W. Nassau; Charles William and Frank Ellis, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Bodemann is still living, at the advanced age of seventy, and makes her home with her son-in-law, Dr. Nassau.

WHIT SMITH, of the Brooks, Smith & Taylor Company, wholesale grocers of Burlington, Iowa, has been a resident of this State since 1856, and was born in Jefferson, Greene Co., Pa., May 20, 1833. His parents were Col. John and Ruth (Whitclatch) Smith, both of whom were of English descent, though the father was born in New Jersey, and the mother in Jefferson, Greene Co., Pa. Our subject received an academic education, and served a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1856, and shortly afterward went to New London, where he was employed as merchant's clerk for Dr. W. C. Hobbs. A year and a half later, he engaged with Josiah Roberts, dealer in general merchandise and wholesale dry-goods, continuing with him about a year, and then engaged in the furniture business in New London. This he carried on until 1861, and then closed out with the intention of entering the army. He raised a company, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, but unfortunately was taken sick before beginning active duty, and was incapacitated for service in the field. He resigned his commission, but did not resume business again until 1864, when he engaged in general merchandising at New London in partnership with A. Chandler. That connection continued until 1868, when Mr. Smith withdrew from local trade
and engaged as traveling salesman for E. Chamberlain & Co., wholesale grocers of Burlington, Iowa, with whom he continued until the burning of their establishment in 1877, when he entered the service of the firm of W. T. Allen & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, as traveling salesman. A year later he changed to the house of Collier, Robertson & Hambelson, wholesale grocers, and was employed in the same capacity by them until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Bell, Tolkerton & Co., of Burlington, Iowa, in the same business. In 1883 the firm was changed to Bell, Smith & Signer, and Sept. 8, 1887, the present company was incorporated under the name of Brooks, Smith & Taylor Company. (See sketch of business under commercial heading in this work.)

On the 7th of May, 1857, at New London, Iowa, the union of Mr. Smith and Miss Isabella V. Chandler was celebrated. She is a daughter of Addison and M. E. Chandler, early settlers of New London, Iowa. One child graces this union, a son, George Otho Whit, born at New London, June 20, 1859, now cashier for Brooks, Smith & Taylor Company. Mr. Smith is a straight Republican in politics, but has never been an office-seeker. The extent of his experience in office-holding was several years service as Clerk of the School Board of New London, and also as Clerk of the same in New London Township. Socially, he is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 56, 1. O. O. F. In connection with his other duties, Mr. Smith superintends the buying of the extensive stock handled by his firm. His long experience in the wholesale grocery trade has eminently fitted him for that important branch of the business.

MATTHEW L. PECK, a leading farmer of Huron Township, who resides on section 34, was born in Afton, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1822, and is a son of Hezekiah and Martha (Long) Peck, both of whom were of English descent. The father was a millwright by trade, and lived in New York until 1833, when he emigrated to Missouri, subsequently living in Illinois and Iowa, where he spent most of the remainder of his life, his death occurring in Andrew County, Mo., in 1848. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Peck made her home principally with our subject, until her death, which occurred in 1857. They reared a family of nine children: Diana, deceased; wife of John Johnson; Betsy, who died unmarried; Reed, now residing at Afton, Chenango Co., N. Y., is a millwright; Malvina, deceased; Mary, deceased; wife of Charles Robinson, who is now a resident of this county; George W., who was editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) Journal, died in that city, in 1882; Matthew L., our subject; Mark, a farmer residing in Louisa County; and Benjamin, who died in infancy. The father and mother were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. L. Peck, our subject, was reared upon a farm, but learned the trade of a brick-mason, though he followed it but a short time. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Jackson County, Mo., and later to Andrew County, where Matthew grew to manhood. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Lillie A. Wainwright, a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and a daughter of Hubbard and Nancy (Brodie) Wainwright, who were of English descent, though born in New Jersey. The father died when Mrs. Peck was a child, and the mother's death occurred Sept. 9, 1887, though, after the death of her first husband, she became the wife of John Pearce, but was a widow at the time of her death.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Peck began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Andrew County, Mo., where they lived until 1852, and then came to Des Moines County, Iowa, purchasing 120 acres of land on section 4, Union Township. He made this his home until 1869, when he sold and purchased ninety-seven acres on section 34, which is comprised in his present farm, which was increased by subsequent purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have been the parents of five children: Marena Ann died in 1872, at the age of twenty-nine years; Alice A. is the wife of Frank Johnston, a resident of Sutter County, Cal.; Emma J., wife of John Johnston, of Audubon County, Iowa; Albert F., a real-estate agent, loan broker, collection agent and notary public, at Idalia, Arapahoe Co., Colo.; and Luella K., still residing at home. For thirty years Mr. Peck and his wife have been devoted members
of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, serving two years, was Assessor for two terms, and held the position of Township Clerk for two years. He was also Postmaster at Amityville, Huron Township, for seven years, at the expiration of which time he resigned. Mr. Peck is a conscientious and upright man, and is well known and universally respected throughout the county.

B. BLOOMER, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of Henry and Carolina Bloomer, and was born on the 13th of January, 1861. He was born and educated in Burlington, Iowa, and, graduating at St. John's Academy, he soon afterward went to work for Ira Gile, and remained a little over three years with him; then accepting a position with Taylor Bros., he continued with them about five years. He then became manager of the Burlington Roller Skating Rink, and subsequently went on the road as a solicitor, and spent six months traveling in Missouri and Minnesota. Returning home in the fall of 1885, he went to work as solicitor for the Burlington Gazette, and soon after was appointed a substitute Letter Carrier, just previous to Mr. Waite's retirement as Postmaster, he being Mr. Waite's last appointee in the mail service. When Mr. Hutchinson became Postmaster, he appointed him General Delivery Clerk, which position he successfully fills to-day. Mr. Bloomer was married Sept. 28, 1883, in Chicago, Ill., to Miss Maggie Doulon, of Belle Plaine, Iowa. One living daughter, Georgia Helen, graces their home.

ERASTUS WOODWARD, one of the representative farmers and stockraisers of Des Moines County, residing on section 11, Union Township, was born May 12, 1826, in Windsor County, Vt., and is a son of Erastus and Sarah (Gillson) Woodward. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and was a soldier during the War of 1812, while the paternal grandfather served during the Revolutionary War. Erastus Woodward, Sr., reared a family of six sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity: Gideon, of Oakland, Cal., is a retired physician; James, who has been engaged in farming in Warren County, Iowa, for the past thirty-five years; our subject is the third in order of birth; Henry, a merchant of Ainsworth, Neb.; Charles died in Warren County, Iowa, about the year 1870; Tyler, proprietor and manager of a street railroad in Portland, Ore.; Harriet, deceased wife of D. P. Harlow; Sophia, wife of P. G. C. Merrill, a resident of Grinnell, Iowa, who was a soldier in the late war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing; Anna, who wedded Marshall Hatch, a merchant, and one of the leading men of Grinnell, who was severely injured in the tornado of 1882, and died from the effects; Sarah wedded a Mr. Montgomery, and both are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward became residents of Grinnell, Iowa, about the year 1856 or 1857, where the deaths of both occurred, the former dying in 1870, at the age of eighty years, the latter in 1874, aged seventy-seven years. They were both members of the Congregational Church, and highly respected for their many good qualities.

The subject of this sketch received his education Kibbuck Academy, in Meriden, N. H., where he took an academic course, graduating in the class of '47, and in that year left home, going to New Orleans, where he was located when the soldiers returned from the Mexican War. Later he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently to La Fayette, Ind., where he spent the winter of 1848-9, and in March, 1850, started for California, where he engaged in mining on the American River. In 1851, in company with his brother, Gideon, Mr. Woodward opened a store on the Middle Fork of that river, continuing in that business until December of the following year, when he sold out. Going to San Francisco, he there took a steamer for the Isthmus of Panama. He was obliged to make the journey on foot to Cruces, on the Chagres River, and there took a train for Aspinwall, having to pay at the rate of a dollar a mile, and after going but a short distance was obliged to get out and help to push the train up the grade, and at length arrived
at Aspinwall, and from there took steamer to New York, and from thence to Philadelphia by train, where he secured his gold from the Adams Express Company, having transmitted it from California in that manner, and after despositing a part of it in the mint, he returned to his old home in Vermont. Remaining in his native State until 1853, Mr. Woodward then went to Indianapolis, where purchased a horse, and in this manner made the trip to Burlington, purchasing 215 acres of land on sections 11, 12 and 14 in Union Township. Scarcely any improvements had been made upon this land, but he immediately began its cultivation, added more acres, and now has a farm of 393 acres in extent, which is one of the finest and best improved in Des Moines County, and all the result of his own labor. The rude log cabin, in which for a time he lived in true pioneer style, has long since given place to a large stone dwelling, 34 x 50 feet, two stories in height. Upon the land will be found all the necessary buildings for a well-regulated farm, and everything denotes thrift and industry.

In January, 1854, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Comstock, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1837, and is a daughter of Joab and Jane (Lemmon) Comstock, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock came to Des Moines County in 1837, being among the early pioneers, where the death of the latter occurred May 27, 1875, the husband surviving until 1881. Both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have been the parents of ten children: Vandoran, born Feb. 16, 1855, is now a merchant in Kansas City, Mo.; Amy E., born Sept. 10, 1856, became the wife of W. W. Gearhart, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; Sarah Jane, born Oct. 7, 1859, died April 9, 1860; Gideon, born Aug. 16, 1862; Martha H., Sept. 15, 1864; George M., March 2, 1866; Lucy C., Sept. 27, 1868; Joab T., born April 16, 1871, died April 19, 1873; Frederick A., born Nov. 11, 1872; and Eunice E., July 30, 1874. The parents have taken great interest in giving their children good educations. In all social, public or religious enterprises Mr. Woodward takes an active interest. In religious thought he is liberal, while his estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held various township offices, for many years was Township Clerk, and also a member of the County Board of Supervisors; and during his term of office the plan of the railroad bridge was submitted. He has been a School Director for thirty years, and has aided largely in the building up of educational institutions. He has been President of the Des Moines County Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company for ten years; under his management it has been very successful, having increased its interests from $100,000 to $600,000.

Among the representative farmers and respected citizens of Des Moines County, none stand higher in the esteem of all than does Mr. Woodward, and we are pleased to record the sketch of so prominent a gentleman, and to present the readers of the Album with his portrait.
and then returning to Burlington, was employed as a mechanic by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, until the fall of 1866, when he was appointed Sexton of the Aspen Grove Cemetery, which position he has held continually since, covering a period of over twenty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Leicht have been the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, and with the exception of one all are living—Philippena Catherine, born in Ohio, Jan. 7, 1854, is the wife of Fred Lichtenberg, and resides in Burlington; Henry, born in Burlington, Dec. 14, 1855, is a grocer in that city, and married Annie Burton; John W., born in Union Township, Des Moines County, March 20, 1857, married Caroline Lucas, and is engaged in the grocery business with his brother; Amelia, born in Union Township, Des Moines County, June 7, 1859, is the wife of Adam Walker, of Burlington; Peter was born in Union Township, Dec. 7, 1861, married Lena Rundorff, and resides in Burlington; Matilda, born at Burlington, April 14, 1864, is the wife of William Thienes, of Ft. Madison; Frederick, born Nov. 19, 1866; Emma, Feb. 9, 1869; Bertha, born Oct. 21, 1871, died Oct. 7, 1872; Frank, born Nov. 20, 1873; and George Frederick, Sept. 30, 1875. The younger members of the family were born in the city of Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Leicht were reared in the Lutheran faith. As previously mentioned, Mr. Leicht has served as Sexton for a period of twenty-two years. His long continued service in that responsible position is the best possible assurance of his fidelity to the duties entrusted to his care and the high esteem in which he is held.

ROBERT FOSTER, a retired farmer residing at Kingston, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Albermarle County, Va., in October, 1835, and is a son of Washington and Betsy (Hamler) Foster, who were also natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and our subject was early trained to hard work. At the age of nineteen he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, and later he made his first purchase of land, comprising 111 acres, in Lewis County, Va., where he made his home until 1850. At the expiration of that time he emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Franklin Township, where he purchased forty acres of land. After a number of years he sold that farm and removed to Dodgeville, but after a short residence there he became the owner of 120 acres of land in Huron Township, which continued to be his home until the spring of 1885, when he removed to the village of Kingston, where he is now living a retired life. He is now the owner of 275 acres of finely-improved land, which he secured through his own energy, industry and good management.

Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Edith Martin, a native of Virginia, and a daughter
of Isaac Martin, also of Virginia. By this marriage six children were born—Isaac, now a farmer near Stuart, Iowa; Joseph, a locomotive engineer, residing in Idaho; William, who is also an engineer; Ellen, wife of Theodore Ogle, an engineer, whose headquarters are at Stuart, Iowa; Livena, wife of Bert Burrcomb, a merchant of Stuart, Iowa; Leona, also residing at Stuart. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in March, 1872, at the age of thirty-eight. In November, 1877, Mr. Foster was again married, Keziah Henson becoming his wife. Mrs. Foster is a native of Des Moines County, and a daughter of Job Henson, who was born in Ohio, and was one of the first settlers of this county. In 1860 Mr. Foster went across the plains to Pike's Peak, where he remained one year, engaging in mining. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the highly-respected citizens of this county.

WILLIAM FRANKEN, of the firm of William Franken & Co., painters, and the present Chief of the Burlington Fire Department, is a native of Germany, and was born near Cologne, Rhenish Prussia, June 29, 1845. When but three years of age he came to America with his parents, Peter and Mary (Kueser) Franken, and his brothers and sisters, and of these children only one besides himself is living—Charles, who wedded Miss Mary Schmetel, and resides in Burlington. The family spent one year in New York City, and then removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where the husband and father died. In 1854 Mrs. Franken removed with her children to Milwaukee Wis., where she was subsequently married to Gerhard Coenenberg, who died in that city in 1863. Four children were born of the second marriage, three of whom are living: Joseph, the eldest, died, aged seventeen years; John married Miss Lizzie McCallon, and is a farmer of Des Moines County, Iowa; Robert is supposed to be in the West; Lena, the only daughter, is the wife of Henry Brune, of Burlington, Iowa.

William Franken learned the painter's trade in Milwaukee, came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1863, where he pursued that occupation successfully, and in 1882, formed the existing partnership with H. J. Somers, under the firm name of William Franken & Co., house and sign painters, at No. 110 North Fifth street. This firm do an extensive business, in neighboring towns as well as in Burlington, makes paper hanging and graining a specialty, and gives employment to fifteen or twenty men. They have recently painted the Keokuk Hotel, of Keokuk, and the Santa Fe Hospital, at Ft. Madison. Mr. Franken became identified with the Burlington Fire Department the same year he came to the city, in 1863, and was a member of the old Eagle Company, under John H. Gear, as chief. In 1872, when the Department was organized as paid companies he was employed as a minute-man, and served as such until 1875, when he was promoted to Assistant Chief. In 1880 he was chosen Chief, and served during that year and the following one. He was out of office in 1882, but was re-elected in 1883, which position he has held continually since. Mr. Franken has made a most efficient and popular Chief, and under his management the Department has won the confidence and respect of the community, for the prompt and faithful discharge of arduous duties.

On the 15th of April, 1873, Mr. Franken was united in marriage at Burlington, to Miss Martha McCallon, daughter of Owen McCallon, an early settler of Des Moines County. Mrs. Franken was born in Burlington, and two children have graced their union, a son and daughter—Emma, born June 10, 1874, and John William, June 8, 1879. Mr. Franken is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the German Catholic Church.

GREENLEAF C. NEALLEY, deceased, a pioneer of 1844, was born in Nottingham, N. H., Jan. 7, 1810, and was named for Greenleaf Cilley, the husband of his father's sister, and the father of two distinguished sons—Hon. Joseph Cilley, formerly United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Hon. Jonathan Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, who was killed in a duel in Washington. His father, Edward B. Nealley,
was born in Nottingham Square, N. H., Dec. 15, 1784, was a merchant in that place and afterward removed to Lee, N. H., where he carried on the same business and there held various local offices, and was especially distinguished as a friend of education. In 1809, he was united in marriage with Sally True, who was born in Deerfield, Oct. 25, 1789, and was a daughter of Benjamin True of that city. Mr. Nealley was called to his final home in Lee June 27, 1837, and after his death the family removed to Northwood, residing there until October, 1844, when they came to Burlington, Iowa. In that city Mrs. Nealley died Sept. 28, 1850. Ten children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nealley—Greenleaf C., our subject; Edward; Frances M. A. became the wife of George Nealley, and both are now deceased: Benjamin F.; Jane; Joseph B., whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Susan J., deceased; Elizabeth S., a resident of Burlington, is the widow of Hon. James W. Grimes, ex-Governor of Iowa, and United States Senator, now deceased; Sarah E., wife of Judge Cyrus Olney, of Jefferson County, Iowa, and who afterward removed to Oregon, where he became Judge of the United States Court, and where both husband and wife and all of their children died; Margaret J., who was the youngest child, died at the age of seventeen in Burlington, Iowa. Greenleaf C. Nealley was of the fifth generation from William Nealley, who was of the Scotch-Irish emigration in the early part of the last century, and settled in Nottingham, N. H., about the year 1725. On his mother's side, he was a descendant of the seventh generation from Henry True, who is supposed to have come from the neighborhood of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, between 1630 and 1635. A deed is preserved which shows that Henry True purchased a house in Salem, Mass., in 1644. Deacon Abraham True, the great-grandson of Henry True, was one of the early settlers of Deerfield, N. H. In 1776, he was one of the signers to the so-called "Association Test," which was sent out by the Provincial Government of New Hampshire to ascertain who were in favor of sustaining the Continental Congress, in the conflict with Great Britain. He was frugal, industrious, honest and pious, and kept "fast days" to the letter, not eating from sun to sun, but honestly and devotedly fasted and prayed. In old age, he would not give up the ways and habits of living which he followed in earlier years, using wooden dishes, plates, bowls, etc., to eat from. He thought them a great deal better than pewter or earthenware, and said the latter would wear out his knives and forks too fast. He was a noble old Christian, and his children and grandchildren loved him as he deserved to be loved. His son Benjamin (1760-1806) was the father of Mr. Nealley's mother. Greenleaf C. Nealley became the husband of Martha H. Adams, who was born in Gilmanton, N. H., and is a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Kimball) Adams. They had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter. Frances A., who became the wife of Col. G. H. Higby, a prominent resident of Burlington, Iowa, where they are now living. After spending a few years of early manhood as a merchant in Lowell, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Nealley removed to Burlington, and there made his home for forty years, and until his decease. Upon the death of his father in 1837, he immediately returned to New Hampshire, settled the estate, and removed the family to Northwood, which he improved and made beautiful during the five years of their residence in that town. His own sojourn in the West had endeared this section of the country to him, and he confidently anticipated its growth and prosperity. He advised the removal of his mother's family to Iowa, and brought them here in 1844. He took the most tender care of his mother until her death, Dec. 28, 1850, and was as a kind father to the brother and sisters who remained in the family. Here Mr. Nealley established himself in the nursery business, and from the bare and unadorned prairie, his taste and industry, his enterprise and skill, evolved loveliness, beauty, order, symmetry and gladness, and made the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose. Shrubs and flowers of every variety, trees of the forest and of the orchard in numbers beyond number, and brilliant exotics of every clime enriched the landscape around him with elegance and fruitage; and thousands of homes, gardens and fields throughout this region, and over Iowa and the Northwest, have shared in
the beneficent results of his assiduous labor and care.

As a business man and a citizen, Greenleaf C. Nealey bore an unblemished reputation, and his death, which occurred June 5, 1878, was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, to whom he was endearred by his many excellent qualities. His widow still resides in the elegant family home in Burlington, and is widely known for her many deeds of benevolence and Christian charity.

REV. THOMAS J. MYERS. Presiding Elder of Burlington District, Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Warren Co., near La Fayette, Ind., June 7, 1840, and is a son of Reuben and Sally (Moore) Myers, the father born in Maryland, March 29, 1815, of German parentage, and the mother near Chillicothe, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent. The family emigrated to Iowa in May, 1843, locating in Washington Township, Wapello County, where the parents still reside. Mr. Myers, Sr., is both a farmer and local preacher, and is a highly-respected citizen of that township.

Our subject took an academic course at the Ashland Seminary, and entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, remaining there until his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the late war and his enlistment in the service. On the 13th of June, 1861, he became a member of Company I, 1st Iowa Cavalry, under Col. Fitz-Henry Warren, was promoted to First Duty Sergeant, and served until he was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1864. He participated in the battles of Black Water, Silver Creek, Chalk Bluff and Prairie Grove, Mo., Bayou Metre and the capture of Little Rock, Ark. He was peculiarly fortunate in escaping injury and preserving his health, and was always ready for duty.

On his return from the war, Mr. Myers pursued a course of theological study at the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., for two years, and was admitted to the Iowa Methodist Episcopal Conference in the fall of 1869, being ordained Deacon in 1871 and Elder in 1873. His first charge was at New Sharon, his next at Otley, then Belle Fountain, after which came Kirkville, Kossuth, Danville, South Burlington, and he is now serving his fourth year as Presiding Elder of the Burlington District. At the last Annual Conference, in 1887, he was elected Reserve Delegate to the General Conference to be held in New York City in 1888.

On the 16th of September, 1869, in Knox County, Ill., Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Morrison, daughter of John and Harriet Morrison. She was born at Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Four children grace their union, three sons and a daughter: Edward M., born May 16, 1872, in Marion County, Iowa; Mary L., born in Mahaska County, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1874; Charles H., born in Des Moines, County, Jan. 22, 1880; and John F., born Jan. 10, 1882. Mr. Myers has now been in the ministry nineteen years, during which time he has worked with zeal and ability in his holy calling, and has won a foremost place in the Conference with which he has been connected so many years.

WILLIAM GREGG, a retired farmer. Only a few of the pioneers are left in Danville Township who have been residents of the county for thirty years, but among the rare instances we present the sketch of William Gregg, who has grown to manhood, and has from boyhood been identified with all the business, the growth, the prosperity and social world around him. In speaking of the family we mention the fact that the grandfather, William Gregg, Sr., was of Welsh ancestry, but possibly was born in America. In the sketch of Azariah Gregg we give a more complete history of that personage. William Gregg, Sr., married Sarah Smith, probably in Greene County, Pa., as their first child, William, was born there. By trade William Gregg, Sr., was a blacksmith, and for years operated a smithy in Greene County. His two eldest sons also learned the trade, the one mentioned and Benjamin S. Eight children were reared: William married Margaret Eckles, and after her death Mrs. Sarah Bourne; Benjamin S., father
of our subject, wedded Melissa Boner, Dec. 27, 1832; Mary became the wife of Benjamin Shepherd; Azariah, a prominent gentleman of whom we write elsewhere, married for his first wife Frances Redding, and Mrs. Marietta (Bownan) Allison became his second wife; Morgan wedded Priscilla Eckles; Melissa became the wife of Benjamin Allison; John M. wedded Emily Boner; and James became the husband of Lizzie Bloss. All, with the exception of Morgan, have made homes in this county and are well known to most of the early settlers. The grandfather of our subject died in Pennsylvania, and his widow removed to this county, where for several years prior to her death she made her home with her youngest son.

Benjamin S. Gregg was born June 13, 1805, in Carmichael, Greene Co., Pa. He was married in Virginia, Dec. 27, 1832, to Melissa Boner, a daughter of James and Sarah (Reeves) Boner, the former of Irish parentage. The maiden name of Sarah Reeves' mother was Lydia Manning, whose mother was Amelia Coleman, a daughter of Mary Coleman. We find it impossible to give the names of the husbands, all trace of their genealogy being lost. Three children were born to Benjamin and Melissa Gregg in Virginia—Sarah J., who married William W. Delashmit, the second husband being Joseph H. Evans; Mary E., who died in childhood, and our subject. The family came to Des Moines County in the spring of 1838, locating three miles west of Burlington, where a claim was purchased and afterward entered. A small log house had been erected near the center of the tract of seventy acres, now the property of our subject, the title having never been vested in any other name. After living in the cabin for some time, a more commodious house was built, and is yet standing, the property of Mrs. Sarah Evans. This was one of the first brick residences in the county outside of Burlington, and the bricks were made by Mr. Gregg upon his own land. He purchased other lands, and at one time owned 500 acres in this county.

Mr. Gregg was one of the first to organize a Methodist Episcopal Church in the county, and both himself and wife were active members. During his residence here he was continuously a Steward and for many years was Class-Leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The death of Mrs. Gregg occurred May 31, 1886, aged seventy-three, and his remains were interred by her side on Oct. 16 of the same year, having reached his eighty-second year. He was as noted for hospitality as for benevolence; was liberal in the support of the ministry and contributed freely to all worthy institutions. The stranger found beneath his roof a hospitable welcome. He was fond of entertaining his friends, and especially was his house the home of the itinerate minister. A friend to education, Mr. Gregg gave liberally to colleges and made strenuous efforts and great sacrifices to give his children substantial educations. Faithful, just and true, he loved his friends, his country and the old flag. His sons, Boner and our subject, were both soldiers, the first in Company K, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and William in Company F, 45th Iowa Infantry. When they returned from the war the stars and stripes still waved proudly over the home of their boyhood. Mr. Gregg was a Whig before the war, and was one of the first to aid in the organization of the Republican party in this county, and never voted any other ticket. He died as he had lived, beloved and respected by all, and we thus aid in the perpetuation of his memory.

This worthy couple lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, and on Dec. 27, 1882, the old mansion was the scene of a family re-union, where parents, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren sat down to a feast in commemoration of the wedding celebrated fifty years before. The maternal grandmother of Benjamin S. Gregg, Lydia (Manning) Reeves, was married at the age of thirteen and lived to be one-hundred and three years old.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gregg, born in this county, were James B., who married Josephine Mills; Margaret V. became the wife of Charles Hall; Almira A., wife of Henry Gearhart; Ruth E. wedded T. J. R. Perry; Mary, deceased; John W. died unmarried; Benjamin F. became the husband of Alferetta Lamond, and, after her death, of Mrs. Emma J. Henderson; and Melissa C., who died unmarried.

Our subject was born April 14, 1837, and from the age of one year has resided in Des Moines
Birdenia and Luella Gearhart, also find a home at this hospital mansion, where everything prevails that is pleasant, social and moral.

Mr. Gregg is the owner of much valuable real estate, the homestead near Burlington being worth $100 per acre. Two hundred and two broad acres pay tribute to his management, and to the efforts of such men Des Moines County owes her present prosperous condition.

HENRY H. HIGLEY, was born in Danville Township, April 1, 1842, and is the only son of Ezra C. and Amanda A. (Messenger) Higley. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, receiving such education as the district schools afforded in the intervals of farm labor, for as he was the only son, he was often obliged to stay away from school in order to help his father. On the 26th of August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company E, 15th Iowa Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, including many hard-fought battles, was with Sherman on the celebrated March to the Sea, during all his service never receiving a wound, though for three months he was confined in a hospital at Duckport, Louisiana, with small-pox. Though he recovered from this dreadful disease, his eyesight was very much impaired, and has never yet been fully restored. He also contracted other ailments from exposure, that will naturally affect his general health through life, thus unfitting him for his every-day duties, yet he only receives the meagre sum of $4 per month as pension. He received his discharge on the 5th of August, 1865, after three years' hard service.

Returning to his home after receiving his discharge, Mr. Higley was united in marriage, on the 29th of January, 1866, with Miss Mary E. Minson, the only daughter of John L. and Eleanor (Blake-way) Minson, of Augusta Township, who were natives of Pennsylvania, though they emigrated to Iowa in 1846, settling in Des Moines County. Mr. and Mrs. Higley are the parents of two children, now living: Henry Franklin, who was born Aug. 2,
1880; and Pearl M., born May 15, 1887. Three other children, daughters, were born to their union, but died in childhood.

In political views, Mr. Higley is a Republican, and a warm supporter of the principles of that party. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Though reared under the religious instructions of the Congregational Church, he, as is also his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are ranked among Des Moines County's best citizens, and are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Paul Guelich, one of the prominent citizens of Burlington, and County Auditor of Des Moines County, was born in Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa, Jan. 10, 1859, and is a son of Theodore Guelich, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He came to Burlington in 1860 with his parents, and here grew to manhood, receiving his education in the High Schools of the city, subsequently taking a course in the Law Department of the State University at Iowa City. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1877, and is at present Auditor of the County, serving his third term. He was a candidate for State Auditor, receiving the nomination in 1886, but was defeated, as the State is so strongly Republican. Paul Guelich is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and has secured a prominence in the county attained by few men of his age. In the discharge of his official duties, he is pleasant and courteous to all, and therefore has made many friends, who, without respect to party, honor him for his true worth.

Simeon Russell, one of the time-honored residents of Burlington, Iowa, and the seventh son of Christopher and Jane (Bowman) Russell, who were natives of Pickering, Yorkshire, England, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, Jan. 25, 1825. Here he passed the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. In 1841 he went to Maysville, Ky., where he learned the trade of a bricklayer. Returning to Wilmington, Del., in 1845, he worked at his trade at that place until 1849, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. After one year's residence there he went to Maysville, Ky. In the spring of 1851 he decided to come West, and chose Burlington as the scene of his future home. His residence is on North Seventh street, where he has lived for thirty-four years.

The marriage of Simeon Russell and Elizabeth Whitaker took place at the residence of her parents in Henry County, Iowa, on Sept. 19, 1854. Mrs. Russell came to America with her parents, George and Jane (Wood) Whitaker, from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1849, and to Burlington March 3, 1850.

Seven children have graced the union of this worthy couple: Angela W., who died in 1856, aged one year; George S., residing at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he is employed as Car Accountant by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad; Emma J. resides at home; William C. is employed as operator and ticket agent for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad at Burlington; Clara E. and S. Lillian are employed as teachers in the city schools, the former at North Oak School and the latter at South Hill School; and John B., who died in 1872, aged thirteen months. His children received good educations in the public schools, four having graduated from the Burlington High School.

Since coming to Burlington Mr. Russell has erected many of the finest buildings in town. He worked on the North Hill School, which was the first brick school-house in Burlington. He built the Germania, South Boundary, and Prospect Hill Schools. In 1855 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected under his guidance and management, and St. Paul Church during the following year. Many of the leading business houses of the city were built by him, and in no direction can one look without seeing grand buildings which stand as testimonials of his skill and labor. Among the other buildings erected by him and his partner, Frank ORM, is the elegant and substantial German Bank Block, built in 1885.

Politically, Mr. Russell is a Democrat, and though
never soliciting public office, his skill won for him the position of City Building Commissioner during the years of 1885 and 1886. Mr. Russell, wife and family attend the First Baptist Church in Burlington, of which Mrs. Russell has been a member since February, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitaker, father and mother of Mrs. Russell, came from England to America in 1849, and resided in Iowa till the time of his death, which occurred March 26, 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years. By his death the State lost one of its best citizens, and the family a kind and loving father. Four weeks later, April 23, 1887, the mother, broken down by her grief, was also called to her final rest, she, too, being seventy-eight years of age when her death occurred. Six children of a family of nine were left to mourn this double affliction.

Christopher Russell, father of our subject, came to America in the early pioneer days. He was called to his final home in 1847, at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife preceding him to the unknown world many years, dying in 1826, when Simeon was but a year old. They reared a family of seven sons.

William Salter, D. D., is an eminent divine, who for forty-two years has served as Pastor of the Congregational Church of Burlington, discharging the duties of his holy office with ability and fidelity, and whose energy and enterprise have been instrumental in promoting the prosperity and growth of his congregation, and the erection of the elegant, commodious and costly house of worship of his people. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., born Nov. 17, 1821, and his father, William Frost Salter, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., and was descended from John Salter, a mariner who came from Devonshire, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled at Portsmouth. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ewen, was a daughter of Alexander Ewen, who emigrated from Scotland to America prior to the Revolutionary War.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native place and in the city of New York, where he received his education, graduating from the University of the City of New York in, 1840. He then spent two years in the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, and one year at the Theological Institution, at Andover, Mass. After teaching school awhile in South Norwalk, Conn., he came West, landing in Burlington, in October, 1843. For the next two years he was employed as a missionary in Maquoketa, and in Jackson County generally, and on the 15th of March, 1846, was invited to become Pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington. He has remained here ever since, a continuous pastorate of over forty-two years. On coming to this city Mr. Salter found the Church in a weak condition numerically, its first house of worship not being completed until the December following his settlement. He at once entered zealously upon his work, and with love for his Master has toiled on, until to-day the Congregational Church of Burlington is one of the strongest in the State, with a fine house of worship, the whole Church working together in harmony, its membership being composed of the most influential and cultivated people of the city. Possessed of more than ordinary pulpit talent, and with special gifts as a pastor, he has brought to his work rare earnestness and Christian consecration.

In addition to his regular ministerial duties, Mr. Salter has devoted a portion of his time to literature. In 1863 he published "Letters of Ada R. Parker," a volume of about three hundred pages, a work which is a rare treasure to the friends of the gifted lady, whose beautiful Christian character is well illustrated in this correspondence. During the late war he prepared a work entitled "The Great Rebellion in the Light of Christianity," in which he spoke of the War for the Union as a necessity for the life of the Nation, such as Christ spoke of when he said "These things must needs be." Mr. Salter also published a "Church Hymn Book," a very excellent collection of hymns and tunes, and from time to time sermons and lectures on various subjects of public interest, all of which exhibit those sober and solid qualities which have made Mr. Salter one of the best wearing ministers of Iowa. On the occasion of the fifth annual meeting of the State
Historical Society, he delivered an address full of historical research, commemorative of the two-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Iowa by Marquette and Joliet, June 17, 1673, which was said by a writer in the "Annals of Iowa" to have been delivered in a faultless style of oratory, in strict harmony with its scholastic composition. More recently Mr. Salter prepared and published the "Life of J. W. Grimes," who was Governor of Iowa from 1854 to 1858, and United States Senator from 1859 to 1869. The work was published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, in 1876, and is a very valuable and interesting volume. He has also published the "Life of Gen. A. C. Dodge," and also the "Life of Gov. James Clark," the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. A sermon, on the "Relation of Labor to Capital," by Mr. Salter, attracted much attention and was largely circulated in pamphlet form.

The cause of education has found in him a warm supporter. He helped to establish the Iowa College at Davenport, in 1851, and served as a member of the Board of Trustees, from its organization to 1863 inclusive. The college was about that time removed to Grinnell, Iowa. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.

On the 25th day of August, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Deacon E. P. and Mary (Tufts) Mackintire, of Charlestown, Mass. Five children were born of their union, of whom three are living: Mary died at the age of sixteen years; William M., who graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1871, wedded Miss Mary Gibbens, and resides in Chicago, where he is the lecturer of the Ethical Society; Sumner, a graduate of Amherst College, married Miss Mary Turner, and resides at Atlanta, Ga., where he is a teacher of music and voice culture, and organist of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South; Frederick died in early childhood; the youngest, George B., a twin brother of Frederick, is a commercial traveler.

Having won his way to prominence, both in the pulpit and in the fields of literature, Mr. Salter was honored, in 1864, by having the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by the University of Iowa. In his religious views Dr. Salter is liberal and catholic, believing that among all denominations there exists much of truth, and that the various creeds and rituals are but means to an end. From his earliest recollection he was an anti-slavery man and for many years bore the reproach of being called an "Abolitionist." Both in his Church and out of it he has shown himself a friend of humanity, deeply interested in the welfare of all, and full of sympathy and kindly help for all in need of his services. He has thus endeared himself to many friends, and has won the esteem and confidence of all without respect to their differences of opinion.

The many friends of this eminent divine will be pleased to see this record of his life and character preserved in the annals of the better people of Des Moines County, among whom he has so long lived and successfully labored in the cause of that Master whom he has so faithfully served. See portrait on another page.

HENRY BLOOMER, one of the early settlers of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Oldenburg, Germany. He was born March 5, 1820, and his parents were Henry and Mary (Meddeck) Bloomer. He is one of six children, and the only surviving one. His early education was received in his native country, and, according to the custom, he entered the military service, remaining therein the full term of seven years. He was in the War against Denmark in 1848, and acquitted himself with honor in several hard-fought battles.

Mr. Bloomer was three times married; first in 1847, to Miss Louisa Sheland, by whom he had two children, one living, Henry, now in Texas. In 1849, with his young wife, he left Germany for America, and after remaining a short time in St. Louis, came directly to Burlington, which place he has since made his home. The city was then but a village, very little business being carried on. His supply of money was limited and matters began to look discouraging, but having a good constitution and being willing to work, he overcame these difficulties. On the 11th day of November, 1849, his wife was called to her final rest, and in 1853, he was again
married, Caroline Kerlecik becoming his wife. Two children were born of this union, one of whom is living—Mary, now the wife of Martin Karver, of Burlington. His second wife died in 1856, and he was again married, in May, 1860, to Mrs. Caroline Karver, widow of Anton Karver. She had two children by her first marriage—Henry, of Burlington, and Anton, of Cleveland, Ohio. Seven children graced the third union—William, general delivery clerk at the postoffice in Burlington; Anna, Clara; George, deceased; Lena, John and Minnie.

Mr. Bloomer has always been a hard-working man. After coming to Burlington, he was employed for thirteen years by Mr. Coolbaugh, and in the service of Mr. Chamberlain for seventeen years, subsequently working for Mr. Bell. In the discharge of his duties he has ever been faithful, and while classed among those in the humbler walks of life, he yet numbers among his friends many who have been more fortunate in a financial way and few stand higher in the estimation of the general public. The family are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD McKITTERICK, Vice President of the German-American Mutual Life Association of Burlington, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, his parents, John and Maria (Jones) McKitterick, being of Scotch and Irish descent. They were reared in the Protestant faith and were stanch supporters of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Edward McKitterick was reared upon his father's farm and received a liberal education. When but fourteen years of age he crossed the Atlantic alone, his destination being Chillicothe, Ohio, where he had relatives living, and soon after his arrival in that city he secured employment as a clerk in a china store, where he became thoroughly acquainted with that business. Deciding to make the West the scene of his future operations Mr. McKitterick located in Burlington in 1854, and opened the first china store in the city, in company with a gentleman by the name of Miller, under the firm name of McKitterick & Miller. The business was continued in this manner until 1867, when J. C. McKell purchased the interest of Miller, the firm name being changed to McKitterick & McKell, but later the latter named gentleman sold his interest and retired from business. Mr. McKitterick was one of the original members of the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, being Cashier of that institution for seven years. He was appointed Receiver of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, which business he conducted with satisfaction to all concerned.
For several years past he has been identified with the insurance business of Burlington, and in 1887 planned and was one of the organizers of the German-American Mutual Life Association, and was made Vice President and general business manager.

Politically, Mr. McKitterick is a Democrat of the Douglas stripe, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis and assisted in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and deserves as much credit for the high standing of the city schools as any man in Burlington. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he belongs to Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, and served as Master, several times representing the organization in the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.

Mr. McKitterick has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Creighton Massie, whom he married Aug. 27, 1850, by whom he had seven children, viz: William, Alice, John, Nathaniel, Maria, Mary and Belinda. For his second wife he married Miss Sally B. Massie, Aug. 26, 1867, a sister to his first wife and both daughters of Nathaniel Massie, of Ohio. By the last marriage there were three children, viz: Edward, Learner and Thomas. Nathaniel is a graduate of Rush Medical College, and is now in Government employment as physician among the Sisseton Indians, of Dakota. Mr. McKitterick has always taken an active interest in the development and business enterprises of Burlington, and is among its most highly-esteemed citizens. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March, 1887, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Robinson is a native of the Hawk-eye State, and was born on his father's farm in Danville Township, Des Moines County, March 22, 1853. His parents, Robert and Frances (Brown) Robinson, were among the early settlers of this county, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, received his education in the district schools, when seventeen years of age began railroading, as before mentioned, and on the 25th of June, 1884, in Burlington, was united in marriage with Miss Lillian M. Garrison. Mrs. Robinson was born in Louisiana, Mo., and is a daughter of Isaac Garrison. One child was born of their union, a daughter, Bessie, who was born in this city. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the South Hill Baptist Church. Mr. Robinson is an efficient and faithful officer, and deserves and enjoys the confidence of his superior officers, as well as the respect and good will of all with whom business or pleasure brings him in contact. He did good service during the late strike in February, 1888, by aiding the management of the road in keeping lines under his care in operation.

JUDGE GEORGE ROBERTSON was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 9, 1834, and graduated from the law department of Transylvania College, in his native State, in the spring of 1854. In the fall of that year he came to Burlington and began the practice of his profession. Two years later he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Belle Henry, a daughter of Dr. John F. Henry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By this union there were three children, two daughters and a son—Belle, Julia and George.

Judge Robertson was in many ways a valuable citizen. Endowed with a high sense of honesty and integrity, splendidly equipped by education to take rank among men, possessing fine social qualities and the natural instincts of a gentleman, he gained and maintained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and associates in the professional business and official walks of life. He was always interested
in the growth and development of the city, and in public affairs his counsel was frequently sought. He was elected Mayor of Burlington in 1872, on an independent ticket, serving two years, and when relieved of this honor was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving as Chairman of that body. In the spring of 1882 he was again called to serve his fellow-citizens, being elected by a large majority as one of the Aldermen-at-large, which office he held at the time of his death, Sept. 6, 1884. By the death of Judge Robertson, Burlington lost one of its most esteemed citizens, society a Christian gentleman and his family a loving husband and father.

At a bar meeting held at the court-house to pay their respects to the memory of their late deceased brother, Judge P. Henry Smyth was chosen Chairman, and Will R. Mooney, Secretary. On motion of B. J. Hall, a committee of three on resolutions was appointed by the Chair, consisting of B. J. Hall, S. K. Tracy and C. L. Poor, which reported the following:

"Be it resolved by the bar of Des Moines County, That it is with profound sorrow that we have heard of the death of our brother, George Robertson, who, after a long and weary illness of several months, which he endured with patience and Christian fortitude, departed this life on the early morning of Saturday, on the 6th of September, 1884, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

"Resolved, In his death the bar has lost an estimable and amiable friend, and an earnest and profound lawyer; that society has lost a worthy and public-spirited citizen, and his family a most kind and affectionate husband and father; and that to his bereaved widow and children we extend our most sincere and heart-felt condolence in their great affliction.

"Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to present copies of these resolutions to both district and circuit courts at their next session, to be spread upon the records, and that a copy be sent the widow of the deceased."

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions, S. K. Tracy arose and said: "I take sad pleasure in saying a few words as a tribute to the memory of my friend, George Robertson; and who that has formed his acquaintance would not do as much? As a student under his teachings, as an acquaintance and associate with him at the bar, I do not remember to have heard a harsh word spoken of him. His life was singularly marked with an absence of malice toward his fellow-men. As a husband and father he was an exemplar. As a lawyer he did not seek so much the combats of the court room, but rather preferred the better part of our profession, that of a student and counselor. He was a man incapable of fraud, and whose every movement seemed governed by principle. If our professional life is characterized with the honor that now lights back upon his path, then indeed will we have done our duty as citizens and lawyers."

D. Y. Overton then spoke as follows: "Again, has death entered our diminishing circle and taken an honored member of the Des Moines bar. He whom we mourn was one of those who inherited from his sturdy, Scotch ancestry, a singleness of purpose and purity of aim in life, that led him to look more to the uprightness of his heart than to any mere success. He was first of all a good man, strong in the faith of a pious ancestry, who before him had sung the psalms of David on the fells and on the moors of Auld Scotia. He imbibed with his early teaching some of that sublime faith and acted it out in his life. He knew a good name was rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor than silver and gold. He died as he had lived, a consistent Christian, and that faith that he professed he exemplified in life. His daily walks with us were truly of peace, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance, against which there is no law. Well might the heathen prophet say: 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.'"

Several others made remarks in testimony of his good standing, and Judge P. Henry Smyth said he could not, as Chairman of the meeting, close it without saying a word in praise of his friend, now gone from earth forever. That his example was so worthy of emulation in certain particulars, that he could not but refer to it with those that had preceded; that Mr. Robertson was full of pride for his chosen profession, and looked upon it as an organized body for the guarantee of the people's
liberties and the protection of their rights; that, rather than the grasping of fees and the provoking of litigation, he regarded the lawyer very much, in dignity and importance, as he did the court or an officer of the court, and one who should be above all tricks or dishonesty of any kind. The speaker said in all his experience he never knew the deceased to have a wrangle with a brother attorney, be charged with misplacing papers, or trying to take undue advantage of attorney's clients or with witnesses. The Judge was earnest and eloquent in his praise of the deceased, and closed, impressing upon the bar the full measure of the lessons of the life of Judge Robertson.

These brief extracts from the testimony given by his brother members of the Des Moines bar, show the estimation put upon his public character by those who were brought into the closest contact with him. In his private life he was no less respected, and in the domestic circle he was heartily loved for the many manly and kindly qualities which go to make the perfect gentleman. He was mourned sincerely, and the example of his upright and useful life is left as a priceless heritage to those who survive him.

ASA ROBINSON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 31, Flint River Township, is one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, coming to this county in 1844, when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the settlements were few and far between. He was born in Dorchester County, Md., in 1811, and is a son of Andrew and Leah (Bradley) Robinson, who were also natives of that State. They reared a family of eleven children, only two of whom are now living: Perry H., a farmer of Chautauqua County, Kan., and our subject. Both parents died upon the old home farm, the father in 1816, the mother some years later. Our subject remained in his native county until eighteen years of age and there his education was partly obtained. Going to Jefferson County, Ky., in 1829, he there engaged as a farm-hand for three years and then returned to his native State, remaining eighteen

months, when he went to Hamilton County, Ohio, making that his home for ten years. While in that county Mr. Robinson learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. He was there united in marriage with Miss Martha Butler, who was born in New York, and was a daughter of Isaac H. and Emnise (Giddings) Butler, who were natives of Vermont. The mother died in the State of New York in 1818, the father in 1849, and both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Robinson left Hamilton County, Ohio, going to Dallas City, Hancock Co., Ill., where he again followed the carpenter's trade for three years, and then removed to Des Moines County, locating in Flint River Township. After following his trade for six years, Mr. Robinson there purchased forty acres of land on section 31, where he still resides, and since that time has followed farming. He now owns sixty-five acres, and all the improvements upon the farm have been placed there by his own labor. Even the trees that now spread forth their foliage over the once wild prairie were all planted by Mr. Robinson and his most estimable wife.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born two children: Mary A. became the wife of William Clarke, and to them were born two children, Edith M. and Mattie M.; and Amanda J., wife of D. C. Rock, a farmer of Lamar County, Texas. One child graces this union, Mabel B. On the 26th of July, 1883, Mrs. Robinson was called to her final home. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church and took great interest in all Church work. For a number of years Mr. Robinson has been identified with the Republican party, and his influence has always been given for the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws. As a neighbor, a friend and an honored citizen, no one more truly deserves the respect of all than our subject.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, residing on section 34, Benton Township, is a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and was born on the 18th of February, 1813. His parents, Christopher and Mary (Gordon) Burkholder, were also natives of
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Pennsylvania. They reared a family of five children, of whom our subject was the eldest; Eliza, the second child, became the wife of a Mr. Du Herst, of Baltimore, Md.; James, whose whereabouts are unknown; Mary, wife of Mr. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Daniel, a machinist, also of Brooklyn. The father of these children was a millwright by trade, but in connection with that occupation also engaged in farming.

The family being in limited circumstances, John Burkholder was early compelled to labor. When but a lad of fourteen years, he began working in a cotton factory, where he remained five years, and later went to York, Pa., there serving an apprenticeship at the stone-mason's trade, which occupation he has followed throughout his entire life in connection with farming. In 1836, he left home and went to the Sunny South, settling in Natchez, Miss., where he worked at his trade on public buildings until February of the following year, then purchasing two flatboats, and loading them with sand, he floated them down the river to New Orleans, sold his sand, and, purchasing a full supply of clothing, took passage on the steamboat "Fancy." While making the voyage up the river, the boat took fire and was burned, destroying all his money and clothes, leaving him entirely penniless, his only remaining possession being a watch, which he sold to pay his passage to Burlington on another boat. On the 18th of April, 1837, he landed in Des Moines County, and engaged with Gen. Hight to clear off land, being employed for three months at $1 per day, though he never received all of his pay. Mr. Burkholder's first purchase of land in Des Moines County consisted of 120 acres, which he afterward entered, borrowing the money ($100) to pay for it, giving 25 per cent. interest. This farm was on section 27, Benton Township.

In May, 1847, Mr. Burkholder and Catherine W. Ingram were united in marriage. Mrs. Burkholder is a native of Virginia and a daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Ankiam) Ingram, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Des Moines County in 1833, settling west of Burlington. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm on section 27, Benton Township, which Mr. Burkholder had previously purchased. In 1841, he went to Iowa City and worked on the first State House, and also was employed in the erection of the Court House at Mt. Pleasant, which was the first one built in Iowa. In the spring of 1849, shortly after gold was discovered in California, equipped with oxteams, Mr. Burkholder in company with A. W. Gordon and Carrollton Hughes, made an overland trip to that Territory, the journey lasting from the 5th of April to the 22d of August. He remained in that country two years, engaged in mining, and was reasonably successful, returning home in 1851 by water, making the trip by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi River. After his return home, Mr. Burkholder engaged in the stock business for a few months, but soon sold out, and has since carried on farming, in connection with which he has worked at his trade. He now owns 140 acres of land on section 34, Benton Township, where he has resided since 1857. In 1854, a destructive fire occurred, his house being completely consumed, but with characteristic energy he at once set to work to make good his loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder have reared a family of seven children—Frank G., who has control of the home farm; Amanda, wife of William Kellogg, of Hall County, Neb.; John J., a resident of Hall County, Neb.; Eliza, wife of John F. Walker, a resident farmer of Benton Township; James P., who is engaged in farming in Keokuk County, Iowa; William and Kate, both residing at home. Mrs. Burkholder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views, Mr. Burkholder is a Democrat, though very liberal. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past ten years, and is the present incumbent. For four years, he was a member of the Board of Supervisors when there was one from each township, and was County Assessor when one man had control of the whole county. He always took an active interest in public affairs, and being one of the early pioneers has done much for the upbuilding of the county. When he first became one of its residents, Des Moines County formed a part of the Territory of Wisconsin and the now populous city of Burlington was but a little village. Where the railroads now cross the country, before were Indian trails, and the finely cultivated farms for which the
HENRY EWINGER, steam and gas fitter, 215 and 217 Washington street, deserves more than a passing notice among the business men and respected citizens of Burlington. He was born in Rhein, Bavaria, Feb. 20, 1827, and there grew to manhood. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the trade of machinist in Germany, his native land. A thorough understanding of the business is indispensable in the old countries, and so every job performed by him, or under his supervision, is complete and satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. Ewinger was joined in wedlock with Miss Kate Burg, also a native of Rhein, Bavaria, in 1852. In the fall of 1853, with his young wife and child, he left his native land, crossed the broad Atlantic, and landed in New Orleans. Going by steamer up the Mississippi, he reached Burlington with $60 in his pocket. Not securing work in a machine shop, he engaged in laying rails on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which was then being built on the east side of the river. In the spring of 1854 he was employed in the machine shop of Rentz & Bradley, until 1858, after which he took charge of the stationary engine in a flour mill, for Mr. Putman, from 1858 to 1873, then purchasing an interest in a plumbing, steam, and gas fitting establishment, the firm became Conrad & Ewinger. Five years later, in 1878, he purchased the interest of Mr. Conrad, since which time he has carried on the business alone.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewinger have been the parents of eight children: Mary, who wedded August Marquet, died in 1886, at the age of thirty-three, leaving four children; Kate married Fred C. Frehert, and died in 1881, leaving two children; Sarah, wife of George Reif, a farmer; Ricka, wife of Christ Ebert, of Burlington, is the mother of three children; John, who married Ursula Joanna, by whom he has two children, is a practical plumber, having learned his trade in Chicago; Lydia, wife of B. Dixon, has two children; William married Miss Tillie Strom, of Peru, Ill., and is a practical steam-fitter, employed in his father's shop; Emma resides at home. Mrs. Ewinger died in 1878. She was a member of the German Methodist Church, a sincere Christian, and respected by all who knew her. In 1882 Mr. Ewinger was married to Miss Mary Shoemacher.

Mr. Ewinger affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not so narrow minded that he will not vote for the best man in local elections, even if he be of another party. He came to Burlington a poor man, but, determined to make his way in the world, he immediately set to work, and by judicious management accumulated a comfortable property, and is to-day classed among the well-to-do business men of the county. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Burlington, doing his part in all public enterprises.

WILLIAM E. BLAKE, a member of the law firm of Newman & Blake, 307 Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born in Morning Sun, June 27, 1844. His parents were H. C. and Mary A. (Wilson) Blake, also natives of Ohio. His father's ancestors were from Maine and his mother's from South Carolina.

Our subject came to Iowa with his parents, in 1845, the family settling in Louisa County, where they remained for two years, and then removed to Burlington. William E. Blake received his primary education in the common schools, and in 1864 entered Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., graduating from the literary department in 1867. He then took a law course at the University of Iowa, and, graduated in June, 1869. In the following August he began practicing at Burlington, and still occupies the ollce where he first hung out his shingle. He formed a law partnership, Jan. 1, 1870, with Judge T. W. Newman, which has continued to this date, with the exception of four years, during which time the Judge was on the
Yours Truly
W.E. Blake
bath. Mr. Blake is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He helped to organize the Young Men's Christian Association of Burlington, of which he was President for three years, and has been a member of the Official Board since his connection with that society.

Mr. Blake was united in marriage at Morning Sun-Louisa Co., Iowa, July 4, 1867, with Miss Sarah Lucretia Hard, daughter of James L. and Nancy C. Hard. Mrs. Blake was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and like her husband is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of two children, both daughters—Eva W. and Lucretia B.

Mr. Blake's father, who was an early settler of Iowa, was a soldier in the late war, and served three years as a member of Company C, 1st Iowa Cavalry. His death occurred April 10, 1876, at Morning Sun, where his widow still resides.

The law firm of Newman & Blake has a wide business connection and has built upon an extensive practice. Its members are able lawyers and gentlemen of high moral standing. The senior partner, Mr. W. W. Newman, has been a resident of the city since 1850, and has been Judge of the county and district courts. Mr. W. E. Blake has resided here since 1869, is thoroughly versed in his profession, and is highly esteemed as an upright Christian gentleman.

As a representative attorney, we are pleased to present his portrait to the readers of the Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County.

WILLIAM FORDNEY, one of the prominent pioneer settlers of Burlington, was born in McConnellsburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1818. He is a son of Daniel and Mary Magdalene (Berline) Fordney, the former born in Lancaster City, Pa., Aug. 18, 1784, and the latter in Eastern Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1787. They were married in Chambersburg, Pa., by the Rev. John Moeller, Jan. 31, 1808. Daniel Fordney was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was under the command of Gen. Harrison at Lake Erie. He and his wife settled in McConnellsburg, where six children were born to them: Adam, born April 26, 1809, learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner when a young man, and first settled in Wheeling, Va., where he was married to Miss Mary A. Richards, who was born Sept. 19, 1808. In 1837 he came to Burlington, being among the early settlers of the county, but subsequently removed to Chicago, then to St. Louis and later to Los Angeles, Cal. He afterward returned to Burlington, where he died in 1885. Margaret, born March 5, 1811, was married at Wheeling, Va., to Richard Baldwin. They afterward removed to Harrisonville, Ohio, where they both died. Catherine J., born June 4, 1813, wedded John Shell; David, born Oct. 8, 1815, died Oct. 29, 1825; William, of this sketch; and Ann Maria, born Feb. 11, 1829, married L. J. Gilbert. Of the six children, William is the only surviving one. In 1851 Daniel Fordney came to Burlington, where he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 17, 1856. Mrs. Fordney died July 31, 1856. She was reared as a Lutheran, and lived a consistent Christian life. Mr. Fordney was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Fordney, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the district schools. As soon as he had attained a sufficient age, he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making for three years, but not liking this business, his father bound him to the carpenter's and joiner's trade with Samuel Seibert, of Chambersburg. He served under his instruction for four years, receiving $2 per month and board, and clothing himself out of his own wages.

Mr. Fordney was united in marriage by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, at Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1840, with Miss Elizabeth Grove, a native of Chambersburg, born May 7, 1822. In 1840 Mr. Fordney emigrated to Burlington, then a small village, and the following year purchased the lot on which he now resides. He erected a frame building, but this has since been supplanted by a fine substantial brick, his present residence. Being an excellent workman, Mr. Fordney soon had plenty of employment, but money being so scarce, he hardly received enough to pay the postage on his letters, which at that time was twenty-five cents. He has aided largely in building up the city, his handiwork being seen throughout the country. He has
drawn the plans and superintended the erection of many of the substantial buildings of Burlington, and probably there is not a man living to-day who has done more to build up Des Moines County.

In politics he was first a Whig. In voting for this party, he did not follow the teachings of his father, who was a stanch Jackson Democrat, but, having a mind of his own, and comparing the two parties, he decided to cast his lot with the Whigs. He is not what would be called a politician, though he has held several offices in his adopted city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fordney are the parents of four living children: Maria, wife of Jacob Pleffer; Henrietta, wife of Ebenezer Campbell; Jennie E. and William. Mr. Fordney is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, and has filled all the chairs of the same. He is at present Treasurer, having held that position for many years. He is a man of sound practical judgment and logical common-sense, and is greatly respected for his straightforward, upright dealings, both in public and private life. Mrs. Fordney was called to her final home in 1864. She was an earnest, sincere Christian, and a most estimable lady.

CHARLES BURRUS, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Virginia, and when a child, went to North Carolina, but subsequently removed to Overton County, Tenn., where he grew to manhood. There he became acquainted with, and married Miss Frances Creed. In 1826 he emigrated to Morgan County, Ill., locating near Jacksonville, taking up a claim, and making improvements on the same. In 1835, he came to Des Moines County, settling in Franklin Township, which was then nothing but a wilderness. Mr. Burrus took a claim, and from the raw land soon developed a fine farm. Soon after settling here, the panic of 1837 occurred, and our pioneers had hard times to get money enough even to pay their postage, which at that time was twenty-five cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrus were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth, of Franklin Township; Thomas, a farmer of Adams County, Iowa; and Sarah, wife of L. D. Ballard, of Des Moines County.

Mr. Burrus was a firm adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, always casting his vote with the same. Both he and his wife were people highly respected in the community where they resided, and both died in Franklin Township. She was a member of Methodist Episcopal Church, and an earnest, sincere Christian.

JOHN GNAHN, formerly a dealer in cigars and tobacco, though now living a retired life, was born in Bavaria on the Rhine, May 28, 1814. His parents, Nicholas and Barbara Gahn, had two sons and two daughters, our subject now being the only survivor of the family, and also the only one that ever came to America. He was educated in his native land, and in that country followed farming until 1839. His parents had both died in September of the previous fall, and so, bidding good-bye to his only brother and sister, he set sail for America, landing in New Orleans in December of that year. After remaining in that city for a short time, in March, 1840, he went to Cincinnati, where he established a cigar and tobacco store. While a resident of that city Mr. Gahn was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fehr, who was also a native of Germany. In 1844, after closing out his business in that city, the young couple removed to Iowa, and after due consideration, believing that the then small village of Burlington would be a good business locality, Mr. Gahn located there and at once opened a cigar and tobacco factory, and has always been accounted one of the most successful business men of the city.

In 1845 the young wife was called from her happy home to the unknown world, and Oct. 10, 1849, Mr. Gahn was again married, Miss Mary Bronk, a native of Germany, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Peter and Madeleine Bronk, both of whom died in the old country. By this union four children were born: John, a resident of Denver, Colo.; Edward, a dealer in books and stationery, on Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa; Tillie, wife of Lewis Krechselbaum, a hardware mer-
ALBERT HACKER, farmer and dairymen, residing on section 29, Burlington Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, June 24, 1837. His parents, John and Mary Hacker, were also natives of Germany, and reared a family of five children: William, a farmer in the old country; Adolph, a cabinet-maker of Burlington; Lizzie, yet at the old home in Germany; Albert, our subject; and Herman, also a resident of Germany. Adolph was the first to leave his native land and come to America, crossing the ocean in 1847. Being well pleased with the country, he wrote back, urging the family to come, but Albert was the only one who did so, he landing in New York City, in 1864, and thence coming direct to Burlington. In his native country he had attended school until the age of fourteen (in accordance with a law made by the Government) and then learned the miller's trade. Remaining in Burlington about three weeks, he then went to Knox County, Ill., where he began working for John Farnieleer, continuing in his employ for three years. When he began working for that gentleman the English tongue was wholly unknown to him, but he soon mastered the language. About the year 1870, having saved his wages, Mr. Hacker again returned to Burlington, purchased a team and wagon, and then rented a farm in Burlington Township for one year. At the end of that time he bought an interest in the dairy business, and on his partner's death purchased the interest of his heirs. He now has full charge of the business, which, under such able management, is very successful. Mr. Hacker rented 150 acres, purchasing the same in 1883, at a cost of $12,000. He has erected good buildings, and made many other improvements, having on the farm seventy-five head of milch-cows besides other stock. All this has been accomplished through the honest labors of Mr. Hacker, with the assistance of his good wife, who has truly been a helpmate to him.

Mr. Hacker has been married twice. Louisa Reis was his first wife, and to them was born a daughter, Louisa. In 1874 he was again married, Mrs. Emma (Rosa) Sleighter becoming his wife. She was born July 15, 1847, and had four children by her first union—Annie, Charles, William and George. Seven children graced the second union Albert, Edward, Caroline, Lora, Emma, Hallie and Oscar; the latter two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hacker are members of the First Lutheran Church, of Burlington. Mr. Hacker is one of the leading business men of Burlington Township, and, in connection with his farm and business, owns considerable other property in the city.

ROBERT ROBINSON, an honored pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1838, was born March 3, 1803, in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of Henry and Phoebe Hollie (Wallace) Robinson. He removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, with his parents in 1806, where he received a common-school education, and when arrived at manhood began business as a merchant. In 1838 he went to Platte County, Mo., remained a short time in that locality, then came to Iowa, spending a few months in Middletown, Des Moines County, and later returned to Missouri. Mr. Robinson was elected Sheriff of Platte County, and in that county was united in marriage, in 1841, with Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Judge Roland Brown, a prominent lawyer and highly-respected citizen of that community. Mrs. Robinson was born in Kentucky, though reared in Platte County, Mo.

Soon after their marriage Mr. Robinson returned with his young bride to Middletown, Des Moines County, and engaged in farming. By this union twelve children were born to them, of whom seven
are living: Phoebe Hollie is the wife of I. B. Day, of Van Buren County, Iowa; Henry Roland married Alice Burgess, and resides at Golden, Colo.; Moses W. wedded Miss Lillian Garrison, and is a Roadmaster on the Keokuk and Quincy branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney Railroad; Clara Belle is the wife of C. A. Rouse, a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney Railroad, residing at Creston, Iowa; Fannie Brown, wife of Charles G. Skinner, a former employe of the C. B. & Q., and now in the grain business in Burlington; Robert Wilson, a conductor on the same road; Georgie Emily still resides with her mother at Burlington.

Mr. Robinson was called upon to fill various public offices of honor and trust. While in Platte County, Mo., he served as its Sheriff, and after about nine years of farming in Des Moines County, was appointed Indian agent, in 1850, by President Pierce, for Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. In 1853 he was appointed secret mail agent for the two former States, which position he held until 1859, when he was appointed route mail agent on the Mississippi River, between St. Louis and St. Paul. On the change of administration in 1861, he retired to his farm in Danville Township, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1875, when he moved to Burlington, his death occurring in this city, May 1, 1877. Mrs. Robinson survives him, and resides with her sons at Burlington. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a bright and intelligent lady, of cheerful and kindly manner, and is highly respected. Mr. Robinson was also a member of the same Church, and was a Democrat in political opinions. A man of superior mental force, upright and honorable in all his actions, he proved a faithful and efficient public officer.

ISAAC J. YOHE, a prominent and representative farmer, residing on section 4, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington County, Pa., June 16, 1849, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (McPherson) Yohe, the father a native of Washington County, the mother of Maryland. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living: Robert, an extensive farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle, residing in Wayne County, Iowa; Daniel, a farmer of Nuckolls County, Neb.; William, who is engaged in farming in Kearney County, Neb.; Thomas a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney Railroad; Margaret, wife of Robert Baird, who is engaged in farming in Nuckolls County, Neb.; Ada, wife of George Ringley, an extensive farmer of Wayne County, Iowa; and Isaac J. On the 4th of May, 1866, when forty-two years of age, Mrs. Yohe was called to her final home. The following year the family removed to Wayne County, Iowa, and there the father improved a farm, upon which he resided until the past few years, since which time he has lived a retired life, making his home near Allerton, Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yohe were members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been an elder for many years. He has been one of the active and progressive men of the country, was Captain in the Pennsylvania State Militia for some time, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace in that State for twenty consecutive years. In all public affairs Mr. Yohe stands in the front rank. In earlier years he strongly opposed slavery, and in his political predilections he is a Democrat.

Isaac J. Yohe received his education in his native county, and in early life learned the art of painting in its different branches, being both a sign and ornamental painter. He became very proficient in this work, always receiving the best prices for his labor, and under his supervision the finishing touches have been put to many of the finest residences in Des Moines County. When twenty years of age Mr. Yohe decided to follow the advice of Horace Greeley: "Go West, young man, go West," and started for Des Moines County, Iowa. Upon reaching his destination, he at once secured employment at his chosen vocation, which he continued until 1876, when Mr. Yohe laid aside the brush and commenced farming, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 4 and forty acres on section 16 of Franklin Township.

On the 24th of November, 1875, Mr. Yohe was married to Miss Mary J. McDonald, a native of Montour County, Pa., born Nov. 4, 1851. She is a
daughter of James and Penelope (Ball) McDonald, her father being now a farmer of Franklin Township. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yohe—Raymond, James, Margaret and Leslie. In his political views Mr. Yohe is a Democrat, though very liberal in his ideas; he takes an active interest in all public enterprises, being one of Des Moines County's best citizens, and is a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 326, I. O. O. F., at Sperry; was one of its first initiated members, and has filled the various chairs in the lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Yohe are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Yohe descended from the good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having served in the War for Independence, and also in the War of 1812. He is regarded as a valuable citizen of the county, and an honorable and upright man.

ELIJAH W. BANDY has been a resident of Yellow Spring Township for almost half a century. Here he was born March 25, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Vannice) Bandy. John Bandy came to Des Moines County in 1838, settling upon the farm where our subject now lives. He was a wheelwright by trade, but during his residence in Iowa, was engaged in tilling the soil. Twelve children were born to them, ten in Indiana, and two in this county, of whom nine are now living, two being residents of the county, and four of the sons were soldiers in the late War. William, now a farmer in Scott County, Minn., was a soldier in the 4th Minnesota Infantry; Isaac died in this county in 1884; Rachel became the wife of S. A. Hall, a resident of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Thomas resides in Brookings County, Dak.; John, who lives in Fairfield, Iowa, and is engaged in dairying, was a soldier in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; Samuel is engaged in farming on section 19, Yellow Spring Township; Peter is a merchant of Holt County, Mo.; Henry died at the age of twenty years and eleven months, in September, 1853; Jacob F., a soldier in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, served from 1861 to 1865, as Captain of Company K, and died Oct. 11, 1878, near Memphis, Tenn.; Lee A. is the wife of L. B. Pierce, of Winfield, Iowa; our subject is next in order of birth; and Catherine is the wife of Isaiah Messenger, who is engaged in the manufacture of tile at Fairfield, Iowa. The father of these children, who was born in 1794, died at an advanced age, May 5, 1873. His wife, who was born in 1799, died June 2, 1881. They were both active members in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bandy was an Elder for thirty-five years, and his aid was largely given to the advancement of the cause. In his earlier life he cast his ballot with the Whig party, but later became a Republican. He also served in the War of 1812, and was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Mercer County, Ky.

There are few men in the county who can boast of having been born and reared upon a farm where they now reside, but this is true of Mr. Bandy. His early education was received in the district schools, supplemented by a course in the Yellow Spring College. At the age of twenty-one, in 1861, he enlisted under the stars and stripes, becoming a member of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, and serving three years. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Black Land, Farmington, Boonsville, Rienzi, Paton's Mills, battle of Corinth, Holly Springs, Yockney River, Water Valley, Collierville, Moscow and Prairie Station, Miss., and in all Mr. Bandy was always found at his post of duty, serving his country faithfully and well.

Being mustered out of service in October, 1864, Mr. Bandy returned home and worked for his father for five or six years. On the 22d of May, 1873, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Frame, who was born in Yellow Spring Township, and is a daughter of Milton J. and Maria (Allen) Frame. Their union has been blessed with two children—John E. and Herbert F. Mr. and Mrs. Bandy are both members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon. He has served on the Township Board for several terms, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the G. A. R. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, all highly cultivated, and is one of the progressive farmers of Yellow Spring Township.

M. J. Frame, the father of Mrs. Bandy, came to this county in 1851, and here improved a fine farm. He is a native of Indiana, and was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he carried on at Kossuth, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he
enlisted in the 14th Iowa Infantry, serving three years. After the war was ended, he returned to Kossuth, where he again worked at his trade until 1876, and then removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he owns and carries on a large farm. His wife was formerly Maria Allen, a native of Kentucky.

IRAM C. BENNETT, was born near Maysville, Ky., April 11, 1795, where he was reared to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He was united in marriage with Miss Arzina Ebert, who was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1800. In 1835, he emigrated to Burlington, where he embarked in the commission business, moving his family in the spring of 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were the parents of twelve children, two of whom are living—Mrs. Evan Evans, of Burlington, and Adna, wife of John Esterbrooks, of Astoria, Ore. Mr. Bennett was the leading spirit in an early day in the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of the first lodge formed in Burlington, and was made the first Master of the lodge. He died in Burlington in June, 1847. Mrs. Bennett died Aug. 9, 1853. They were highly-respected and sincere Christian people.

HENRY C. GARRETT, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of that city, born Jan. 16, 1851. His parents, William and Martha (Rorer) Garrett, were among the early pioneers of Des Moines County, settling here in 1836. (See sketch of William Garrett elsewhere in this work.) Henry C. Garrett was educated at the public schools, and was a member of the second graduating class at the Burlington High School, completing the course in 1869. He was employed as clerk in the offices of the Clerk of the Court and Sheriff of Des Moines County four or five years, and a portion of the time served as Deputy Sheriff. In 1871 he entered the Merchants' National Bank as book-keeper, and in 1877 was elected Assistant Cashier, the following year being promoted to Cashier, which position he has held continuously since.

Mr. Garrett was united in marriage, at Burlington, May 25, 1875, to Miss Ellen Tracy, daughter of the late Judge Joshua Tracy, of Burlington. Mrs. Garrett is a native of Washington, Iowa. Four children were born to their union, three of whom are living, one dying in infancy. Those living are: William, born Nov. 26, 1877; Joshua Tracy, born March 18, 1881; and Eleanor, born Nov. 8, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are members of Christ Church (Episcopal), of Burlington. Mr. Garrett is a Republican in politics, but has never desired or sought public office. He is a Knight Templar, a member of Malta Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M.; of Iowa Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; and of St. Omer Commandery No. 15, K. T., and is Treasurer of all three bodies.

SAMUEL D. BLANKE, of the firm of Guelich & Blanke, insurance agents of Burlington, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., March 1, 1855, and is a son of Rev. Henry Blanke, a Presbyterian minister, who was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and Henrietta (Dresel) Blanke, born in Altena, Germany. They emigrated to America in 1847, locating in Gasconade County, and were the first to establish the family in this country. For eleven years they resided in Madison County, Ill., but returned to Missouri, where Mr. Blanke departed this life in 1873. In his ministerial labors, he endeavored to declare the whole counsel of God, neither adding to or taking from the living oracles. In his pastoral labors he was successful, and as a citizen was greatly esteemed. Mrs. Blanke was twice married, first to Charles C. Sness, by whom there were two children, one of whom is living, Henry C., a practicing physician of Garfield County, Kan., and a graduate of the St. Louis and Philadelphia Medical Colleges. He was a soldier in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the 80th Illinois Infantry, Company B, and was badly wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain, shot through both legs. Mr. Sness died in 1847,
and his widow married Mr. Blanke. By this union there were eight children, six of whom are living: Charles, business manager of the Iowa Tribune Publishing Co. of Burlington; Samuel D. of this sketch; Lydia, wife of H. C. Wolking of Garfield County, Kan.; Emma, wife of A. W. Wehmeyer of Alton, Ill.; Theodore F., a medical student of Kansas; Martha, wife of Silas Wolking of Garfield County, Kan.; two died in youth.

Samuel D. Blanke, the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the carriage trade, serving his time and becoming a thorough workman. In 1876 he came to Burlington, where for a short time he followed his trade, but two years later, in 1878, embarked in the insurance business in company with Mr. Kammerrmeyer. In 1880, he formed the existing partnership, and they have a business second to none in the city. They handle some of the best companies, and insure against fire, life, accident and plate-glass.

ON JOHN SCOTT PENNEY, one of the leading citizens of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 29, Benton Township, was born on the farm which is still his home. His father, John Penney, was born Sept. 13, 1802, in Washington County, Pa. He was reared upon a farm, and on the 12th of September, 1822, was united in marriage with Rebecca Webbell, who was born Dec. 21, 1804, in Westmoreland County, Pa. After their marriage Mr. Penney rented a farm, and also engaged in milling until 1844, when they decided to take up their residence in this county. Starting for the West they crossed the Mississippi Nov. 14, of that year, settling on section 29, Benton Township, which is still the home of our subject. A farm of 285 acres was purchased, the only improvements being a small log cabin and a few plowed acres. Immediately the work of cultivation was begun, and in a short time it became one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Penney reared a family of seven children, two having died in infancy; Joseph, a resident of West Burlington, owns and operates a farm in Flint River Township; Thomas J., is a Baptist minister at Ashland, Neb.; Sarah, wife of M. H. Jackson, a resident farmer of Benton Township; Pheobe, wife of Alvin Todd, a resident farmer of Plattsmouth, Neb.; Lydia, wife of W. B. Kaster, of Benton Township; Amanda, still at home with her mother; and our subject, who has charge of the home place.

John Penney departed this life Dec. 14, 1886, aged eighty-four years. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, always took an active part in Church work, and contributed liberally to the upbuilding of the cause of Christ during his entire life. He aided largely in the building of the old Pisgah Church, and labored faithfully in raising funds for its erection. From 1848 until the time of his death he served as Senior Deacon. Not only in religious, but also in educational matters he was greatly interested, and gave his children the best possible advantages. In his political views he was a Democrat, an earnest worker for his party, and by that organization was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and to the Board of Supervisors. In 1848 he became a member of the General Assembly, serving one term. Mrs. Penney, the mother of our subject, is now in her eighty-fourth year, and is a remarkably well preserved lady. Since her childhood she has been an active worker in the Church and Sunday-school. The fiftieth wedding anniversary of this worthy couple was celebrated Sept. 12, 1872, at their own home, and was largely attended, people being present from six different States, and several were present who witnessed their union a half-century before. Their anniversary day has always been a glad day for their children, who have now all grown to be Christian men and women, and do honor to their parents' name.

Our subject, Hon. John Scott Penney, was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of this county. Being the youngest of the family he remained with his parents until his marriage with Miss Irene Hixson, which occurred Sept. 28, 1881. Mrs. Penney is a native of this county, and is a daughter of Leroy Hixson. Two children were born of their union—Eugene Guy and Hubert Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Penney are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is Treasurer. Politi-
He is a Democrat, and was elected by that party a member of the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1886. He was a candidate for County Recorder in 1880, but was defeated. Mr. Penney is a practical farmer and operates about 300 acres of land. He makes a specialty of raising small fruits, taking great interest in studying the habits of the plants, and every year ships several thousand quarts of berries to the North. Everything on his land denotes thrift and industry, and as a business man and citizen he receives the respect of all.

NIXON FULLERTON, Sheriff of Des Moines County, Iowa, and one of the early settlers of the same, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 12th of July, 1827. His parents were John and Lucinda (Nixon) Fullerton, the father of Scotch and the mother of English descent. Nineteen children graced the union of this worthy couple, seven of whom are living, four daughters and three sons, all of whom hold respectable positions in the communities where they reside. In early life John Fullerton was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Fullerton was reared an Episcopalian, but later both became members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, dying in that faith.

Nixon Fullerton grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a liberal education in the public schools. When nineteen years of age, being quite an extensive reader, and hearing of the chances in America, he decided to try his fortune in a free country. Bidding his father good-by, he started out for the New World. Landing in Charleston, and passing through the Southern States, where he saw the negroes held in bondage, he came to the conclusion that if this was what they called freedom, he was ready to return to Ireland. He was then on his way to Burlington, but while passing through the Slave States, he settled one point in his mind, and that was that he would never vote the Democratic ticket, and to this resolution he has always adhered. He was among the first to advocate the Republican principles, and cast his vote in 1856 for Fremont.

Mr. Fullerton was one of the early settlers of Burlington, taking up his residence there in 1846. Soon after coming to the city he was employed as clerk in the store of his brother John, remaining with him until, on account of the gold fever in 1849, the brother sold out and went to California. He soon after received employment with J. S. Kimball & Co., remaining with them until 1865. He was in the employ of C. B. Parsons for twenty years, from 1867 until 1887, at the end of which time he was nominated by the Republicans as Sheriff of Des Moines County, and was elected over the Democratic nominee by four hundred majority, overcoming a Democratic majority in the county of twelve hundred votes.

On the 11th of September 1855, the marriage of Mr. Fullerton with Miss Helen Clarke, a native of Louisville, Ky., was celebrated. She is the eldest daughter of Alfred Clarke, who came to this country some time in the "30's," settling near Danville. He subsequently removed to Burlington, where he was engaged in the mercantile and milling business. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton have three living children—Margaret, Mary Grey and Jennie E. Mr. Fullerton is a member of the Irish-American Political Association and Vice President of the same. He is in every sense of the word a gentleman, honest, straight-forward, and ready to extend a helping hand in any good cause. He has a host of solid friends, who consider him in the light of an excellent host, and will doubtless remember him into the far future.

Mr. Fullerton, like the true-born Irishman he is, takes an active interest in all institutions calculated to ameliorate the condition of his countrymen in his native land and is an ardent supporter of home rule.

P. CALDWELL, a retired farmer residing in Burlington, Iowa, was born in Indiana County, Pa., May 26, 1840, and is a son of Robert and Hannah Caldwell, who were natives of Ireland, and the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. His boyhood days were spent on a farm in his native county, and his early education was received in the common schools. About the year 1854 he removed with his parents
to Pittsburgh, Pa., residing there three years, during which time he again attended school, and in 1857 came with the family to Iowa, locating in Washington County, near Crawfordsville. Purchasing a farm of 200 acres of land he began its cultivation, and from that time until his retirement from active life he made farming and stock raising his occupation. On the 8th of December, 1881, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage with Miss Clara S. Biner, a daughter of Wesley and Rebecca Biner, who were natives of West Virginia, but are now residents of this city, which they have made their home for over a half-century, or since April 15, 1868. They were the parents of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Caldwell was born in Union Township, Des Moines County, May 7, 1854, and when three years old removed to Long Creek with her parents, and when sixteen years of age went with them to Burlington, the family locating about a quarter of a mile from where she now resides.

On the 22d of June, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell was born their only child, Ina Bell, who is now a bright little girl of four years. In the spring of 1886, with his wife and little daughter, he removed to the city of Burlington, where he purchased eight and one-half acres of land on West Avenue, making a fine home, and retired from active business. Religiously he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Church. They are highly respected in the community where they reside, and are ranked among Des Moines County's best citizens.

AMES COX, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 7, Yellow Spring Township, was born in Prince William County, Va., on Dec. 3, 1800, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Cox, natives of New Jersey. John Cox, who was a carriage-maker by trade, died when our subject was a child of about eight years of age. After his father's death James lived with his mother until his marriage, which occurred in 1828—Miss Mary Ellen Cherry, a native of Harper's Ferry, Va., becoming his wife. Her father, Richard Cherry, was a native of Charlestown, Va., and the grandfather, William Cherry, was a native of Ireland, who settled in Charlestown at a very early date, and built the first house erected in that city.

In 1841 James Cox, our subject, emigrated to Iowa, settling in Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County. The land at this time was unbroken prairie; deer, flocks of wild game and often bands of Indians might be seen, and frequently wolves could be heard howling close to the house at night. Mr. Cox purchased 160 acres of this raw prairie land, and eighty acres of timber land on section 8, from which he developed a farm. There making his home until 1874; his son and James is now residing upon that land. In that year he purchased seventy acres on section 7. In the same township, where he still resides, though his landed possessions now amount to 330 acres.

This worthy couple have been the parents of eight children: Richard, who died in 1870, at the age of forty years; Fletcher Q., born in 1833, died in 1862; George Walker, born in 1836, died in 1861; Mary Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Daniel Swaney, is also deceased; Martha Elma, born in 1842, became the wife of Julius Burnhard, and died in 1878; James Harris, born in 1845, is married to Ellen Russell, and lives on the old homestead; Sarah Ellen is the wife of Robert Robinson, of Northfield; and Joseph, born March 28, 1853, resides on the home farm with his parents. For over a half-century Mr. Cox has been one of the devoted members and active workers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has always taken great interest in public affairs, and in politics is a Republican. The sixtieth wedding anniversary of James Cox and Mary Ellen Cherry was celebrated on the 9th of April, 1888. For that length of time they have traveled life's journey together, have shared in each others joys and sorrows, and can now look back upon a well-spent life, which is drawing to a happy close. They have forty grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren, and three of their children and seven of their grandchildren make their home with them. Starting in life as a poor boy, Mr. Cox has gained all he has mainly by his own industry, enterprise and the assistance of his estimable
LEXANDER WATSON, a pioneer of Des Moines County, residing on section 2, Yellow Spring Township, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born Jan. 14, 1822, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Karr) Watson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father's occupation was that of a farmer, and his death occurred in Ross County, Ohio, when our subject was but a small child. The mother, with the aid of her children, then operated that farm until 1834, when she emigrated to Morgan County, Ill. In that county they rented farms for three years, and then removed to Pike County, Ill., where eighty acres of land were purchased, and there Mrs. Watson lived several years, when she removed to Montgomery County, Ill., where she died. She reared a family of five children: Catherine became the wife of Jesse Taylor, of Morgan County, both of whom are now deceased; David K., now a retired farmer of Brown County, Ill.; James C., died in Labette County, Kan., in 1876; Alexander, our subject; and Milton L., residing with the latter.

Alexander Watson was reared upon a farm, receiving such education as could be obtained at the subscription schools of that early day. At the age of seventeen years he left home, going to Winchester, Ill., where he served a two-years apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, and at the expiration of that time returned home, remaining for about a year. Deciding to go West he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where, in 1843, he purchased a farm, making that his home until 1851, when he came to Des Moines County, settling in Yellow Spring Township. Purchasing eighty-five acres of raw land on section 2, he immediately began its improvement, and now has a fine farm of 142 acres, with a comfortable country residence and other good improvements. Politically, Mr. Watson is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party.

In 1845 the marriage of Mr. Watson with Miss Lavina Ann Lee was celebrated. Mrs. Watson is a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Robert W. Lee. This couple have been the parents of eight children: David W., now a resident of Sheridan, Iowa; William H., whose home is in Cass County, Iowa; Armilda, wife of Harvey Stewart, of Morning Sun, this State; John M., of Marion County, Iowa; J. J. and Clara reside at home. Two are deceased: Martha Jane, who was the eldest of the family, died at the age of six months, and Stephen A., when about a year old.

EDGAR M. BURT, of the firm of N. J. Burt & Co., wholesale seedsmen of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 23, 1812, and is the son of Moses and Lovicy (Wescott) Burt. His parents were also natives of New Jersey, being descended from old German families of that State. When fifteen years of age Edgar Burt went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served a regular apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, at which he worked until 1833, when he removed to La Fayette, Ind., and engaged in the clothing business. Going to Minnesota for his health in 1862, he spent six years on a farm, and after having recovered his usual health, came to Burlington, where, in company with his son Nathan J., they established the wholesale seed business, which they have carried on successfully since.

Mr. Burt was united in marriage at La Fayette, Ind., in September, 1834, with Miss Minerva E. Jackson, daughter of Dr. N. Jackson of that city.
Mrs. Burt was born at Piqua, Ohio. Ten children blessed their union, seven of whom are living, five sons and two daughters: Lucius C. married Miss Emma Shippy and resides in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Amelia is the wife of John M. Carr of Chicago, Ill.; Edgar married Miss Candace Sample of La Fayette, Ind., and is a dentist by profession; Nathan J. married Miss Florence Sigerson, and is engaged in the wholesale seed business with his father at Burlington; William D. is a resident of Burlington; Walter married Miss Margaret McCosh, is a commercial traveler and resides in this city; Minnie J. the youngest, lives with her parents; Frank died at the age of eleven, and two of the children died in infancy. Mr. Burt and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have been identified with that body for over forty years. In early life he was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that organization and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. His sons are all voters and members of the same party. Although in his seventeenth year, Mr. Burt is an active business man, with mental faculties unimpaired and in the enjoyment of fair bodily health. Always temperate in his habits, he has led an upright, honorable and useful life, and enjoys in the fullest degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

REV. JOHN ZIMMERMANN, pastor of the German Evangelical (Zion) Church since the organization of that society in 1864, was born in Schaffhausen Canton, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1826, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Gasser) Zimmermann. He was educated at the Mission House of Basle, Switzerland, and at the University of the same city, graduating in 1853. Soon after completing his course, he emigrated to America, taking passage on a sailing-vessel, and reaching New Orleans after a voyage which lasted sixty-three days. From that city he proceeded up the Mississippi River to Illinois, locating at Freeport, where he entered upon his work in America. Mr. Zimmermann was pastor of the Church of his denomination in that city for three years, being then assigned to the Church at New Glarus, Green Co., Wis., where served the succeeding three years, then was pastor for three years at Peru, Ill., two at Princeton, and in the spring of 1864 came to Burlington, Iowa. The society of which he has been the only pastor was organized but a short time previous to his coming (March 13), and preparations were made for building a church, it being completed and dedicated on the second Sunday in August, 1865. (See history of Church.)

Mr. Zimmermann was married at Freeport, Ill., Nov. 12, 1854, to Miss Magdalena Auer, daughter of Conrad Auer. She was born in Unterhallau, Schaffhausen Canton, Switzerland, emigrating to America in 1854. Five children graced their union: John August, who was a theological student, pursued his studies in Germany, was taken sick there, and brought home by his father, his death occurring within a few days after his return, in the year 1879, at the age of twenty-four years; William Conrad, a promising young man, was accidentally drowned by the capsizing of a small row-boat on the Mississippi River, April 28, 1880; Albert E. is an employee of a railroad company at Dubuque, Iowa; Martin died at the age of two years; Martin F. is a clerk in the Second National Bank of Dubuque. Following quickly after the loss of his two sons, Mr. Zimmermann was called to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, whose death occurred Feb. 10, 1883.

Mr. Zimmermann has proved a faithful and popular pastor of his Church, which he has served with Christian zeal for nearly a quarter of a century, and his ability and worthiness have been recognized by the Synod in choosing him President of that body, a position which he has held since 1882—a term of six years.

HERMAN ZIMMERMANN, residing at Burlington, Iowa, Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the East Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is a native of Switzerland, born in Argau Canton, Feb. 18, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary (Hansler) Zimmerman. In his native country he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1868, bid-
Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Frederick, a carpenter and joiner; Charles, who is a cooper by trade; Philip, of the firm of White & Co., dry-goods merchants; and Lizzie, wife of Mr. Rinke. Politically, Mr. Schaefer is a stanch Democrat, and strongly supports the present Administration. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are active workers in the Lutheran (Zion) Church, of which they have been life-long members. For over a half-century they have been residents of Des Moines County, have seen the vast wilderness transformed into beautiful and highly-cultivated farms, while handsome mansions took the place of the rude log cabins. In 1850 Mr. Schaefer crossed the plains to California, thinking that he might benefit his fortunes in the mines, but failing in this, he returned the same year, by way of South America and the Mississippi River, to Burlington.

GEORGE W. ROCKHOLD, the oldest passenger conductor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, now in active service, is a native-born Iowan, his birthplace being Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, and the date Oct. 5, 1846. His parents, Elijah and Rebecca (Whip) Rockhold, were among the early settlers of that county. His father was born in Highland County, Ohio, and was of German ancestry, and the mother was born in Jessamine County, Ky. They were married in Ohio, and removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1844. His father was a contractor by occupation, and continued to reside at Mt. Pleasant until his death, which occurred April 15, 1870. The mother survives her husband and resides in Decatur County, Iowa.

Our subject was educated in the city schools and at the Iowa Wesleyan University. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the late war as a private in Company K, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close, participating in the battles of Gun-town, Miss., and the big Wilson raid, took part in
the capture of Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., followed Price through Arkansas, besides participating in numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out at Davenport, in 1865, and during the following winter engaged with the Burlington & Missouri River R. R., as brakeman. One year later he was promoted to conductor, and continued with that road for four years. He then entered the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, as conductor, and has now been running a train on that line for fifteen years, being the oldest in years of service of the conductors now actively employed on that road.

Mr. Rockhold was married at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 26, 1870, to Miss Elva Tyler, daughter of James Tyler. Mrs. Rockhold was born at St. Louis, and reared at St. Joseph, Mo. Two children were born to this union; George Tyler, born at Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 24, 1872; and Mabel Genevieve, also born in this city, Oct. 6, 1874. Mr. Rockhold is a Republican in politics, and a thorough railroad man with an experience of twenty-two years, enjoying the reputation of being one of the most popular railroad conductors in Iowa. For the past twenty-two years he has resided at Burlington.

JOHN W. TALBOTT, one of the leading farmers of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 27, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born March 9, 1832, and is a son of Aquilla and Emily (Gregory) Talbott, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father emigrated to Indiana about 1830, he being one of the pioneer settlers, and there in the forest he developed a farm, which was the home of the family until 1842, when they again became pioneers of a new country, this time settling in Des Moines County, Iowa, where Mr. Talbott purchased an unimproved farm on section 32, Yellow Spring Township. This land he improved and made his home until 1855, when he returned to Indiana, and while there was taken sick with cholera and died. He was a man of strong convictions, and always took a lively interest in public affairs and political questions. The widow still survives him, and now resides with a daughter in Franklin Township, at the age of eighty-four. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reared a family of nine children, namely: Nancy, wife of E. G. Archer, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Yellow Spring Township; J. W., the subject of this sketch; Asa, a resident farmer of Clarke County, Iowa; Robert, who died at the age of twenty-four years; George, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Edward, engaged in farming in Jackson County, Ore.; Luther, a farmer in Washington Township; Mary became the wife of John Hlobinson, also a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Armilda, widow of John Thomas, resides in Franklin Township, and her mother makes her home with her.

J. W. Talbott was reared on a farm, and his whole life has been spent in tilling the soil. In 1854, when twenty-two years of age, he was united in marriage with Jane Gaudy, a native of New York, and a daughter of Gilbert and Sarah (Martin) Gaudy. Her father was a native of Scotland, but came to Canada when a young man, later took up his residence in New York, where he was married, and in 1837 came to Des Moines County, settling on a farm in Franklin Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife survived him until 1878, she being sixty-five years of age at the time of her death.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Talbott: Melville C., now a farmer of Cass County, Iowa; Hamilton, a farmer of Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Charles, a farmer of the same county; William, John E., Oscar and Bertha, yet residing with their parents. In politics Mr. Talbott is a Democrat. Financially, he is a self-made man, and through his own efforts has gained a comfortable competence. In 1856 Mr. Talbott purchased eighty acres of partially improved land on section 27, Yellow Spring Township and there he yet resides, though he is now the owner of 257 acres. He has made a specialty of raising fine horses of the Hambletonian stock, keeping a fine specimen of that breed, and aims to have fine roadsters on hand for sale at all times. He is a systematic farmer, and one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, having be-
come a resident in 1812, and now for almost half a century has witnessed its growth and development; its progress and civilization, is thoroughly identified with its interests, and is highly esteemed by those of its people who know him.

August L. Schlapp, a member of the wholesale grocery house of Biklen, Winzer & Co., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 27, 1837, and is a son of H. L. Schlapp, also a native of that country. He was educated in the gymnasmium of his native city, taking a classical course, and then was employed in an antiquarian book-store for a time as a salesman, but subsequently emigrated to America, coming direct to Burlington, Iowa, which he reached in July, 1857. At this time he was but twenty years of age. He engaged as a farm-hand in Des Moines County, also doing some work of the same character in Henry County until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Fremont Hussars, an independent cavalry regiment, but was subsequently transferred with his company to the 5th Iowa Cavalry, was captured near Mayfield, Ky., in 1862, held a prisoner for two weeks and discharged on parole. The parole was not respected by his superior officers, and, with others of his comrades, he was forced to return to active duty. His promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant occurred Oct. 20, 1864. Until 1865 Mr. Schlapp's services were employed in hunting guerrillas, but at that time his regiment joined the main army, the Army of the Cumberland, before Murfreesboro, and participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, capture of Atlanta, battle of Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Decatur, the raid through Middle Tennessee, Wilson's Raid, the capture of Selma, Ala., and of Columbus, Ga. He was mustered out at the close of the war, Aug. 20, 1865.

On his return from the war, Mr. Schlapp located in Burlington, Iowa, and engaged with Starker & Hagemann, wholesale grocers, as shipping clerk, and one year later left them to engage in the retail grocery business at Ft. Madison. He carried on that business successfully until 1875, when he sold out, returned to Burlington, and with Biklen and Winzer succeeded the wholesale grocery house of Starker, Hagemann & Co. Mr. Schlapp has been an active member of the firm of Biklen, Winzer & Co., the most extensive house in this line in the city since its incorporation.

On the 13th of October, 1866, in Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Schlapp led to the marriage altar Miss Lina Krust, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Three living children grace their union, two sons and a daughter—Carl H. L., Ernest Otto and Anna.

Mr. Schlapp was a Republican for many years, but is now known as a member of that class called Mugwumps, and, having never been an aspirant for the honors of public office, has devoted his attention strictly to business pursuits. He is a member of the Turners' Society, the Crystal Lake Shooting Club, the Burlington Commercial Club, and Burlington Schuetzen Verein, and has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare and development of the city, being recognized as one of the representative business men.

Rev. J. M. Flodin, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Sweden, and was born Sept. 29, 1848, at Wisby, Gotland. His earlier life was spent in his native country and there he received his education, attending school at St. Petersburg, Russia, and later at Stockholm, Sweden. He is a son of John P. Erickson and Ulricka Berghland. On the 2d of July, 1881, the same day on which President Garfield was shot, Mr. Flodin landed in America. He was ordained for the ministry at Rock Island, Ill., in the winter of 1881, J. Starling and A. B. Argren of the Council officiating. At Princeton, Ill., Rev. Flodin first began preaching the gospel, and from there went to Willis Creek, Iowa, then to Lucas, later to Creston, and coming from the latter place to Burlington. He has been very successful in his ministry, and also in church-building, houses of worship being erected both at Lucas and Creston, while he was pastor. Under his present ministry the congregation are erecting a beautiful brick church edifice on Etna
and Angular streets, at a cost of over $4,000, Mr. Flodin being mainly instrumental in securing its erection. He is a very successful pastor and in church extension he excels.

On the 15th of November, 1872, Mr. Flodin was united in marriage with Margarita Anderson, who was born at Bones, Mora Dalarna, Sweden, June 27, 1849, and is a daughter of Anders and Margarita (Mattacletter) Anderson. Two children grace their union: Walldamer, now thirteen years of age, and Alida, aged eleven years.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, now residing in Medi-
apolis, Iowa, was born in Vandalia, Hamilton Co., Ohio, near the city of Cincinnati, June 13, 1834. His parents, Ellis and Hannah (Worrell) Patterson, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish parentage, the mother of French descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject, was John Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1840 the father of George W. emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling six miles north of Burlington, where he resided for a year, and then took up his residence in the city, where he was in the employ of a Mr. Albright, engaged in making brick. The following year, in 1842, he purchased a brick-yard of Samuel Pitt, and commenced the manufacture of brick, which he continued for a period of sixteen years, or until his death, which occurred in 1857. At the time of his death he was a partner of the Hon. E. D. Rand and Mr. Caster. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, but four died in childhood. Those living are George W., the subject of this sketch; Lydia A. became the wife of George True, whose death occurred in the hospital at St. Louis, from the effects of a wound received at Vicksburg, while fighting for his country, and after the death of her first husband she wedded Erwin Downer, a farmer residing near Kossuth, Iowa; Ira D. is a farmer of Benton Township, Des Moines County; and Mary Ellen is the wife of Owen Baudy of Kossuth. Ellis Patterson was a man who took great interest in public affairs, was a member of the Christian Church, and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nearly the entire life of our subject has been spent in Des Moines County. He was reared in the city of Burlington, and at the age of seventeen began the study of photography, and carried on that business both in Burlington and in Kossuth. On the 13th of June, 1861, Mr. Patterson responded to his country’s call for volunteers, enlisting in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and serving for nearly three years. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove and many other skirmishes; fought against the bushwhackers, was under fire at the battle of Little Rock, and received a slight wound in Arkansas, in a skirmish at Yellville. At that place was stored a considerable amount of commissary supplies, which the command destroyed by burning. Mr. Patterson was First Corporal and Guidon-Bearer, and should have been the first in place for the company to form on, but having stopped to assist two intoxicated comrades from a cellar, was not in place when the assembly sounded, and for this breach of discipline was ordered to report to the rear guard, instead of being in his usual position in the advance. The head of the column at once left the town, but before the rear guard got away, a rebel hospital, in which were many of their wounded, caught fire, and in assisting to rescue the unfortunate rebels, Mr. Patterson’s eyes were so severely injured by fire and smoke as to cause a total loss of sight. Thus liquor, which works so much injury and evil, was the indirect cause of his great calamity, though Mr. Patterson himself has always been one of the most strictly temperate of men. This affliction of course rendered him unfit for further service, and he was consequently discharged Nov. 2, 1863, after which he went to St. Louis, with the hope that medical treatment might there be obtained which would afford him some relief. After remaining at the Institution for the Education of the Blind in that city for a year, he entered the Iowa College for the Blind, at Vinton, the first of the kind established in the United States, and where he remained for six years, during which time, in addition to his scientific and literary studies, he learned mattress, brush and broom making.

Returning to Kossuth, Iowa, Mr. Patterson fol-
followed broom-making until 1878, when he removed to Medions, and has since lived a retired life. He was married Sept. 28, 1877, to Lena Johnson, who was a native of Lee County, Iowa, and a daughter of John and Rebecca (Miller) Johnson, the father a native of Pennsylvania, whose people were members of the Society of Friends, and the mother a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of three children—Winnetta, Ralph Wendell and Alice. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Baptist Church and of the W. C. T. U. of Medions, she being the first President of the latter organization, and its Secretary for the past three years. She is a most companionable, intelligent lady, and prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching. Mr. Patterson is also a member of the Baptist Church and of Sheppard Post, No. 157, G. A. R. One of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, he has witnessed its development from a wild, unbroken prairie, to a state of great cultivation. Since he became one of its residents, towns and villages have sprung up, schools and colleges been built, railroads cross and re-cross each other, and every advantage has been secured which tends to make it one of the best counties in the State. In all this work of civilization and progress Mr. Patterson has borne an active part, and we are pleased to place on the pages of Des Moines County's history, the record of this worthy citizen, respected pioneer and brave soldier.

EMMON BURK, deceased, who settled in Des Moines County in 1851, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1805, and was a son of Elisha and Rachel (Fugget) Burk, who were also natives of that city. He was the second of a family of two children; Alexis, the eldest, died in 1861. When our subject was but four months old, his mother was called to her final home, her death occurring in October, 1805. The father later married Miss Temperance Jones, who was also a native of Baltimore, the marriage taking place in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1809, and to them five children have been born, of whom Lewis, Nelson and Ulick are deceased; Rachel, the widow of William Ammerman, resides in Howard County, Ind.; and Ellen is the wife of S. P. Sater, a farmer of Flint River Township. The father of these children died in 1819, and was buried in Hamilton County, Ohio, and the mother departed this life in 1825, her remains being placed by the side of her husband.

The early life of our subject was spent in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen he started out in life for himself, going to Baltimore, Md., there learning the trade of carding and fulling. Remaining there for three years, he then started on foot for Hamilton County, Ohio, a distance of four hundred miles. After working that winter in Hamilton County, Mr. Burk once more returned to Maryland, where, on the 28th of July, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Green, of Baltimore. At that time he had to pay $4.50 for a license. Mrs. Burk was a daughter of Abednego and Martha (Burk) Green. The following September the young couple removed to Butler County, Ohio, where Mr. Burk purchased fifty acres of land and began farming, which occupation he followed until within a few years, after which he lived a retired life. Remaining upon the farm in Ohio until 1832 he sold out, and went to Union County, Ind., where he purchased 220 acres of land, all of which had been cultivated, though no buildings had yet been erected. A house and barn were built, and there Mr. and Mrs. Burk resided until 1851, when, selling their land, they became residents of Des Moines County, Iowa, purchasing 380 acres in Flint River Township. At the time of his death he still owned 180 acres of this land, having sold or divided among his children the remaining 200.

Mr. and Mrs. Burk were the parents of five children: Mary E., born in Butler County, Ohio, is the wife of W. F. Johnson, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Martha, also a native of that county, is the widow of D. C. Riley; Barbara A., born in Butler County, is the deceased wife of Samuel Moore, a farmer of Flint River Township; Eliza J. became the wife of J. Q. Graham, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; and Susan R., who is the wife of John Moore, a farmer of Union Township. On the 9th of June,
1876. Mrs. Burk was called to her final home, dying at the age of seventy-five. By her death the family lost a kind wife and indulgent mother, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, an active worker.

In 1862 Mr. Burk enlisted in the 37th Iowa regiment, known as the Gray Beard Regiment, it being composed of men too old to enter the regular service. He did garrison duty for two years, and then was discharged on account of failing eyesight. We are pleased to record the sketch of this respected citizen, soldier and pioneer, who for almost forty years has aided largely in the progress and development which has made Des Moines County second to none in the State. He died at the home of Mrs. Riley, in Flint River Township, July 22, 1888, aged eighty-four. Mr. Burk was one of the self-made men of Des Moines County. Commencing life without financial aid, he had, by industry and economy, accumulated a comfortable competence.

The patrons of this work will be pleased to see the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Burk, which appear on a preceding page. None are more worthy a place.

**WILLIAM H. LEE**, who is engaged in general farming on section 34, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1839, and is a son of Robert W. Lee, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. He was reared upon his father's farm only half a mile from the Des Moines County line, and received his education in the district schools. In 1863, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Lee enlisted in the volunteer service, becoming a member of Company D, 8th Iowa Cavalry, and serving until the close of the Rebellion. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, during which he was under fire for eighty-six days in succession; then, after the fall of Atlanta, was sent to Florence, Ala., his regiment being the first to meet Hood. Later they were ordered to Nashville, participating in the battle of Franklin, and also a two-days' flight at the former city, and during the Wilson raid were engaged in many skirmishes. Mr. L. was hurt by the fall of a horse, and was discharged, Aug. 13, 1865, at Macon, Ga. Returning home he carried on the farm for a year.

On the 21st of September, 1865, Mr. Lee and Sarah E. Lindsey, a native of Ross County, Ohio, were married, and by their union one child was born, Celia, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lee was called to her final home in 1867, and Mr. Lee was again married, Dec. 27, 1869, Miss Mary Jane Graves becoming his wife. She was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., of which county her father, William Graves, was also a native. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been the parent of seven children—William G., Robert H., Umamilla L., Henry W., James W., Jennie E., who died at the age of three years, and Alexander T. After his marriage Mr. Lee rented a farm in Louisa County, for one year, and later became a resident of Marion County, Iowa, where he purchased eighty-five acres of land, and subsequently returned to his native county, taking charge of the home farm until his father's death, which occurred in the spring of 1874. Mr. Lee's next place of residence was at Mediapolis, where, in connection with John T. Lee and J. Goudie, he carried on general merchandising for three years, when, selling out, he purchased eighty acres of land on section 34, Yellow Spring Township, where he has since resided, engaged in general farming. He is a member of Sheppard Post, No. 157, G. A. R., has held the office of Township Trustee, served several terms as Alderman in Mediapolis, has been Director and Secretary of the School Board for six years, and politically is a stalwart Republican.

**WILLIAM H. RANDALL**, M. D., a prominent physician of Des Moines County, Iowa, resides in the village of Augusta, which has been his home since 1862. He is a native of Wilton, Me., born in 1832, his parents, Ezekiel and Edith (Pickens) Randall, being also natives of that place. Until sixteen years of age, our subject had the privilege of attending the public schools of his native town, securing therein a fair English education, and a limited knowledge of mathematics. He then went to the village of Up-
ton, Mass., where he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until he had accumulated a small sum of money, when he determined to secure a better education, and thus prepare himself for greater usefulness in life. For one and one-half years he attended an Academy in Thetford, Vt., then engaged in teaching, and during his spare moments read medicine, subsequently attending lectures at the Medical College in Castleton, Vt., from which institution he was graduated in 1857. Shortly after his graduation the young Doctor left the East and located in Clay County, Ill., where he actively engaged in practice until 1863. The great Rebellion had now been in progress nearly three years, and the patriotic heart of Dr. Randall could no longer withstand the appeals of his country for more men. Returning East, he enlisted as a private in the 11th Massachusetts Infantry, and with gun and knapsack marched to the front. He was soon, however, given a commission as Second Assistant Surgeon of the 19th Maine Infantry, but was quickly promoted Surgeon of his regiment, with the rank of Major, serving as such until the close of the war.

On receiving his discharge Dr. Randall located in Richland County, Ohio, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, locating in Augusta, where he has since continued to reside. In the twenty years of his residence in Augusta, he has built up an excellent practice, and has won the confidence of the entire community, both as a physician and a surgeon. His practice extends into Lee and Henry Counties, as well as in Des Moines, and comprises many of the best people within a radius of ten miles in each of the three counties. Since his residence here, prosperity has attended him, and he is now the owner, in addition to his village property, of 185 acres of land near the village, all of which is under a high state of cultivation.

In 1860 Dr. Randall was united in marriage with Miss Martha Fowler, a native of Massachusetts. Two children were born to them—Anna is now the wife of W. A. Murphy, a farmer residing in Lee County, Iowa; the other died at the age of seven years. Politically, Dr. Randall is a staunch Republican, one of the kind who firmly believes in the principles of the party and that its days of usefulness were not numbered when slavery was destroyed and the Union restored. He believes that much yet remains to be done by the Grand Old Party, and that it must always take advanced position upon every great civil or moral question that agitates the people. In the temperance cause the Doctor has always been quite active, and believes in the entire abolition of the liquor traffic. As a temperance man he has advocated prohibition, speaking his sentiments freely, even though surrounded by many who do not agree with him upon the question. Few men enjoy the respect and confidence of the community in which they reside to a greater degree than Dr. Randall. His good wife is a worthy helpmate to him, and together they exert a good influence in the social circle and wherever known.

ROBERT SAFLEY, foreman of the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern machine-shops, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Elsford, Scotland, March 4, 1826. His parents, Thomas and Henrietta Waddel (Fenwick) Safley, emigrated to America in 1836, locating in Waterford, N. Y., where Thomas worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith. Of their children five are yet living: Robert, of our sketch; Henrietta, wife of S. L. Dowes, of Cedar Rapids; Maj. John J., who was one of the gallant soldiers of the late war, is a resident of Indiana, and proprietor of the Lodi Mineral Springs; Lient. Alexander, a resident of Boulder, Colo., enlisted in the 2d Colorado regiment, serving three years, in politics is a Republican, and was commissioned under President Arthur; Susan, wife of F. P. Jagger, a prominent business man of Burlington; Andrew was one of the brave soldiers who laid down his life in defense of his flag at the second battle of Bull Run. Mrs. Safley died in Waterford, N. Y., in 1851, and in 1853 the family removed to Linn County, Iowa; where Thomas Safley died in 1883.

Robert Safley, the subject of this sketch, received an academic education in Waterford, and spent three years in the study of law under Judge Porter.
but not liking the profession abandoned it, turning his attention to mechanical work, which he had previously commenced, and became proficient in the trade. After leaving the office of Judge Porter he entered into partnership with Henry D. Fuller, and established the Cohoes foundry and machine shops, prosecuting that business up to 1872, and accumulating a comfortable fortune, which he sunk in a knitting-mill at Waterford. In 1876 Mr. Safley went to Cedar Rapids, removing his family the following year, since which time he has been employed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and in 1880 he was assigned as foreman at Burlington.

Mr. Safley, in 1854, wedded Miss Mary Holroyd, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1834. By this union there are two children—Robert and Ella B. Mr. Safley is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is well posted on the affairs of his country.

THOMAS SMITH HUTCHCROFT, one of the proprietors of the mill of Hutchcroft & Geldard, of Kossuth, Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1835, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Smith) Hutchcroft, also natives of the same county. He was reared upon his father's farm, educated in the common schools of his native land, and in 1857, at the age of twenty-two years, was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Eland, a native of Yorkshire, and a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Corps) Eland, who were also natives of Yorkshire. Immediately after their marriage the young couple sailed for America and landed in New York, but at once went to Canada, settling in London Township, Canada West. The following year, in the spring of 1858, Mr. Hutchcroft's parents came to America and took up their residence in Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, where a farm was purchased, and there they resided for many years, when they removed to Kossuth, Iowa, and lived a retired life. Mr. Hutchcroft died Sept. 9, 1879, the death of his wife having occurred June 21, 1879. They were both devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were buried in the old cemetery at Kossuth. The father was an excellent business man, and during his life accumulated quite a fortune.

After going to Canada Thomas Hutchcroft engaged in farming for six months and then removed to Kossuth, Iowa, there being employed as a farm laborer. The next year a farm was rented, but as cash was paid for the rent, instead of produce, he lost money. The following year, in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Eland, 140 acres of land were purchased, which they cultivated for two years, when Mr. Hutchcroft purchased the other's interest. Two more years passed in which he engaged in farming, and then the family removed to Kossuth, and after a residence there of but a few months another farm was rented for a year. At the expiration of that time the mill property in Kossuth was offered for sale and Mr. Hutchcroft became the owner. He still has a three-fourths interest, William Geldard owning the remainder, and is doing a fine business, a sketch of which appears elsewhere in this work.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchcroft: Anna Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven years; Henrietta Jane makes her home with her parents; Susan died of scarlet fever at the age of three years; William Elsworth died when but a year old; Lillie Eugenie and Oscar are both residing with their parents; an infant, Amy Jane, who was second in order of birth, died at the age of six weeks. Mr. Hutchcroft and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Sunday-school Superintendent, Class-Leader and Trustee, and is active in all Church work. In politics he is a Republican, and strongly advocates the enforcement of the prohibition laws. For many years he was a School Director of Yellow Spring Township. Starting life a poor boy, Mr. Hutchcroft has made all he possesses by his own efforts. With but a few shillings in his pocket he went to Canada and immediately secured work, and by energy, economy and unceasing labor, together with the assistance of his good wife, he has become one of the well-to-do men of Yellow Spring Township. Besides the splendid property before mentioned, he is the owner of a fine residence and other valuable property in Kossuth. Mr. Hutchcroft is a liberal
minded man, always ready to aid in the advancement of public interests, and is highly respected by all who have had the pleasure of knowing him. As an upright business man and good citizen, he stands in the front rank of the best citizens of Des Moines County.

WILLIAM GELDARD, of the firm of Hutchcroft & Geldard, proprietors of the mill at Kossuth, Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1824, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Baxter) Geldard, whose birthplace was also Yorkshire. During his early life William remained upon his father's farm, and then for some years worked as a farm laborer in England. Resolving to make America his future home, in 1861 he crossed the Atlantic, and came directly to Kossuth, Iowa, where he was employed upon the farm of Mr. Hutchcroft, remaining with him until he purchased a quarter interest in the mill, which he yet owns.

In September, 1880, Mr. Geldard was united in marriage with Rhodie Gilbert, a native of Ohio. For twenty-five years he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Besides the mill property, Mr. Geldard is the owner of other real estate at Kossuth, and throughout the community he is known as one of the most energetic business men. For many years he held the position of Secretary of the Sabbath-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kossuth.

L. PORTLOCK, one of the leading farmers of Pleasant Grove Township, residing on section 11, is a pioneer of Des Moines County of 1836, and is a native of Rush County, Ind., where he was born Jan. 4, 1825. His father, Barnett D. Portlock, was a native of Bath County, Va., and his mother, Sarah (Lyons) Portlock, a native of Indiana, the father settling in Rush County in 1721, where he was united in marriage. He was a millwright by trade, and in the year 1836 emigrated to Iowa, settling in Burlington, where he was engaged at his trade at the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of February, 1842. Mr. Portlock was a man who took an active interest in all public affairs; he served as Captain of a company in the border trouble with Missouri about 1838, and for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace, in Indiana, and was appointed to the position by Gov. Lucas in Iowa, when it was a Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock reared a family of eight children. They were members of the Baptist Church and highly-respected citizens. After the death of her husband Mrs. Portlock moved to Pleasant Grove, and made her home with our subject until her death, which occurred Nov. 11, 1852.

When but eleven years of age, our subject came with his parents to Des Moines County, and here he has resided continuously since. As a pioneer he has aided largely in the growth and development of the progress and civilization which have placed Des Moines County in the front rank in the State of Iowa. In October, 1850, the marriage of D. L. Portlock and Elizabeth J. Fleenor was celebrated. Mrs. Portlock is a native of Rush County, Ind., and a daughter of Isaac Fleenor, who was one of the first to represent this county in the State Legislature. Five children grace the union of this worthy couple: Verdon, born April 27, 1852, is a resident of Pleasant Grove Township; Lydia, born Oct. 9, 1854, is the wife of Charles Kenrey, of Washington Township; Clara Ann, born Jan. 26, 1859, is the wife of Henry Beckman, of Danville Township; Sarah, born Sept. 27, 1863, is the wife of J. L. Jones, of Yellow Spring Township; Elzorah, born Nov. 22, 1866, still resides with her parents.

On becoming a resident of Des Moines County, Mr. Portlock entered a claim in Pleasant Grove Township, but later sold that and became the owner of 200 acres of land, which is still in his possession. This land is highly cultivated, being one of the best improved farms in Pleasant Grove Township, upon which is a fine residence. Mr. Portlock has held various township offices, served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years, was Deputy Provost Marshal during the war, and held the position of County Supervisor for two terms. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, is a strong ad-
Residence of B. Hale, Sec. 28. Washington Township.

Residence of D. L. Portlock, Sec. 11. Pleasant Grove Tp.
vocate of the temperance cause, and in his political views is a Democrat. One of the leading men of the township, he is universally respected by the people of Des Moines County. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, is systematic in his business life, and for the last few years has with his son, fed for shipping from seventy-five to eighty head of cattle annually.

A fine view of the residence and farm of Mr. Portlock is given on next preceding page.

**Barnard Hale.** A representative farmer residing on section 28, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County, Iowa, with his parents in 1837. He was born in Parke County, Ind., Oct. 12, 1826, and is a son of Gardner and Jane (Waters) Hale. The father was born at Providence, R. I., Aug. 30, 1795, of English ancestry, and the mother was a native of South Carolina. Gardner Hale, in his younger days, was a seaman, but went to Indiana, where he was married and engaged in farming until his removal to Iowa. His death occurred Jan. 12, 1888; his wife preceeded him to her final rest about twenty years.

Our subject was the oldest in a family of twelve children. His marriage was celebrated Jan. 4, 1854, Susan B. Downer becoming his wife. She was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and is a daughter of Robert and Lydia (Babb) Downer, who were natives of Germany and early settlers of Dodgeville, Iowa. They were the parents of ten children.

The following children have been born to Mr. Hale and his wife: James R.; Angeletta; Emulus M., who died at the age of seven years; Emma S., who became the wife of Alexander Westfall, of Yarmouth, Iowa; Ellen and Willis B. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a Trustee ever since its organization. Politically, he is a Republican, has held the office of Assessor and Justice of the Peace two terms. In 1857 he purchased eighty acres of prairie land, all of which he has improved. Having learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, he built a pleasant residence upon his farm. For over a half-century Mr. Hale has been a resident of Des Moines County, and as an honored pioneer and citizen is highly respected by all. A place in the biographical record of his adopted county is due him, that coming generations may know to whom they are indebted for the great blessings which they enjoy, and the view of his homestead on another page will be looked upon with interest by his neighbors and friends.

**J. Otten.** A prominent citizen and shoemaker of Burlington, Iowa, was born near Bremen, Germany, May 28, 1821, his parents being Claus and Adeline Otten. Throughout his life Claus Otten was a farmer, and in 1838, bidding good-bye to his friends and fatherland, emigrated to America, taking up his residence in Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, that city so noted as a dwelling place of the Mound Builders. Purchasing a farm in that county, he resided upon his land until his removal to the city, after which he lived a retired life. After many years of usefulness he was summoned to his final home, his death occurring in 1861 at the age of seventy-eight. His wife survived him for a few years when she was called to her final home, having attained a ripe old age. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always taking an active interest in the Church work and laboring zealously in the Master's cause. Upright in purpose, outspoken in what he thought to be right, Mr. Otten was always ready to aid in the advancement of any enterprise for the public good. Four children graced the union of this worthy couple, all of whom are now living—Anna, wife of Peter Wilkins, who is residing in New Auburn; Jacob, a retired farmer of Henderson, Minn.; our subject, third in order of birth; Druselle, wife of John Clinworth, residing in Marietta, Ohio.

Remaining on the farm until attaining his seventeenth year, John then went to Marietta, Ohio, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. Having now attained his majority, in 1843 he decided to go West, and acting upon this determination took up his residence in Burlington, being employed as a journeyman for a time, then beginning business for himself.
He embarked in the grocery business, the store being situated on Jefferson street, and after three years, in 1860, he started overland to Colorado, remaining there engaged in mining about six months, being reasonably successful. Leaving the mines he again returned to Burlington, resuming the shoemaker’s trade, which he has continued since 1868.

On the 27th of April, 1847, John Otten was united in marriage with Elizabeth Marlow, a widow, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Barnett Portlock. By their union three children have been born, and the dread destroyer, death, has ever passed by their home, leaving the family circle unbroken. The children are Mary, wife of G. V. Markham, a resident of Burlington; John C., a locomotive engineer, located at Galesburg, Ill.; and Hattie A., an artist of considerable talent, her drawings and oil paintings receiving much commendation. She resides with her parents, at 202 Vine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Otten are both members of the Baptist Church, and since 1857 have been earnest workers in their Master’s cause. Socially he is a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 1, it being the first lodge organized in the State, the date of its organization being April 26, 1844. Mr. Otten is the oldest initiated member of the lodge residing in Burlington, and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge, at Bloomington, when it was organized. He is also a charter member of Eureka Camp, No. 2, which was the second camp in the State, and has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge and in the camp. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

MILTON BARNETT, Steward of the Poor Farm of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 10, 1828, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Grims) Barnett, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The grandparents on both sides went to Belmont County in 1820, and there Jacob Barnett became acquainted with and wedded Elizabeth Grims, in 1823. Eight children were born to them; Eliza became the wife of Asa McCaulley, and died in 1845; Mary, wife of Eli Reed, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, who is now engaged in farming in Cook County, Ore.; Catherine died in 1850, in New London, Iowa, at the age of twenty-one; Caroline wedded John Antrobus, a farmer of Northwestern Kansas; Rachel is the wife of John T. Cameron, a grain-dealer of Arkansas City, Kan., who served through the war; Franklin is engaged in farming in Bates County, Mo.; Martha is the wife of Robert Hood, a farmer of Decatur County, Ind.; Amy, widow of Charles McCullock, makes her home in Hastings, Neb. This family came to Burlington, Iowa, April 11, 1845, locating upon a farm near New London, Iowa, where the children reached maturity, married and later left their home. On coming to Des Moines County, which was then the Far West, Mrs. Barnett hoped to keep her children near her, but, as one by one they married, they became more widely separated. After the marriage of our subject the mother made her home with him near Dodgeville, in Franklin Township, until her death, which occurred in 1863. She was a consistent Christian, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native county, where he received his education in the common schools. On the death of his father the care of the farm devolved upon him, he being then only eighteen years of age, but he managed it ably and well. On the 22d of January, 1852, Mr. Barnett led to the marriage altar Miss Caroline Prickett, a native of Bond County, Ill., and a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Lee) Prickett, the father’s native State being Georgia, and Illinois the mother’s. Mr. Prickett is yet living in Creston, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barnett took up their residence on a farm in New London Township, Henry Co., Iowa, but later removed to Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where, for twenty years, they made their home. In the spring of 1873 they became residents of Yellow Spring Township, and remained upon that farm until March, 1884, when, through the high recommendation of his many warm friends in that township, Mr. Barnett was appointed Steward of the Poor Farm. Prior to this time the farm had been rented, the county pay-
ing so much per week to the Steward, but that proving unsatisfactory, the present plan of paying a salary was instituted, and our subject, though a stalwart Republican, was elected by the Democratic board as manager. The fact that he holds the position, though many are politically opposed to him, shows with what fidelity and ability he discharges his duties.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have been born twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are: William O., now of Red Oak, Iowa; Sarah, wife of D. E. Bridges, a farmer residing in Nebraska; Irene is the wife of Hamilton Talbot a resident farmer of Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Allen, assistant on the Poor Farm, is the husband of Ollie Magel; Carrie, Emma O. and Lulu and Estella (twins) all reside at home.

The Poor Farm, under the charge of Mr. Barnett, has been managed to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors; all purchases have been entrusted to his care, and the institution receives his undivided attention. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, with two of their daughters, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled almost all the township offices, and socially he is a member of Lodge No. 226, A. F. & A. M., of Mediapolis, Iowa.

WILBUR ASBURY BARTLETT, Traveling Auditor of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, on the 22d day of February, 1858. His parents, George and Ruby (Coffin) Bartlett, were natives of Livingston County, N. Y., and emigrated to Henry County in 1857, where they at present reside. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Mt. Pleasant, was educated in the high school of the city, and, at the age of nineteen, became associated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, first as office boy at Mt. Pleasant, where he remained until 1879, the last year having charge of the office. In the fall he came to Burlington, engaging as night clerk in the freight office, but the following August had to abandon his position on account of failing health. After recovering from his sickness he was sent to Keokuk as foreman of the freight house, and in 1882 to Peoria, where he held the position of Assistant Cashier; from thence to Ft. Madison, where he held the position of Cashier; and on the 10th of July, 1884, was appointed Traveling Auditor, which position he has filled with credit to himself and his employers.

In 1881, in Keokuk, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. Bartlett and Miss Josie Baldwin was celebrated. She was born at McConnell, Va., Feb. 25, 1858, and is the daughter of John and Mary Baldwin. By this union there are two children—Nita and Wilbur B. Mr. Bartlett is a member of Golden Cross Lodge, No. 111, K. of P. He was a representative for two years in the Grand Lodge, and is also a member of St. Bernard's Division, No. 10, of Uniform Rank, 2d Regiment, of which regiment he is Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Bartlett is a young man of more than ordinary ability, his success in life being wholly due to his own efforts.

RICHARD PARKES. Among the early settlers of Des Moines County, and also of the State, is the subject of this sketch. He not only witnessed the rapid transformation which has taken place in Iowa, but stood at the front and bore his share of the heat and burden of the day. He saw his adopted State leave the ranks of the Territories and take its place as one of the fairest of the States which form the bright galaxy of the Union. Richard Parkes was born in Shropshire, England, and there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He wedded Miss Jane Hollis, also a native of Shropshire, England. In 1821 he bade good-bye to his native land, crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in Chautauqua County, N. Y., from which place he removed to Trumbull, Ohio, and was among its pioneer settlers. In the fall of the same year he again removed, taking up his residence in Greene County, Ill., and in the spring of 1835, he came to Des Moines County, which was then a part of Michigan Territory. The first settlement was made six miles northwest of Burlington, Mr. Parkes purchasing a claim of John Jackson and also taking up a home-
stead. On the claim purchased there was a small log cabin, 12x12 feet, into which he moved his family. Indians at that time roved over the country and would often stop at the home of Mr. Parkes while on their way to Burlington for supplies. They were generally friendly, and never quarrelsome unless they had had too much “fire water.”

Mr. and Mrs. Parkes were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living: Jane, widow of James McKinnie; John S., William, Henry and Benjamin F., all of whom are residents of California with the exception of John S., who is a merchant of Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Parkes were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sincere in their belief and highly respected in the community where they resided. Politically, Mr. Parkes was a Whig, a great admirer of the principles advocated by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. He died in Burlington, Ia., in 1842. Some years after his death Mrs. Parkes married a Mr. Mott, and is now a resident of California, having attained the age of eighty-two, and still hale and hearty.

George Jackson, one of the representative farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 2, Franklin Township, is a pioneer of 1842. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., July 25, 1826, and is a son of William and Jerusha (Inman) Jackson. Our subject attended the district schools of his native county during the winters, and worked upon the farm in the summer months. The home farm was situated in Newport Township, Luzerne County, but in 1836 the father sold that land, taking up his residence south of Wilkes-Barre. In those days the Indians were very numerous, and many were the fights the settlers had with them to retain possession of their claims. This farm had been in possession of the Jackson family for over a century, being handed down from father to son, and the grandfather and great-grandfather were both engaged in the massacre at Wyoming. The family remained in Luzerne County, Pa., until 1840, at which time William Jackson came to Des Moines County, and being well pleased with the country and its prospects he purchased 440 acres of land on section 14, Franklin Township. Two years later he brought his family to their new home, and immediately began the improvement of his land, but four years later he was called to his final home, his death occurring in 1846.

George Jackson, the subject of this sketch, remained under the parental roof until the age of twenty-three, when he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McMichael, a native of Dauphin County, Pa., born March 14, 1829, and a daughter of Archibald and Mary (McLaughlin) McMichael. Her father was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and her mother was born in New Jersey. In 1840 they emigrated to Des Moines County, settling in Franklin Township, where Mr. McMichael died about the year 1874 his wife surviving him until 1877. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are yet living: Mrs. Jackson; Mary, wife of James Jackson, a farmer of Franklin Township; A. A., a resident of Washington Territory; and Rebecca, wife of John Kelley, of Stockton, Cal.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, though six died in infancy. Those living are Mary, wife of Thomas Rhodes, night operator in the telegraph office of Medan, Iowa; Alice, wife of Leander Hamilton, of Kossuth, Iowa; George, Jr., Rebecca and Maggie are still inmates of the parental home. In 1850 Mr. Jackson purchased eighty acres of land on section 2, Franklin Township, but has since added twenty more, and has now 100 acres of fine land under cultivation. A nice frame residence has been erected, the main part being two stories in height, and 30x16 feet, and the “L” is a story and a half in height. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson endured all the trials and privations incident to pioneer life, but by perseverance, energy and economy, they overcame all its difficulties, and are now enjoying the results of their honest toil and upright life. They are both members of the Baptist Church, as are three of the daughters, and have liberally aided in the erection of the churches and school-houses, which stand as monuments of the devotion of the early settlers. In his political views Mr. Jackson has been a lifelong Democrat, and has held various township offices of trust to the satisfaction of his neighbors; and socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., though
his failing health will not permit his constant attendance. He and his family are honored and respected citizens of the county, esteemed by all who know them, and we welcome them to a foremost place in this volume.

DANIEL MATSON, residing on section 20, Yellow Spring Township, was born in Hull, England, March 18, 1842, and his father, Joseph Matson, was born in 1809, of a family most of whom were sailors. Joseph served his apprenticeship on board a Greenland whaler, and rose, step by step, through the various grades to the rank of Captain, and commanded a vessel engaged in the Baltic and Mediterranean trades.

Daniel Matson, the subject of this sketch and an only child, in his early boyhood accompanied his father in his voyages, visiting Archangel and St. Petersburg in Russia, Keil, Copenhagen, Stockholm and other foreign ports, besides many places in England, among which were Yarmouth, Shields and Liverpool. In September, 1849, the death of Mr. Matson's mother occurred, breaking up the happy home of his childhood. His father then placed him under the care of an aunt, sailing, in the spring of 1850, for Constantinople and Odessa, returning home in the autumn of that year, and in April, 1851, embarked as a passenger at Liverpool on the ship “John Toot,” accompanied by his son, arriving in New Orleans about the middle of May. He here took passage for St. Louis on the steamer “James Hewitt,” but when near Memphis, Tenn., was taken sick with the cholera. Realizing that his end was near, he called his boy to his side and told him that he was going to lose his father, and that he would be left among strangers in a strange land. “Who will care for me, father?” asked the heart-broken child. “God will care for you my boy,” was the answer. Climbing up into the berth, the boy twined his arms around the neck of the dying father, and cried himself to sleep. Hours afterward they were found, the father cold and stiff in death, with the sleeping boy upon his breast.

His remains were interred on the Tennessee shore, near the site of Ft. Pillow, May 31, 1851. A stranger on the boat took charge of Daniel. Not being permitted to land at St. Louis on account of the cholera, they were transferred to the steamer “Fleetwood,” and continued up the river to Burlington, Iowa, where they landed early in June. This stranger, John Holland by name, with his charge, took lodgings at the Burlington House. He began to sell off the clothing and other effects of the father, and young Daniel, on asking what it meant, received for a reply, “I am going to take you back to England, and want to turn these things into money.” Mr. Matson’s suspicions were thus allayed, but he awoke one morning to find himself robbed of everything, even to his own clothing, deserted and homeless. For two days and nights he was on the streets of Burlington with no other shelter but the blue canopy of heaven, and no food but that given by the hand of charity. A friendly hand came to his relief, and after a temporary residence with two or three families, he was in January, 1852, providentially directed to the home of a Mr. Rankin, living near Kossuth, Des Moines Co., Iowa. These kind people were good, old-fashioned Pennsylvanians Presbyterians, and at their home Daniel imbibed those principles of head and heart that have very largely governed his subsequent life. After a residence of six years in that family, during which he worked upon the farm in summer and attended the district school in winter, Daniel Matson started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years. Leaving the friendly roof with a parting benediction from those kind people, he trudged away without a cent of money in his pockets, carrying all his worldly possessions tied up in a cotton handkerchief. Engaging work of a neighboring farmer, he there received $8 per month, and from that time until the end of the year 1859 we find him working wherever and at whatever he could find to do, carefully saving his earnings.

In January, 1860, Daniel started to school at Yellow Spring College, with the determination of graduating and taking up a profession, and the breaking out of the war in 1861 found him diligently pursuing his studies; but April 22, 1861, he recited his last lesson, and the next day, seven days after
the firing on Ft. Sumter, he enlisted as private in the Burlington Zouaves. Company E, First Iowa infantry. He was with this regiment through its trying experience during the campaign in Missouri in the summer of 1861, under the lamented Lyon. Being discharged at St. Louis, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned home and re-enlisted as a private in Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry, Oct. 17, 1861, and was made Second Sergeant. He was with this regiment in the expedition against Ft. Hatteras and Donelson under Gen. Grant, in February, 1862; took part in engagements on the 13th and 14th at Donelson, and participated in the grand assault on the left the following afternoon, when the brigade to which he belonged, the 4th of the 2d Division, led by the gallant Generals C. F. Smith and Lauman, planted their colors on the works and won the key to the rebel stronghold. Mr. Matson was with his regiment at Shiloh, and was one of that band of Iowa men, belonging to the 8th, 12th and 14th regiments, who held the “Hornet's Nest” all through that bloody Sunday, April 6, against every effort of the enemy to dislodge them. At 6 p.m., surrounded by ten times their number, they surrendered and became prisoners of war. Says a historian, “The noble sacrifice of these men made the victory of the next day to the Union arms possible.” The sufferings and privations endured during an imprisonment of six months and thirteen days is the oft-told story of starvation and inhuman treatment endured by the thousands of Union soldiers who were incarcerated in rebel prison pens during the war. Mr. Matson was confined in Memphis, Tenn., Mobile and Cahaba, Ala., Macon, Ga., and in the Libby Prison in Richmond, Va., and one out of every four of their number died. He was paroled at Akin's Landing on the James River, Oct. 16, 1862. His regiment re-organized again in December at St. Louis, Mo., and was sent to Rolla in that State, to take part against Marmaduke, but returned in a few days to St. Louis, embarking for Vicksburg in February, 1863. Arriving at Cairo, Ill., they were ordered to do garrison duty at this point and at Columbus, Ky. On the 29th of October, 1863, Mr. Matson was discharged from the 14th Iowa and mustered into the 4th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, as First Lieutenant, in January, 1864, being assigned to duty on the staff of Col. W. H. Lawrence, U. S. A., commanding post at Columbus, Ky. Returning to his regiment, he was assigned to duty as Adjutant in July, 1864, which duty he performed until promoted to the rank of Captain, Oct. 7, 1864. During that winter he served as Post Adjutant at Columbus, Ky., and in the spring and early summer of 1865 participated in a number of expeditions in Western Tennessee and Western Kentucky against small detachments of rebels, who invaded the country for the purpose of plunder. This service was often arduous, imposing extreme exposure. In July, 1865, our subject took command of Union City, Tenn., with two companies, guarding the railroad against armed bands who were on marauding expeditions through the country and assisting the civil authorities in restoring order. In September he was assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Western Kentucky; in December was attached to the staff of Major-General J. S. Brisen, of the United States Volunteers, at Louisville, Ky., and accompanied that General to Little Rock, Ark., where he spent the winter of 1865-6. He was recommended to the War Department for a commission as Major, but before the promotion came orders were issued to muster out, Feb. 25, 1866, and he reached Burlington on the 3d of March following, having served almost five years.

In October, 1866, Mr. Matson purchased a small farm in Yellow Spring Township, comprising ninety acres, since which time he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, to which he has given considerable attention, and has done his share toward improving the stock of the county, having some fine horses. He has now a large farm having added more land to the original purchase as the years advanced.

July 31, 1866, Mr. Matson was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Chapman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pollock) Chapman, both natives of Westmoreland County, Pa. They came from that State to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1843, living near Burlington for several years, when they removed to Lee County for a short time, returning to Des Moines County in 1849, settling in
Huron Township, on section 34, about three miles east of Kossuth. Joseph Chapman died September 3, 1861, his widow residing on and carrying on the farm until 1869, when she sold it and thereafter lived with her children until her death, which occurred April 14, 1878, in Plattsmouth, Neb., at the residence of her son, Samuel M. Mr. Chapman was a leading citizen of the county, and was for many years a Justice of the Peace, an important office in the new country. He filled the position with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was known as a peacemaker, and labored earnestly with would-be litigants, trying to make peaceable settlement instead of bringing suit, preferring peace among neighbors to his own financial benefit. In politics he was an anti-slavery Whig, and on the birth of the Republican party took an active part in its formation in Des Moines County. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Kossuth and also manifested great interest in educational matters in his locality, giving the weight of his influence and contributing liberally of his means for the advancement of the schools of his township. Mrs. Chapman was in many respects a remarkable woman. Devotedly attached to her family, she brought her children up in an earnest Christian spirit. In her care for the spiritual and temporal wants she labored beyond her strength, often when ill, concealing the fact from them to save them uneasiness. Her charity was unbounded, and much of her time was occupied in ministering to the poor and needy. Of her it might truly be said: "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Mr. and Mrs. Matson are the parents of six children, all yet under the parental roof. They are named: Susannah, Elizabeth, Jane Chapman, Joseph, John Archie and Samuel Barelay.

In the spring of 1868 Mr. Matson united with the First Presbyterian Church of Kossuth, and in November, 1881, was chosen Ruling Elder. He says, "My Heavenly Father has verified his promise to care for the orphan in my care." Mr. Matson is a charter member of Sheppard Post, No. 157, G. A. R., and was Commander in 1886. He is a sincere lover of his soldier comrades and an ardent Republican, and takes an active part in the political affairs of the neighborhood. Though not an office-seeker he has held several township offices, and is justly held in high esteem by all who know him.

It is with pleasure that we present the portrait of this representative citizen of Des Moines County. A truly self-made man, his career is one in which he and his family can take just pride, and his success is the legitimate reward of a life of integrity and a reliance upon the love of his Heavenly Father.

E. MILSPAUGH, a former resident of Burlington, was born April 7, 1844, in the State of Ohio, and was a son of John W. and Harriet (Armstrong) Milspaugh. When he was about the age of ten years his parents removed from Ohio to Boonville, Ind., making that their home for nearly two years, when they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. The early life of our subject was spent in that city, where he took a complete course in Howe's Academy and a partial course in the Wesleyan University, after which he engaged in teaching for some time in that vicinity, and also at Salem, in the same county. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Milspaugh came to Burlington, where he secured the position of Principal of the South Hill School for four years, when, his health failing, he traveled for the two succeeding years, and upon his return again engaged in teaching, studying law in the meantime. Being admitted to the bar in 1876, he then formed a partnership with C. L. Poor, but in 1880 removed with his family to Winfield, Kan., there continuing in the practice of his chosen profession. In that State he was very successful, but, during his short stay, was soon taken sick, and died Sept. 26, 1880.

On the 18th of August, 1868, Mr. Milspaugh was united in marriage with Miss Irene Shelby, daughter of William H. H. and Mabel Shelby. Mrs. Milspaugh was born in Boonville, Ind., and reared a family of four children: Shelby E., now eighteen years of age; Crissie G., aged sixteen; Hattie M., aged fourteen; and Gracie, aged eleven. In politics Mr. Milspaugh was a strong Republican; religiously, he was a member of the Congregational
Church in Burlington, and also was an active temperance worker. Highly educated, a man of unusual ability and integrity, and an active worker in the Sunday-school, he was much beloved by all, and was a man of exemplary character. He was a great lover of music, being a teacher of this art in his younger days; was the leader of this branch of worship in the Sunday-school, and some of the time Superintendent of Sunday-school, and was the first one to introduce music in the public schools of Burlington. Mr. Millspaugh was also Superintendent of the Mission Sunday-School, known at that time as the Mozart Mission, which, in connection with the Congregational Sunday-school, erected a tablet to his memory, which touching memorial the family most fully appreciate.

**George Orm,** a pioneer of Iowa, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1822, and in 1849 with his parents, Aaron and Elanor Orm, came to Lee County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a partial course at Des Moines College, thus preparing himself for teaching, which profession he followed for thirteen consecutive winters, working at brick-laying during the summer, and which he afterward followed for a livelihood. In Ft. Madison, Keokuk and Burlington Mr. Orm's work may be seen, he having erected some of the finest buildings in those cities, thoroughly understanding his trade, and being an excellent mechanic. He was book-keeper and clerk in Webster Bros.' book and music store in Ft. Madison from 1861 to 1864, subsequent to his removal to Burlington.

In 1853 Mr. Orm was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Jane Morgan, a daughter of Thomas and Julia A. (Percell) Morgan, who settled in what is now Lee County, in 1839, crossing the Mississippi River at Ft. Madison in an old flatboat. The country was one vast wilderness, bands of Indians roamed over the prairies, deer and all kinds of wild game were plentiful, though money was hard to get, and when a letter was received from the East with twenty-five cents charges due, it was sometimes weeks before the money could be raised to pay the same. There was not much lumber and Mr. Morgan built a small log house, in which they lived for months without a floor. The nearest mill was thirty miles away, and he was obliged to take his grain on horseback, sometimes being gone for two or three days, and on one occasion, the corn had to be grated with which to make mush or johnny-cake for the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Orm are the parents of three children: Laura J., wife of James C. Smith, a merchant of Burlington; Georgia A., wife of J. C. Calkins, the city editor of the Burlington Hawk-eye; and Audubon, a salesman of the Guest music-store of Burlington, and a graduate of Elliott's Business College. Politically Mr. Orm is a Republican, and in 1876, was selected as Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Burlington. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Orchard City Lodge, No. 27.

Commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder of life Mr. Orm, by industry and economy, has worked his way up and secured a comfortable competence, also owning a fine home in the city of Burlington. Mr. Orm and wife are both members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He has a relic of Old Zion Church, which was built in 1838, being a bible-stand made from the oak timbers of the building, which was placed there over fifty years ago, and was secured by him when the building was taken down to make room for the new Opera House in Burlington.

**E. Burrus,** Treasurer of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Franklin Township, May 31, 1840, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in the University at Burlington, a school under the charge of the Baptist denomination. For several years after leaving school, he engaged in farming during the summer, teaching school for eighteen terms continuously in the winter. While still residing upon the farm, Mr. Burrus was appointed Postmaster of Franklin Mills Postoffice, and filled that position for eight years. In 1875 he was elected Superintendent of
Schools for one term, and two years later was appointed Deputy Treasurer under A. C. Hutchinson, now Postmaster of Burlington. In 1885 he received the nomination of the Democratic party as County Treasurer, and was elected. In 1887 he was re-elected to the office and is now filling his second term.

On the 11th of April, 1871, Mr. Burns was joined in wedlock with Miss Joanna Wierman, a daughter of Jacob Wierman, who was a native of Adams County, Pa. By this union there are four children: Charles R., Thornton W., Rollie and Annie. In politics our subject identifies himself with the Democratic party, of which he is an ardent Upholder. He is an honorable, useful citizen, and is truly a representative man of the county, enjoying the respect and good-will of the entire community. As an officer he is pleasant and courteous, evincing a desire to please all who may have business with the office.

John F. Myers, one of the leading farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 26, Benton Township, was born in Bucks County, Pa., June 24, 1834, of German parentage. When a lad of ten years, he came to this county with his parents, and in 1851 he wedded Dorothea Beck, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany. By their marriage, eight children were born: Sophia, who wedded Philip Broom of Burlington Township; Christ Henry still residing at home; Sarah died at the age of three years; John H. died in infancy; John F., Louisa, Margaret and Luella are still inmates of the paternal home. In October, 1865, the mother of these children was called to her final home, and on the 17th of January, 1878, Mr. Myers was again united in marriage

Miss Amelia Dean, a native of Clarke County, Ohio, becoming his wife. Mrs. Myers is a daughter of Frederick Dean, also a native of Clarke County, who came to Des Moines County in 1853, settling in Burlington Township, where his death occurred in 1872, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Our subject commenced this life without financial aid, but by his business ability, energy and enter-

prise, he has steadily gained of the world's goods until he now has a comfortable competence. His

first money was earned by splitting rails and chopping wood at fifty cents per cord, but he now owns 240 acres of fine land, all of which was secured through his own industry. In his political views Mr. Myers is a Democrat, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. CHITTENDEN, of Chittenden & Eastman, manufacturers and jobbers of furniture, undertakers' goods and cabinet hardware of Burlington, Iowa, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, March 28, 1833, and is a son of Abram B. Chittenden, a pioneer of Iowa of 1840. Mr. Chittenden's father was born in Guilford, Conn., removed to Iowa Sept. 14, 1840, and for many years was a prominent wholesale grocer of Keokuk, but is now living a retired life.

Henry W. Chittenden was educated in the high school of Keokuk, graduating in the class of 1872. He then devoted a year and a half to the study of law, but gave it up before being admitted to the bar in order to enter upon mercantile pursuits. In 1874 he came to Burlington and spent one year in a wholesale notion house, when he bought into the business in which he is now engaged, it then being known as the firm of Todd, Pollock & Granger. Later it became Pollock, Granger & Chittenden, and subsequently Mr. Chittenden became sole proprietor, conducting the business alone until the formation of the existing partnership with E. P. Eastman. The house of Chittenden & Eastman is the most extensive wholesale and manufacturing furniture establishment in the State, and a history of the same appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Chittenden was united in marriage at Burlington, Oct. 26, 1881, with Miss Catherine M. Sherley, daughter of J. M. and Mary A. (Rand) Sherley. Mrs. Chittenden was born in Burlington, and is a granddaughter of the Hon. E. D. Rand, a prominent pioneer of that city. In politics Mr. Chittenden is a Republican, but not an active partisan, and never a candidate for public office, for his important business interests monopolize his attention. He and
his wife are members of the Congregational Church.
Mr. Chittenden is an enterprising and successful business man, and has been greatly instrumental in building up a large trade, which the house of which he is the senior partner now controls. He has been active in support of the Burlington Boat Club, an organization that ranks among the leading institutions of the city, and is public-spirited and liberal in support of all worthy public enterprises.

WILLIAM G. CLARKE, one of the well-to-do farmers of Yellow Spring Township, was born Dec. 4, 1839, in the township which yet furnishes him a home. He is the youngest son of Benjamin W. and Catherine (Edwards) Clarke, and was reared upon his father's farm. On the 12th of November, 1863, he was married to Laura B. Coccayne, who is a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Samuel Coccayne. Four children have been born to them, all of whom yet reside with their parents, namely: Nellie, Mary, Jennie and Jesse. Mr. Clarke has been one of the School Directors in his District, is one of the enterprising farmers of the township and has a well cultivated farm of 257 acres. In politics Mr. Clarke is a Democrat. He has been School Director of his township for the past twelve years.

PHILOR R. KELLEY, passenger conductor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, was born in Schenevus, Otsego County, N. Y., July 11, 1853, and is a son of Lysander and Emily (Benedict) Kelley, both natives of New York. When eight years of age our subject emigrated with the family to La Porte, Ind., but after remaining there for only a short time they removed to Pekin, Ill., where Philor was educated in the city schools, later attending the Peoria High School. When fifteen years of age he began work in the machine shops of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, serving a term of two years, and then went to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he was employed with C. Lamb & Son, lumber merchants of that city, with whom he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Kelley entered the service of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad as a brakeman, and was given his first train in 1873. He ran as conductor for three years, and after leaving the North-Western spent a few months on the Union Pacific Railroad and in the Black Hills country. In 1876 Mr. Kelley began work on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern as brakeman, a few months later was promoted to freight conductor, and in 1884 became passenger conductor, having served in that capacity for the past four years. When he began running on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, he made his home at Cedar Rapids, and continued to reside in that city until 1887, when he moved to Burlington, his present place of residence.

Mr. Kelley was married at Independence, Buchanan County, Iowa, in April, 1881, Miss Cora P. Marinus becoming his wife. She is a native of that city, and a daughter of T. J. Marinus. They have one child, an infant daughter, Gladys. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and is a Democrat in politics.

CHRISTOPHER MYERS, deceased, a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Prussia, March 6, 1808, where he was reared upon a farm. He was married in 1832 in Germany, and in 1833 the young couple emigrated to America, locating first in Bucks County, Pa., where they remained about a year and then became residents of Westmoreland County, making that their home until 1841, when they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Benton Township, Des Moines County. Mr. Myers purchased forty acres of land on section 22, and resided upon that farm for the succeeding two years. Selling out he moved to another farm in Franklin Township, and for the next five years rented in various parts of the county. In 1851 he purchased six acres of land in Burlington Township, and continued its cultivation until 1867, at which time he became the owner of eighty acres of land on section 26, Benton Township, and made that his home until his death, which occurred on
the 5th of January, 1879. Two years later, on the 26th of March, 1881, his wife was called to her final rest. Five children were born to this worthy couple: John F., a farmer of Benton Township; Sarah wedded Louis Flint of Burlington, Iowa; Louisa became the wife of Charles Ort, a resident farmer of Burlington Township; Margaret, widow of Christopher Wiley, now resides in Burlington Township; and Mary, the youngest child, is now the wife of Joseph Schuler, who is engaged in farming in Benton Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and earnest workers in their Master's vineyard. Mr. Myers was a conservative man, an able thinker, and in politics was a Democrat. Being one of the honored and respected pioneers of Des Moines County, his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

CHRYS BARKER is foreman of the boiler shop of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at West Burlington, and we take pleasure in recording his sketch in this work. He was born in Clarkson, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1825, and is a son of Leonard and Lydia (Streight) Barker, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. To them were born four sons: Our subject is the eldest: William is a miller in Erie County, Ohio; Daniel is a locomotive engineer; Trueman, a member of the 2d Michigan Infantry, was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, and died in Baltimore from the effects of it. Leonard Barker, the father of these children, died about the year 1854 in Plymouth, Mich., his wife having preceded him by several years to her final rest, her death occurring in 1848. They were both members of the Baptist Church, and among the highly-respected citizens of the community in which they resided.

Our subject received his education in his native town, and at the age of eighteen went to Plymouth, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith's trade which he followed for three years. In 1846 he left the parental roof and began life for himself. Going to Ann Arbor, Mich., he there learned the trade of boiler-making, and, having remained in that city about three years, went to Detroit, where he was engaged in the Brennen Boiler Works. He remained in that employment until 1852 and then went to work for the Michigan Central Railroad in the boiler department, with which he remained until 1858, and then removed to Galesburg, Ill., engaging in the same line of work with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which he has now been engaged for thirty years. In 1866 Mr. Barker was sent to Burlington, where he had charge of the boiler shop. That city continued to be his home until 1883, when the shop in West Burlington being completed, he was placed in charge of it. Under his directions the boilers for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engines are built and repaired, and upon him rests the responsibility of the careful construction of that most important part of a locomotive. Mr. Barker is a first-class mechanic, thoroughly understanding every detail of his business. For almost a half-century his life-work has been devoted to the building of boilers, thirty years of which have been passed in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and no better recommendation of his efficient skill and excellent workmanship could be given.

In 1847 Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Miss Louise Geroar, a native of Canada and a daughter of Dominick Geroar. Five children bless their union: Lydia, wife of William O'Hara, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Leonard, an engineer; William, an engineer in Salt Lake City, Utah; Theodore, a clerk in the freight depot, and Belle, wife of T. F. Doran, a machinist of West Burlington. Mr. Barker is a Republican in politics, and although reared by a Democratic father, he always strongly opposed slavery and cast his ballot with the Republicans.

BENJAMIN WALLINGFORD CLARKE, deceased, one of the early pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was a native of Ohio, born in Clarke County, Oct. 18, 1812, and a son of Absalom Clarke, who was a native of Kentucky. When a lad six years of age his parents removed to Greene County, Ill., locating near Carrollton, where Benjamin was reared upon a farm. It being a new country the school system was not
very perfect, and he received but limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Clarke was united in marriage with Catherine Edwards, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Isham Edwards, also a Virginian by birth. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm, where they resided for a year or two, and then in 1834 emigrated to the West, taking up their residence in Des Moines County, Iowa. Mr. Clarke staked out a claim, and in the spring of 1835 moved his family to his farm on section 36, Yellow Spring Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1888. Thus, one more of the old pioneers, who had been a resident of Des Moines County for over a half-century, passed away. Mr. Clarke had witnessed almost the entire growth of the county, had seen towns and villages spring up where once were Indian wigwams, the wild, uncultivated land was transformed into beautiful farms, and all the improvements common to this nineteenth century made. Mr. Clarke was a Democrat in politics, though not an active partisan. In the early days of the county he held the office of County Commissioner for two full terms. His wife still survives him and is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were the parents of five children: John, who died in childhood; Franklin, now residing at Pasadena, Cal.; Margaret, wife of C. Messenger, of Mediapolis; Mary, who became the wife F. Smith, and died leaving four children; and William G., a farmer of Yellow Spring Township, being on the old homestead.

FRANK LAWLOR, civil engineer, has charge of the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Iowa. He was employed on construction on the Bethany Branch in Missouri, and in the company's general office at Chicago from 1880 to 1883, since which time he has held his present position, with the engineering care of 857 miles of road. The subject of this sketch was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, Jan. 30, 1857, and is a son of James J. and Mary A. (Ford) Lawlor, who were also natives of New Brunswick, of Irish descent, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. Frank was educated in the Catholic schools of New Brunswick, and learned civil engineering in the Department of Public Works of Canada. In 1880, he came to Burlington, Iowa, engaging with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as engineer of construction on the Bethany Branch in Missouri, from there went to Chicago, where he was employed in the company's engineers office till 1883, when he was given his present position, with headquarters at Burlington. Mr. Lawlor has proved an efficient and competent engineer, and is highly respected by all with whom he has business or social relations. He took out citizenship papers in 1887, though he has not yet affiliated with any political party, and is consistent member of the Catholic Church.

PHILIP M. CRAPO is a well-known capitalist of Burlington, Iowa. He traces his ancestry back a period of over two hundred years. Pierre or Peter Crapo, the founder of the Crapo family in America, was cast, with his brother, upon the New England coast, while yet a lad, in 1675, by the wreck of a French vessel of which his brother was commandant. The two brothers were in a strange land without friends and without a home. The elder brother returned to France, his native land, leaving Peter with the Plymouth Colony, of Massachusetts, intending to send for him, but was never heard of afterward. Peter Crapo remained with the Colonists, and when he arrived at manhood was united in marriage with a granddaughter of Peregrine White. His wife's grandfather enjoying the distinction of having been the first white child born in the Plymouth Colony.

From this couple Philip M. Crapo traces direct descent. He was born at Freetown, near New Bedford, Mass., June 30, 1844. Childhood and youth were passed in that city, where he enjoyed the benefits of its excellent school system. While attending the high school, he was permitted to take a special course, in preparation for a collegiate education.
Spending several months in the law office of Stone & Crapo, he secured an acquaintance with the routine of office work, and there he studied rudimentary works on law. Instead of entering college, Mr. Crapo enlisted as a private soldier in the 3d Massachusetts Infantry, serving in the Eastern Department, with headquarters at New Bern, N. C.

After returning from the field, Mr. Crapo went to Michigan, where he engaged as civil engineer in the construction of a part of the line of railroad now known as the Flint & Pere Marquette. He afterward entered the State offices at Detroit, aiding principally in preparing the Military History of Michigan. While at Detroit, Mr. Crapo was an active member of the Young Men's Society, an organization of wealth and influence in that city; was Director of the Detroit Gymnastic Association; charter member of the Prismatic Club, a scientific and literary organization of considerable celebrity, which still exists; and also a member of the G. A. R., being one of the early Commanders of Post No. 1, of Michigan, he attending the first National Convention of the order as a representative of the State. He also took part in the services of laying the cornerstone of the Soldiers' Monument at Detroit, the first one erected in the State.

During the month of April, 1868, Mr. Crapo came to Iowa, and took charge of the business of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Southern Iowa, reporting to Hodges Bros., of Detroit. Later, by contract directly with the home office, the States of Iowa and Minnesota were placed under his charge as general agent. Subsequently, the State of Minnesota was withdrawn, and the State of Nebraska added to his territory. In 1882, Mr. Crapo was appointed as financial correspondent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the purpose of loaning the funds in Iowa and Nebraska. After this branch of the business was organized, Mr. Crapo withdrew from life insurance, resigning as General Agent, and has since devoted himself entirely to the management of the investments of the company. The loans which he makes are confined almost exclusively to farm lands, and although he has built up a business, the magnitude of which has perhaps not been surpassed in this department in the West, it has been done to the entire satisfaction of the interests represented. Mr. Crapo's work has been associated with the same company for twenty years.

Politically, Mr. Crapo is a Republican, and although thoroughly believing in the honorable character of conscientious service, has never been an aspirant for office, and yet has always been an earnest worker for the advancement of the party principles. He was Chairman of County Central Committee, and in that capacity, in the fall of 1885, conducted as vigorous a campaign as was ever known in the county. He is now Chairman of the Congressional Committee for the 1st District of Iowa. His management in the campaign of 1886, by which the district was won back to the Republican ranks, was in every way satisfactory. In 1885, Mr. Crapo was nominated for State Senator by acclamation and reluctantly consented to stand for the office, but could not overcome the large Democratic majority in the county, although running ahead of his party vote.

Outside of his business, Mr. Crapo has given much time and contributed liberally to the advancement of public interests. During several months of his early residence in Burlington, he was a contributor to and local editor of the Hawkeye, and strongly advocated a wagon bridge in connection with the railroad bridge, not then completed, across the Mississippi. But other counsel prevailed. He has given much time and thought to securing additional railroad competition for Burlington. By a vigorous effort, he at one time expected to bring the Iowa Central Railroad into the city, that they might cross the river there instead of at Keithsburg, but a refusal on the part of the directors to lease or sell the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad prevented the consummation of the plan. By the building of a wagon and railroad bridge combined by the Burlington and Illinois Bridge Company, which Mr. Crapo has been chiefly instrumental in organizing, he now confidently expects to secure to Burlington the full benefit of the contiguous country on the other side of the river, and also to bring needed relief in the way of railroad competition. Mr. Crapo took an active part in endeavoring to secure a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Burlington, and, failing in that, started a movement in be-
Not less than five of the great conventions called to consider the question of the improvement of western waterways.

Mr. Crapo has given considerable attention to the transportation question, and has great faith that the operation of the Inter-State Commerce Law, recently enacted by Congress, will tend to build up important cities on the Mississippi River, to which he believes will be restored much of its former importance as a channel of commerce. In conformity with this view he now advocates an extensive and comprehensive system of public improvements, to prepare Burlington for a period of unequaled growth and prosperity, which he believes to be at hand, if her citizens are true to her interests and equal to the emergency. Mr. Crapo advocates the expenditure of large sums of money for the paving of the streets by better methods than have been heretofore employed, and an intelligent extension of the sewage system of the city. He has called public meetings to consider these subjects, and already considerable enthusiasm has been awakened, which it is believed will result in great benefit to the community. Under his leadership the Board of Trade and Commercial Club are proving powerful factors in arousing the community to a realization of the fact that Burlington may become a great city, if her citizens are willing to exert themselves sufficiently to bring the desired result.

An excellent steel portrait of Mr. Crapo, by that prince of engravers, Samuel Sartain, accompanies this sketch.

August H. Kuhlemeier, United States Revenue Collector for the 4th District of Iowa, was born in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, Dec. 10, 1846, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Kloeppe) Kuhlemeier. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1853, they settling in Freeport, Ill., yet making that their home. August H. received his primary education in the city schools of Freeport, and later attended private school. He began his business career as a clerk for a dry-goods house in Freeport, continuing in that vocation for six years, and then traveled as agent for the German Insur-
ance Company of Freeport for four years. At the expiration of that time he was made general agent for the company for the territory embraced within Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. Mr. Kuhlemeier proved himself a most competent manager, and succeeded in building up an extensive and permanent business for the company. On being appointed to the western agency, he removed to Burlington in 1870, making that his home continuously since. Until the 15th of June, 1885, Mr. Kuhlemeier continued his connection with the German Insurance Company, when he was appointed to his present office by President Cleveland. He has been a Democrat since the Liberal movement in 1872, when so many Republicans left the old party. Mr. Kuhlemeier has served in various official positions prior to being appointed Revenue Collector; once he represented the district in the Iowa Legislature, and has served several times in the Burlington City Council. Before his appointment as Collector, he was chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and has always taken an active interest in political matters.

At Charles City, Iowa, June 13, 1872, Mr. Kuhlemeier was united in marriage with Miss Lena Cramer, daughter of R. H. Cramer, Esq. She was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to America with her parents in childhood. Three sons were born of their union: Frederick J., born in 1873; August R., born in 1876; and Henry F., born in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlemeier were reared in the German Lutheran Church, and attend its services. He is a member of Harmonia Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F. of Burlington; also a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 142, A. O. U. W.

NATHAN HUSTON. It is with pleasure that we present the name of Mr. Huston to the readers of this volume as a representative citizen and farmer of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 26, Franklin Township. He was born in Monroe County, Pa., April 8, 1825, and is a son of John and Catherine (Shaffer) Huston. Nathan and his father were both born in the same house, which was erected in 1780 by our subject's grandfather, John Huston, after his return from the Revolutionary War. The mother was also a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born thirteen children, and of that number seven are yet living: Samuel, a farmer residing in Iowa City, Cal.; Re-quina, widow of John Walters, resides in Pennsylvania; Robert, a resident of Monroe County, Pa.; Joseph, whose home is in Kossuth County, Iowa; Tacy A., wife of Chauncey Walters; Franklin and Nathan. Those deceased are Jacob, Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary, Elmer and Jennet. The parents of these children both died in their native county in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Huston was a farmer by occupation, and one of the well-to-do citizens.

Nathan Huston received his primary education in the schools of his native county, and remained under the parental roof until he went to Strouds, graduating from the academy in the class of 1843. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar upon his twenty-first birthday, and immediately began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1847 he came to Des Moines County on a visit, and contemplated going South to find a location, but when he reached Burlington he was offered a position in one of the schools of the township and accepted it. The following year he was united in marriage in Des Moines County with Miss Susan Bobb, a native of Luzerne County, Pa. After his marriage Mr. Huston purchased forty acres of land on section 26, where he has since made his home. The young couple began their domestic life in the true pioneer style, living in a small frame house and having but an ox team. After a short married life Mrs. Huston was called to her final rest, her death occurring Feb. 13, 1863. She was a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church. She had one child, Hamilton, who died at the age of twenty-one. On the 22d of December, 1865, Mr. Huston was again united in marriage, Miss Lucretia Downer, a native of Des Moines County, becoming his wife.

Five children were born of this union: Milo B., now attending the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Burton E., Nathan W., Ralph E., and Mary Belle.

On beginning life in this county Mr. Huston had but $25 in money, but he soon purchased forty acres of land, and from time to time has added to
his possessions until he now owns over 500 acres, 400 of which are under cultivation. The many improvements which have been made are all the result of his careful management, and show what can be accomplished by industry and economy. The farm is well stocked with a fine grade of Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs. Everything around and in the beautiful home tends to enrich and elevate the young and Mr. Huston has always taken special pride in the education of his children. He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Huston is one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, has aided largely in its growth and the development of its resources, and has always taken an active interest in its public enterprises. As a man and citizen he stands high in the community where for forty years he has made his home.

WILLIAM T. FLEENER, a prominent pioneer, who came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in October, 1836, now resides on section 3, Pleasant Grove Township. He was born in Rush County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1823, and when thirteen years old emigrated to this county with his parents, settling in Pleasant Grove Township. His father, Isaac Fleener, was born in Washington County, Va., in 1790. In that State, his marriage with Lydia Fleener was celebrated. She was a native of Washington County, Va., and a daughter of Gasper Fleener, of Maryland. After making their home for some time in their native State, they removed to Rush County, Ind., where they were among the early pioneers, but later became residents of Des Moines County, Iowa. The children born of their union were Joel, born March 27, 1810, now residing in Pleasant Grove Township; Thompson, born Nov. 26, 1811, makes his home in Pleasanton, Kansas; Mary Ann, born March 1, 1812, died in childhood; Hiram, born July 26, 1818, is a resident of Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; John L., born June 24, 1820, died in childhood; William P., our subject, is next in order of birth; Robert C., born Oct. 8, 1826, died April 14, 1888; Elizabeth Jane, wife of D. L. Portlock, of Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County, was born June 22, 1827. Isaac Fleener, the father of these children, died in Pleasant Grove Township, July 26, 1841.

Our subject remained upon the farm where his earlier years were passed until the 10th of October, 1850, when he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah McCune, daughter of William and Martha McCune, both of whom were natives of Virginia, though they removed from there to Louisville, Ky., later became residents of Ohio, next made their home in Fayette County, Ind., after which they became residents of Rush County, and then of Marion County, and, lastly, settled permanently in Des Moines County, Iowa. Mr. McCune was born Dec. 7, 1780, and died in August, 1862. His wife was born March 29, 1788, and her death occurred Dec. 27, 1860. Seven children graced the union of this worthy couple: Elizabeth, born Dec. 15, 1803, is the wife of Franklin Booe, a resident of Marshall County, Kan.; John, born Dec. 23, 1813, died in 1847; Andrew, born March 27, 1817, makes his home in Jackson County, Kan.; James, now deceased, was born Sept. 15, 1820; Martha, born March 4, 1824, is also deceased; William, born April 15, 1827, is living in Putnam County, Mo.; Sarah, born July 1, 1830, is the wife of William P. Fleener.

The domestic life of our subject and his young wife was begun upon the old homestead where they still continue to reside. Mr. Fleener has held various positions of honor and trust in his township, having been both Trustee and School Director for many terms. His farm consists of 250 acres of well timbered and well watered land, and everything about his place shows that he is a thrifty and enterprising farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which they are earnest workers. In 1866, Mr. and Mrs. Fleener adopted a son, Charles Lewis, whose parents were Alfred and Martha Calway. When but eleven months of age, his mother died, and ever since he has been reared as the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fleener. Mr. Calway is still living, and resides in Washington Territory. The brothers and sisters of Charles are as follows: Fillmore; William Henry; Sarah E.,...
wife of Marshall Rankins; Benjamin, now a resident of Yarmouth, Iowa; Mary Ellen, wife of Sanford Sharp, a resident of Middletown, Des Moines Co., Iowa; and Charles Lewis, born in Burlington, Iowa, May 15, 1865, now the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleener.

A. TOMLINSON, deceased, was a native of Marion County, Ind., born April 24, 1843, and was a son of W. H. Tomlinson. When the war broke out he was but eighteen years of age, but on the first call of the President for troops to restore the Union, he enlisted in the 10th Illinois Infantry, and for four years did his duty as a faithful soldier of the Union Army. With his regiment he was in a number of engagements and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He was with Sherman on his March to Sea, and was discharged at the close of the war. While in the service he received a serious sunstroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

On receiving his discharge he returned home, remained a short time and then entered a commercial school at Chicago, but did not there complete the course, but came to Burlington, where he finished his education in the business college of that city. He here became acquainted with Miss Dora Andress, a daughter of Daniel S. and Elizabeth W. (Mitchell) Andress, and on the 15th day of December, 1858, their marriage was duly celebrated. In 1872, the young couple went to Wilson County, Kan., settling near Fredonia, where a farm was purchased. In connection with the cultivation of his land, he also worked at the carpenter's trade. After eleven years' residence in Wilson County, Mr. Tomlinson died, his death occurring March 9, 1883, at the age of thirty-nine years. He was a tender father and loving husband, his death being indeed a terrible loss to the family. A strong advocate of the cause of temperance, by his eloquence and logic he won many adherents, his efforts being unremitting in the great work. He was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker in all Sunday-school and Church work. Few men had the love and respect of all who knew him in a greater degree. To Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson four children were born: Frank, who died in infancy; Guy and Grace at home; and Homer, who also died in infancy.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Tomlinson returned to her native city of Burlington, where she has since resided. She is a woman of superior education and mental ability, and for two years has been book reviewer for the Burlington Hawk-eye. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is also active in all Church and Sunday-school work. Her son Guy is now eleven years old. At the age of four years he could read intelligently and at six years helped to assume the burdens of the family support, and in less than one year earned about $100. In temperance work he is following in the footsteps of his father, and by his personal efforts has secured nearly fifty names to the temperance pledge.

DAVID BOLICK, a farmer residing on section 4, Flint River Township, came to Iowa in 1836. Great changes have been made in the county since then, the work of civilization and progress has been carried on, the wild, uncultivated prairies have been transformed into beautiful farms, cities and villages have sprung up, churches and schools have been built, railroads have been established, and factories have been established, until Des Moines County ranks among the first in the great State of Iowa.

Mr. Bolick is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born April 2, 1830. His parents, David and Rachel (Simmons) Bolick, were natives of Lincoln County, N. C., the former born in 1788, the latter in 1794. The family emigrated to Des Moines County in 1836, where David Bolick, Sr., purchased a claim upon part of which land our subject now resides. The work of cultivation was commenced, crops were planted, and trees set out until the farm became one of the best in the township. In 1854 the family was called upon to mourn the loss of a wife and mother, who that year was called to her last rest. The father survived her many years, his death occurring in 1870. Mr. Bolick was a man who gave largely of his time and money for the up-
building and advancement of the community in which he resided. Though reserved, he was upright, straightforward and of kindly disposition, re-
ing the confidence and esteem of all. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bolick were members of the English Lutheran Church. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom, with the exception of Peter, who died in Putnam County, Ind., came to Iowa in 1836, namely: Agasline, widow of John Jones, resides in Flint River Township; Amos died in May, 1880, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the homestead; Mahala, wife of A. C. Crouch, a farmer of Whiteside County, Ill.; Macelia, widow of Daniel Cain, resides in Monroe County, Iowa; Catherine became the wife of Elijah Judd, and both are now deceased; Caleb A., who is engaged in farming on part of the old home place; David; Rachel, wife of Henry Judd, a farmer of Lucas County, Iowa; Lydia, who wedded George Lore, a resident farmer of Franklin County, Neb.

Almost the entire life of our subject has been spent in Des Moines County, he having become a resident when six years of age. Here he received his education, and was reared upon a farm, and there remained until the death of his mother. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Banning, a native of Henry County, and after that event, the father lived with his son until his death. In April, 1867, the young wife was called to her final home, and Mr. Bolick formed a second union with Miss Mary Depperman, who was born in Prussia in 1848, and is a daughter of John F. and Mary Depperman, who were also natives of that country, and who came to America about the year 1852, and yet reside in Franklin Township, this county.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolick: Charles A. and Ambrose S., both died in infancy; David was born May 16, 1873; Nellie, born May 22, 1877; and Morris E., born May 30, 1880. Mr. Bolick is the owner of 125 acres of land in Flint River Township, which is a part of the old homestead settled by the father in 1836. But one old apple tree now marks the spot where stood the log cabin into which the family moved, and where so many happy hours were passed. A handsome two-story frame building was erected in its place in 1861. The uncultivated land of a half-century ago, from which the brush was cleared with an ax and grub-hoe, is now a finely-improved farm. In 1880 a large barn was erected, and all buildings necessary on a well cultivated farm may here be found, together with a good grade of stock.

Mr. Bolick is a member of the English Lutheran Church of Burlington, and his wife of the Baptist Church, of Danville. In his political views, he is liberal, voting not for party, but for the person whom he thinks will best work for the interests of the people. The temperance cause finds in him a ready supporter, and in social, religious and educational advancement, he stands in the front rank.

AUGUSTUS C. HUTCHINSON, Postmaster of Burlington, Iowa, was born at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 1, 1836, and is the son of Dr. Ira and Lucinthisa (Cone) Hutchinson. He received an academic education in his native State, and in the spring of 1856, came to Iowa and located at Keokuk, where he was employed for two years in the City Engineer's office as clerk. In 1859 he went South and was in the service of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad Company at the breaking out of the late war. He stuck to his post until things got so hot that he concluded to return to the North, leaving Nashville on the last train northward, Aug. 1, 1861. Returning to Iowa, he located at Burlington, in August, 1861, and was married the following November in that city to Mary E. Cock, a daughter of Oliver Cock. Mrs. Hutchinson was born at Dayton, Ohio. Soon after coming to Burlington, Mr. Hutchinson engaged as clerk in the dry goods business, and in 1868 formed a partnership with Messrs. French in the same business. Four years later the firm became Hutchinson & Schramm, Mr. Hutchinson continuing in the business until 1875, when he was elected Treasurer of Des Moines County, and again re-elected in 1877. He was out of office one term, and was re-elected to the same position in 1881 and 1883.

In April, 1880, he bought an interest in the Burlington Gazette (daily and weekly), and continued part proprietor and general manager until 1887. Mr. Hutchinson is an earnest Democrat in his polit-
ical sentiments, and has done good service in the cause of his party. He has always taken a warm interest in educational matters, and served as Secretary of the School Board from 1871 to 1875 inclusive. He was appointed Postmaster at Burlington, Feb. 17, 1887, and is now serving in that capacity. The Burlington office is among the most important in that State. (See history of the same elsewhere in this work.)

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have three children, a son and two daughters: Oliver C., the son, married Miss Ottie De Laguna, of Oakland, Cal., and resides at St. Joseph, Mo., where he is employed as Secretary of the Manufacturers' Bureau. The daughters, Kate E. and Mary L., reside with their parents.

O. BROWN, a prominent farmer residing on section 20, Washington Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, on the 4th of September, 1849, and is a son of David and Elizabeth Brown, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. His primary education was received at the district schools of his native State, but supplemented by a course at the College of Denmark, Iowa. Throughout his life he has followed the occupation of farming, and is now engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping cattle and hogs. The first land purchased by Mr. Brown in this county consisted of eighty acres, now highly cultivated and improved, upon which is a comfortable residence and all the outbuildings and machinery necessary to a well-regulated farm. On the 28th of December, 1871, he was united in marriage with Amanda Thomas, who was born in England, and came to America with her parents, David and Jane Thomas, when only one year of age. Her father was a native of England, and her mother of America, though of Welsh descent, and they are now residents of Louisa County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of an interesting family of four children—Laura, Charley, Frank and Benton, all at home.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and figures extensively in "helping the boys along." His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and both are highly respected citizens in the county where most of their lives have been passed.

GEORGE IBBOTSON, an old settler and leading farmer, residing on section 30, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1806, and a son of John and Martha (Lofthouse) Ibbotson, who were also natives of Yorkshire. Throughout his life, John Ibbotson was engaged in farming, and he and his wife both died in their native land. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject was reared on a farm until 1838, when, bidding good-bye to his home and friends, he sailed for America, locating first in Wayne County, Ind., where he engaged as a farm hand, and later rented a farm there for three years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Ibbotson emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Franklin Township in the fall of 1841, where he rented a farm for one year, and then purchased eighty acres of land on section 30 of Yellow Spring Township. The farm then purchased still continues to be his home, though other lands were added, until he has now 400 broad acres in Yellow Spring Township under cultivation. In Washington Township he is also the owner of eighty acres, and all his land is improved.

In 1844 the marriage of Mr. Ibbotson and Martha Ann Riggs, a native of Kentucky, was celebrated. Eight children were born to them, namely: Martha, residing with her parents; John, who is engaged in farming in Yellow Spring Township; Stephen, residing in Los Angeles County, Cal.; George who makes his home in Louisa County, Iowa; Elizabeth, still living at home; Robert, a farmer of Washington Township, Des Moines County; and Isaac and A. Lincoln, both of whom died in childhood.

Mr. Ibbotson and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, one who does not believe that the party has outlived its usefulness, and in his
township he has held various offices. Financially a self-made man, his success in life is due to his own labor, energy and business ability, which have enabled him to secure an ample competency for old age. Mr. and Mrs. Hobotson have reared a family of respected men and women, who do honor to their name, and to assist their sons they gave them each 100 acres of land. In their declining years this worthy couple can look back over a well-spent life, forty-four years of which have been passed together, and the respect which is their due, both as pioneers and honored citizens, is cheerfully given by all who know them.

JOHN T. LEE, one of the well-to-do farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 26, Yellow Spring Township, was born near Columbus, Ind., Nov. 8, 1835, and is a son of Robert W. and Martha T. (Branham) Lee, a sketch of whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. In the spring of 1836, the parents emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, where a farm was purchased, subsequently removing to Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, and upon that land Robert Lee resided until his death, and it is still in possession of his heirs. Our subject, John T. Lee, was reared, and remained upon the old homestead until twenty-four years of age, when he rented land and began business for himself on a farm of forty acres in Louisa County. Making that his home for five years, Mr. Lee then removed to Des Moines County, where he purchased 100 acres of land on section 26, Yellow Spring Township, where he now lives, and at present is the owner of 168 acres of land in this county, together with some property in the town of Mediapolis. In 1864 the marriage of John T. Lee and Eliza J. Simpson, was celebrated. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of J. G. Simpson, of Morning Sun, Iowa. By this union eight children have been born: William S., a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Ida E., George W., Mattie T., Charles E., John P., Louis A. and Asenath are still residing with their parents.

In 1867, Mr. Lee, in company with his brother, William H., established a general merchandise store in Mediapolis, which he continued to conduct for three years, living on the farm in the corporation limits. Mr. Lee is a Republican in politics, and strongly advocates the principles of that party. An enterprising and progressive farmer, he is numbered among the leading citizens of Yellow Spring Township. Mrs. Lee and her eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. RAND, junior partner of the firm of Wyman & Rand, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, furniture, wall paper, etc., was born in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1855, and was the son of Hon. E. D. and Carrie A. (Sheriff) Rand. His parents were among the early settlers of Burlington, taking up their residence there in 1839, and his father was one of the most prominent business men of Iowa. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.)

Charles W. Rand received his primary education in the city schools, took a regular course in the High School, and subsequently a two years' course in Burlington College. His business training was received in the well-known wholesale mercantile house of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, where he spent five years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Burlington and became a partner with Mr. Wyman in the carpet and furniture business in 1879. This firm does an annual business of $150,000, and is the largest house of the kind in the West. The salesrooms floors aggregate 60,000 square feet. They also have a branch house in Keokuk, under the name of Wyman-Rand Carpet Company, where they carry an average stock of $25,000 in value.

Mr. Rand was instrumental in incorporating the Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Burlington in May, 1886. He is president of the company, which has a working capital of $26,000, a surplus of $14,000, and employs an average of 110 hands, with an annual output of $100,000 worth of stock. The buildings and site are the individual property of Messrs. Rand and Leopold, and are valued at about $35,000. Mr. Rand is identified
with various local corporations, and although comparatively a young man, is rapidly acquiring extensive and important business relations. He is a Director in the National State Bank, Director of the Burlington Opera House, and Trustee in the Congregational Church. He was married in Chicago, Sept. 4, 1886, to Miss Lilian C. Higgins, a daughter of Hiram Higgins, of this city. Mrs. Rand was born in Mendota, Ill. In his political sentiments Mr. Rand is an Independent Republican, and a supporter of the present Administration.

ANDREW SNYDER, deceased, an honored pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of April, 1844, was born near Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1802, and was the son of George and Rachel (Taff) Snyder. His father was a saddler by trade, and was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage, moved to Ohio, and there carried on his business till old age. Mr. Snyder was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was married Jan. 31, 1828, to Miss Sarah Baker, daughter of George and Sarah (Bane) Baker, residing near Woodland, Va. (now West Virginia). After their marriage Mr. Snyder engaged in farming in Marshall County, Va., until the spring of 1844, when he emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Pleasant Grove Township. There he had a farm of 200 acres, which he and his sons improved and planted in a high state of cultivation. He also owned an eighty-acre tract in Henry County. Mr. Snyder made a business of farming and stock-growing up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1885. His wife, an estimable Christian lady, a kind, loving wife and mother, had been taken nearly three years previous, her death having occurred Dec. 24, 1882. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were blessed with a family of four sons and six daughters: Rachel, the eldest, born Jan. 16, 1829, married Oliver Little July 12, 1849, and died Oct. 26, 1859, leaving five children, four sons and one daughter; James, born April 21, 1830, was married Nov. 27, 1859, to Mahala Doty, and resides in Henry County, Iowa; Elizabeth, born Jan. 26, 1832, is single and resides with her brother James; Mary A., born Oct. 26, 1833, died Dec. 21, 1882; Caroline, born Feb. 20, 1836, married James Grogan Feb. 20, 1861, and resides in Decatur County, Kan.; Sarah E., born Jan. 29, 1838, resides in Washington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, and is the wife of Charles Carter, whom she married Dec. 16, 1866; William W., born May 24, 1840, died Jan. 26, 1848; Louisa J., born April 9, 1843, became the wife of E. A. Miller, Dec. 20, 1865, and resides in Washington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Theodore B., born Aug. 22, 1845, wedded Mary L. Dorgan Feb. 25, 1880, and is a practicing attorney of Burlington, Iowa; Wilbur, born Feb. 15, 1850, married Nellie Burns, Aug. 31, 1876, and lives on the old homestead in Pleasant Grove Township. All the children except the two youngest were born in Marshall County, Va. Theodore and Wilbur were born on the farm in Pleasant Grove Township.

Mr. Snyder was a man of marked individuality, conservative, economical and prudent in matters of business, but always strictly just and fair and not illiberal. Careful in forming conclusions, he was very determined when he had once decided a point in his mind, and possessed indomitable energy and courage. He was an ultra Republican in politics, and earnest in his patriotic support of the Government during the late Civil War. As a citizen he was highly respected, and held in warm regard as a neighbor, husband and father.

J. SMITH, a leading farmer residing on section 5, Pleasant Grove Township, and a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Va., in 1817. He is a son of Daniel and Isabel (Gilson) Smith, the father a Virginian, and the mother a native of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Robert Smith, who was a farmer in Virginia, his native State, served in the War of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, William Gilson, was also a farmer by occupation, and was of Irish descent.

Daniel Smith was reared upon a farm in his native State, and there was united in marriage with Isabel
Gilson. In the spring of 1818, they emigrated to Washington County, Ind., where Mr. Smith rented a farm until 1823, at which time they removed to Rush County, the husband there entering eighty acres of raw timber land among the settlements of the Indians. He erected a cabin, and immediately began the improvement of the tract, grubbing up the trees, and developing a farm upon which he lived for twelve years, during which time, by his thrift and enterprise, he was enabled to double his land, both in quantity and quality. Selling out, he next made his home in Hancock County, Ind., where he purchased a partially improved farm of 160 acres, and there resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 29, 1848, at the age of sixty-five years, ten months, and twelve days. Mrs. Smith survived her husband until Aug. 15, 1864, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years and twenty-three days at the time of her death. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith was a public-spirited man, taking an active interest in all enterprises for the good of the community. He served as Probate Judge in Rush County, Ind., for a number of years, and held the same office in Hancock County. In his political views, he was a supporter of the Whig party. Noted for his honesty and integrity, he was ever a leading man in the community where he resided, and was highly esteemed by all.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born sixteen children, all of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood, except one, and eleven are still living: Hiram, born Jan. 28, 1805, a retired farmer of Keokuk County, Iowa; William G., born Feb. 9, 1806, died in Indiana, Feb. 16, 1868; Robert and Jane (twins), born July 26, 1808, are both deceased; Samuel, born Nov. 26, 1809, departed this life in Rush County, Ind., Aug. 15, 1835; Mary, born Sept. 1, 1810, married Thompson Fleenor, and died in 1842; Louisa, widow of Benjamin Fry, of Hancock County, Ind.; her twin-sister Lavinia, died at birth; Elizabeth, born April 15, 1814, wedded Thomas McKinnon, of Henry County, Iowa; our subject is next in order of birth; Nancy Ellen, born Sept. 21, 1819, became the wife of Solomon Tiner, of Missouri; Sarah Ann, born July 27, 1821, widow of A. J. Porter, of Dallas, Tex.; Dioxia L., born Dec. 5, 1826, married Samuel Tibbits, a resident farmer of Pleasant Grove Township, died Feb. 22, 1888; Lillas, born Dec. 24, 1828, wife of David Davis, of Keokuk County, Iowa; Jerolal D., born Jan. 14, 1829, now residing in Texas; John II., born July 16, 1832, whose home is in Keokuk County, Iowa.

At the age of twenty-five years, our subject left the parental roof and emigrated to Iowa, settling in Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County. In the spring of 1843, he purchased 120 acres of partially improved land on section 10, immediately began the work of development, and upon that farm twelve years were passed. Then purchasing a farm on section 11 of the same township, he made it his home for the succeeding ten years, when he removed to Washington Township. After residing upon the last-purchased farm for three years, he again removed to Pleasant Grove Township, residing for twenty years on section 15, and then moved to section 5, which still continues to be his home. After having given his children farms, Mr. Smith is yet the owner of 1,518 acres of land, all of which were gained through his own efforts. His father being a poor man, he received no financial aid, but began his financial career by working for twenty-five cents a day. At the time of his emigration to Iowa, he had but $64 in money, and two ox teams, with which he commenced breaking prairie. The perseverance and energy which have made his life a success, may well serve as an example to future generations.

On the 18th of April, 1847, the marriage of Mr. Smith and Jane Westfall, a native of New York, born June 20, 1829, was celebrated. This worthy couple are the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living: Francis M., born March 20, 1848, a resident of Pleasant Grove Township; Frederick N., born Aug. 28, 1850, whose home is in Washington Township; Isabella, born Aug. 30, 1852, is the wife of David L. Davis, of Keokuk County, Iowa; Ashbury D., born May 17, 1854, is engaged in farming in Ness County, Kan.; A. J., born June 1, 1856; Mary J., born March 26, 1858, is the wife of Ira Reedfern, a farmer of Pleasant Grove Township; R. A., born April 8, 1860, whose home is in Wapello County, Iowa; A. E., born Feb. 18, 1862, of Pleasant Grove Township; John II., born Oct. 30, 1864, residing in Jefferson County, Iowa; Minnie,
born Nov. 12, 1865, wedded George Overman, of Des Moines County; Squire, born Nov. 18, 1867, now of Pleasant Grove Township; Ira, born Feb. 23, 1870, is still at home.

Mr. Smith has held various township offices, was Trustee for several terms, and County Supervisor for one term. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, though he also engages in raising and shipping stock. In the support of charitable, educational and religious institutions, he is very liberal, and in him the temperance cause finds an earnest advocate. To such men as Mr. Smith, Des Moines County owes her present prosperous condition, and as a pioneer, citizen and friend he receives the highest respect and esteem from all with whom he comes in contact. He can now look back over a well-spent life, and also takes pleasure in his children, who are honorable men and women in their several communities.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Smith appear upon the preceding page.

WILLIAM B. KASTER, a large stock-dealer residing on section 35, Benton Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born Sept. 19, 1833, in Shelby County, Ind., and is a son of James T. and Cynthia (Johnson) Kaster. They were natives of Ohio but settled in Indiana about the year 1820, owning a good farm in Shelby County. In 1839 the farm was sold, the family coming to Des Moines County, where Mr. Kaster bought a claim of 320 acres on section 33, Benton Township, where his son W. B. now resides. To James and Cynthia Kaster were born nine children, only four of whom are living—John W., of Olathe, Kan.; our subject; Thompson, a dealer in agricultural implements, of Shenandoah, Iowa; and Mary, wife of Joseph Penney, a farmer in Flint River Township. As above stated, James Kaster became a resident of Des Moines County in 1839, where he was one of the prominent and leading men, always ready and willing to aid in any enterprise for the public good. Although solicited many times to do so, he would never accept any public office. He was a partner of E. D. Rand in the pork-packing business for several years, his wise judgment and good advice making him very desirable as a partner. He was also an extensive land owner. The death of Mr. Kaster occurred Oct. 8, 1868, his wife having preceded him to the home of the Redeemed. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Kaster being an indefatigable worker in the same. She died in 1877.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm and in attending school. He did not leave the paternal roof until the age of twenty-two, when he was united in marriage and made a home of his own. Miss Lydia U. Penney becoming his wife. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Oct. 16, 1835, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Weddle) Penney, both natives of Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to them. Mr. Penney departed this life Dec. 14, 1886, at the age of eighty-six years. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Penney still survives him.

Seven children bless the union and bring joy and gladness to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaster. John P., born Oct. 7, 1857, was united in marriage with Miss Ida Miller, of this county, and one child was born to them—Nellie M. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, a graduate of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and is Surgeon and Assistant Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad Employees' Association, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M. His jurisdiction extends over the lines of the western division of the Santa Fe in New Mexico and Arizona to the Needles, having charge of the Association's station at Albuquerque. Cynthia R., the second child, born Dec. 4, 1859, is the wife of Charles B. Walker, a farmer in Benton Township, and to them were born two children—Cora and Chester; James T., born April 4, 1862; W. B., Jr., March 26, 1865; Remick, May 4, 1868; and Thomas J., July 4, 1875.

In 1861 Mr. Kaster moved to Fairfield, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business, continuing in the same for thirteen years, returning to the old home farm in 1873, having purchased it during his residence in Fairfield. He has one of the best improved farms in the township, situated on sections 33 and 34, containing 380 acres. Upon this farm
will be found Devonshire and Short-horned cattle and all buildings necessary for the care of his stock. Mr. Kaster has held various township offices with credit to himself and his constituents. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., while politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. As an honorable and public spirited man none stands higher than does Mr. Kaster, and the respect due him is tendered alike by young and old, rich and poor.

WILLIAM HUSTED is a leading and successful farmer residing on section 13, Yellow Spring Township, and is numbered among the pioneers of Des Moines County, having become one of its citizens in the fall of 1842. He was born in Cumberland County, N. J., May 3, 1831, and is a son of Peter and Phoebe (Westcott) Husted, who were also natives of New Jersey, the father of Irish descent and the mother of English ancestry. The paternal grandfather was John Husted, one of the pioneer settlers of that State. Peter Husted was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Des Moines County in 1842, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1870, at the age of eighty years. The mother survived him until the winter of 1876, her death occurring at the age of seventy-seven. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Husted was a Republican in politics, having been strongly opposed to the institution of slavery before the organization of that party. He was a progressive man, a strong advocate of temperance, and at the time of his death owned a splendid farm of 200 acres. This worthy couple reared a family of ten children, six of whom are yet living: Hannah, wife of Samuel Saint, of Rice County, Kan. ; our subject; Horatio, a resident of Clarke County, Iowa; Henry, a farmer of Colusa County, Calif.; Franklin, now residing in Clarke County, Iowa; and Thomas, a farmer in Madison County, Iowa.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed upon the home farm, and at the age of eighteen he left home, making an overland trip to California in 1850. The journey had to be made with an ox team across the plains and lasted four months, being begun April 10, he arriving at his destination on the 7th of August. After engaging in mining for one year in California, Mr. Husted returned to this county via Isthmus of Panama and New York City, and engaged in various occupations until Oct. 2, 1856, when he wedded Nancy Harper, a native of Logan County, Ohio. Immediately after his marriage he and his young wife began their domestic life upon a farm of eighty acres which Mr. Husted had purchased near Northfield, in Yellow Spring Township, making that their home for several years. Later, eighty acres of land on section 22 of Yellow Spring Township was purchased, but after residing there but a short time eighty acres were purchased on section 13 of the same township, and since 1856 our subject and his wife have made that their home. The farm, however, has been increased, and now comprises 370 acres which, with the exception of ten, are all under cultivation. A handsome farm residence was erected at a cost of $2,000, and other good improvements have been made, and all Mr. Husted's possessions have been gained by his industry and economy. Politically, he is a Republican; and religiously, he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Husted are the parents of six children: Oscar W., who died at the age of four years; William Shepherd, engaged in farming in Yellow Spring Township; Ida May, wife of William Patterson, of Medipolis; Mary Frances and Cora Amanda both reside with their parents; an infant died unnamed. The entire family are highly esteemed in the community in which they live.

UDWIG KOCH, a farmer and blacksmith residing on section 11, Benton Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, is a native of Prussia, Germany; born in 1841. His parents, Ludwig and Elizabeth (Wulfanger) Koch, were also natives of Prussia. The father was a blacksmith, and before leaving Germany our subject learned that trade. On the 9th of May, 1865, bidding good-bye to friends, home and native land, he sailed from Hamburg, crossed the broad Atlantic and
landed in Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of forty-two days. Immediately taking the train for Des Moines County, he reached Burlington on the 3d day of July, and there made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Wendt, of Benton Township, for two years. At the expiration of that time, March 20, 1867, his marriage with Mrs. Benedict Lam was celebrated. Her maiden name was Johanna Burgus and she is a daughter of Frederick Burgus. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm of forty acres on section 11, Benton Township, which Mr. Koch had purchased, and which continued to be their home. As the years have passed he has been able to add more land, until now 120 broad acres yield him a bountiful harvest.

One daughter, Minnie, graces the union of Mr. and Mrs. Koch. Politically, our subject is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as Trustee of Benton Township. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and take great interest in the work of the organization. In connection with general farming Mr. Koch carries on blacksmithing, and is very skillful in that business. He is one of the respected farmers of Benton Township, and as such we are pleased to present his sketch.

Mr. Koch has one brother, residing in this country, William, a cabinet-maker of Burlington, and also three sisters in this country, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Fred Busse, a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Mary, who wedded H. Bothe, of Wapello, Iowa; Dorothen E., wife of William Schachel, whose home is in Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Koch has also one brother, August, and two sisters, Caroline and Minnie, living in Germany.

GEORGE PHILIP KRIECHAUM, a pioneer of Burlington of 1843, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 25, 1808, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1832, spending one year in Carlisle, Pa., and then removing to St. Clair County, Ill., making the journey by team and canal. In that county he wedded Miss Catherine Macker, and was engaged in farming and coopering until 1843, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and established himself in the grocery business. His parents also came to Burlington and here spent the closing years of their lives.

Six children have graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kriechbaum, five sons and one daughter: George, the eldest, married Miss Fredricka Kostfield, and is a hardware merchant of Burlington; John Philip resides in Nebraska; Louis wedded Mrs. Tillie Gauhn, and is also engaged in the hardware business in Burlington; Henry, a baker and confectioner, of this city, became the husband of Ida Zieck; a son and a daughter died in infancy. Mr. Kriechbaum continued in the grocery trade until 1858. His death occurred Feb. 14, 1863, his good wife surviving him seventeen years, her death occurring July 6, 1880. Both were consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Kriechbaum was a worthy citizen, and for twenty years was well known as a prominent business man. He was chosen several times as a member of the Common Council and received the highest respect of all who knew him.

JOHN SCHLAMPP, one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Alsace, Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 16, 1822, and there he received his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, serving a term of two and one-half years, and in 1845 he emigrated to America, landing in New York City, where he secured employment in a piano factory for nine years. On the 19th of April, 1855, he was united in marriage with Barbara Bossner, who was born in Germany in 1831, and on the 1st day of May, 1855, the young couple reached Burlington, where Mr. Schlampp first engaged in the carpenter's trade, later securing employment in a cabinet-shop.

This worthy couple are the parents of six living children: John; Annie, wife of Seigel Cartwright; Matilda, wife of Charles Messmer; Charles and Oscar, twins; and Frank, all of whom are residents of Burlington. Mr. Schlampp and his wife have a fine home on Madison street, where they comfortably situated, and he was the first to establish a fami-
made foreman of the car department, and continued in their employ until 1876, when he engaged in the ice business at Burlington, Iowa. In the fall of 1887 he added coal and wood to his line of business, in which trade he has been quite successful. (See sketch of business under its department in this work.)

At Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1, 1866, Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Long, a native of Peoria and a daughter of Christian Long. Their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: Warren C., William W., Celia and Jennie. The three elder children were born in Peoria and the youngest in Burlington. Mr. Myers is independent in politics, and is a member of Lodge No. 15, A. O. U. W., of Burlington. He also belongs to the Walnut Street Baptist Church of this city, and his wife is a member of the same society.

STEPHEN RIGGS, deceased, one of the very earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was a native of Maryland, and when but a small child went with his parents to Kentucky, where his early life was spent upon a farm. In that State he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Riggs, a distant relative, who was a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of William Riggs of Maryland. In 1836, they left that State and emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Franklin Township, where Mr. Riggs purchased land and developed a fine farm. Here they endured all the trials of pioneer life, for at the time of their settlement the country was an unbroken wilderness, deer and wild game were to be seen on the prairies, bands of Indians were often in the neighborhood, and the dreaded howl of wolves was frequently heard at night. Mr. Riggs was prominent among those who helped to build up Des Moines County. He was one of the surveyors of the city of Burlington, and his energy and enterprise aided largely in all public interests, and in the progress and development of the county he was prominent among the foremost workers. He resided upon his farm in Franklin Township, until about the year 1848, when he removed to Sullivan County, Mo., where his
death occurred about 1867. His wife died about one year later, and both were members of the Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggs reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom were honorable men and women. Only two now reside in this county—Martha Ann, wife of George H. Boston; and Lutitia, wife of A. Dillon, of New London, Iowa. In early life, Mr. Riggs was a member of the Whig party; he always opposed slavery, and at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. He was a resolute and conservative man, and highly respected in the community where he resided.

CHRIST BONN, proprietor of the Prospect House, and dealer in ice in Burlington, Iowa.

The Prospect House was first opened by Mr. Bonn, September, 1853, with only sixteen rooms, situated at 215 South Main street, but he soon found it necessary to enlarge his facilities in order to accommodate his rapidly increasing business. The adjoining building, No. 213, was leased and fitted up, and he now has a commodious and attractive hotel, containing fifty-one well furnished rooms. A well arranged and tasty billiard hall is one of the attractions of the house. Mr. Bonn is also extensively engaged in the ice business, having succeeded his father who established the business in 1858, and carried it on until 1881, when his son assumed the management, and now does a retail business, handling about 6,000 tons a season.

Our subject was born at Burlington, June 13, 1856, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Thul) Bonn, who were both natives of Germany. The father was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1828. He learned the butcher's trade in his native country, and, in 1848, emigrated to America. After spending two years in the East, he came to Burlington, working at his trade for awhile, and then engaged in farming in Burlington Township. In 1858, he started in the ice business in a small way, making his home in this city all this time. He was married in 1850 at Burlington—Miss Mary Thul, daughter of John P. Thul, becoming his wife. Four children were born of their union, three sons and a daughter—Peter, the eldest, died aged thirty-one years; Christ, the subject of this sketch; August, the youngest son, resides at Burlington; and Katie is the wife of Samuel E. Hunt, of Burlington. Mr. Bonn has now retired from active business.

Christ Bonn, our subject, was educated in the city schools, and when nineteen years of age went to Texas, remaining there for three years. While there, his residence was at Paris, where he was engaged in the confectionery business until 1877, at which time he returned to Burlington and engaged in the butchering business. In 1881, he succeeded his father in the ice trade, and two years later opened the Prospect House, as previously mentioned. On the 6th of April, 1879, in Burlington, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. Bonn and Miss Mary Jacoby was celebrated. Mrs. Bonn is a native of this city and a daughter of Johnson Jacoby. Two children bless this union, a daughter and son—Katie, aged nine years, and Edward, aged five.

Politically, Mr. Bonn is a Democrat. He is an active, energetic business man, a popular landlord, and under his management, the Prospect House, with its well furnished, neatly kept rooms, and a table supplied with the best the market affords, has won popular favor as one of the best $1.50 houses in the State. Mr. Bonn is a member of Lodge No. 3, of the Order of Druids, and of Lodge No. 84, Order of Elks, of Burlington.

JOSEPH W. BLYTHE, of Burlington, Iowa, General Attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in this State, since April, 1876, was born in Mercer County, N. J., Jan. 16, 1850, and is a son of Rev. Joseph Williams and Ellen (Green) Blythe. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of New Jersey. Our subject entered upon the study of law in the office of James S. Aitken, of Trenton, N. J., in 1869, and pursued his studies with that gentleman until 1874, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, arriving in this city on the 24th of December, of that year. The following year, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after formed the existing partnership with Thomas Hedge. In April,
1876, Mr. Blythe was appointed Attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in Iowa, and has maintained that relation continually since. He is a Republican in politics.

On the 15th of October, 1877, Mr. Blythe was united in marriage at Burlington, with Miss Margaret E. Gear, daughter of Hon. John H. Gear, of this city, ex-Governor and present member of Congress from the 1st District of Iowa. Mrs. Blythe was born in this city, and one child graces their union, a son, who was born Aug. 22, 1878, in this city.

JUDGE HERMANN C. OHRT has been a resident of Burlington, Iowa, since July, 1851. He was born June 24, 1826, in Eutin, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany. He prosecuted his classical studies at the Gymnasium of Eutin, graduating from that institution in 1847, then entering the University of Marburg. He became entangled in the revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, was in active service in the war, and suffered the privations of prison life at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he was confined for twenty-seven weeks. Mr. Ohrt then concluded that in America was the place to seek his fortune, and with that intent he emigrated, finding his way to Burlington in 1851. For some time after his arrival, he was editor of the Volksblatt, the first German paper started in Burlington, and afterward he filled the same position with the Freie Presse.

In 1857, Judge Ohrt opened a real-estate and general agency office, and was doing a lucrative business when his popularity and acknowledged ability and influence made him a candidate for the office of County Judge. He was elected to that office in 1861, and was re-elected in 1863. In 1866 he again embarked in real-estate business, and two years later was admitted to the bar to practice in all courts of the State. He was one of the original members of the Turner Society of Burlington and President of the same for many years. Judge Ohrt is a liberal-minded man, and has always worked for the best interests of the city and community in which he resides.

In March, 1860, Judge Ohrt was joined in wedlock with Miss M. M. Bornholdt, who was born in Germany in 1831. By this union there is one son, J. J. Ohrt, a wood and coal dealer of Burlington, who married Emily Thompson, of Toronto, Canada. Three children bless their union: Herbert, Jacob B. and Norman.

ISAAC REDFEARN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 7, Pleasant Grove Township, is a pioneer of 1840. He was born in North Carolina, Dec. 7, 1820, and his parents, Isaac and Nancy Redfearn, were also natives of the same State, but emigrated to Illinois in 1823, settling in Bond County, where the father purchased land and resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Redfearn were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the fourth. Of the family but two others are now living—John, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa, and Jemima, wife of James Long of Bond County, Ill.

At the age of seventeen our subject ran away from his home and came to Iowa, settling in Burlington, where he remained until 1846, working as a farm-hand or at any odd jobs which he could find to do. In May, 1846, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 3d Illinois Infantry, in the Mexican War, serving fourteen months and participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He was elected Second Lieutenant of the company in July, 1846, and served as such until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at New Orleans in June, 1847. The same year he returned to Burlington and made his first purchase of land, consisting of 140 acres on section 7, Pleasant Grove Township.

On the 8th of February, 1849, Mr. Redfearn was united in marriage with Almira Lee, a native of Macoupin County, Ill., and a daughter of John Lee. That fall the gold-fever broke out, and the following spring, equipped with an ox team, Mr. Redfearn started on an overland trip to California, reaching Sacramento after traveling for five months across the plains. After engaging in mining for four months he returned home by water, again engaging in farming on the land which is still his home. From time
to time he has added to his original farm of 140 acres until now 600 acres of fine land pay a good tribute to his care and labor.

Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Redfearn: Oliver, now a farmer of Washington Township, Des Moines County; Jennie, wife of Jerome Steele, residing at Beatrice, Neb.; Ira, a resident farmer of Pleasant Grove Township; John L., also a farmer of Pleasant Grove Township; and James, still residing at home. Mr. Redfearn is a self-made man financially. Commencing life a poor boy, earning his first money by day labor, he has steadily worked his way up until he has now a comfortable competence. He makes a specialty of raising fine thoroughbred horses, and has many fine animals on his farm. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Redfearn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the opposite page is a view of the residence of Mr. Redfearn, with a portion of his fine stock shown in the foreground.

JOHN BONE, proprietor of the basket factory of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Butler County, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1834, and is a son of David and Christiana (Holmes) Bone, the father, a native of Butler County, Ohio, the mother of New Jersey. When our subject was but six years of age, the parents removed to Putnam County, Ind., and after a residence there of three and a half years went to Parke County, making that their home for a year and a half. While the family were residents of the latter county, John Bone went to Indianapolis, where he was employed as a brakeman on the railroad, afterward becoming an engineer. Giving up his position after a time, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where, for two years, he engaged in a spoke and hub factory. Going to Mattoon, Ill., at the end of that time, for two years he was employed as an engineer of an elevator, and then going to Lewistown, Ill., he worked in a spoke factory for eighteen months. Again changing his place of residence he became foreman of the Bassett wagon factory at Knoxville, Ill., continuing in that employment until the company failed. After that failure, he became a resident of Iowa, settling in Burlington, his present home, where he was engaged as a switchman for a year on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His next occupation was basket-making, at which he worked for three years, at the expiration of which time he became foreman of the hub department of the Burlington Wheel Company, continuing in that employment for about eight years. Mr. Bone then embarked in basket manufacturing for himself, purchasing the factory property, and is now fitting up his establishment, so that by employing thirteen hands he can make 1,000 baskets per day.

On the 19th of February, 1857, John Bone and Mary Jane Wood were united in marriage. She is a native of Marion County, Ind., and a daughter of Vincent and Eliza (Smith) Wood, the father, a native of Ohio, the mother of New Jersey. Five children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bone: Zerilda B., deceased; Hattie, now wife of Theodore Niehaus, a mechanic of Burlington; Mollie A. E., died in infancy; Frank O. died at the age of eleven years; and Lillie Kate, died at the age of six years.

During the late Civil War, Mr. Bone enlisted in the 8th Missouri Cavalry, serving nine months, and then became a member of Lyon's Battery. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and numerous other engagements and was always found at his post of duty. In Indiana, while a young man, he was elected Supervisor. Politically, he is a Republican, though liberal in his views; socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. He has a natural genius in regard to machinery, and is a splendid mechanic. An honorable and upright man, he has the respect, not only of his friends but with all with whom he has business dealings.

GEORGE R. SCOTT, deceased, was one of Burlington's honored citizens, who was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1831, and was a son of Andrew and Adeline (Taylor) Scott, the father a native of Delaware and the mother of Ohio. When nineteen years of age, Andrew Scott made a trip across the Alleghany Mountains to Ohio, settling near Cleveland at an
early day. At the time of his location, he could have traded his horse and saddle for a large part of that now populous city. He was a pioneer member of the Christian Church. His death occurred in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1875, his wife having preceded him to her final home, her death occurring in 1870.

Our subject was the only child of this worthy couple. His education was received in his native county, where he was one of the first students of what is now Hiram College, in Portage County, Ohio. At the time of his attendance, President Garfield was also one of the pupils. Leaving school about the year 1853, Mr. Scott entered a dry goods house in Newton Falls, Ohio, as a salesman, and was there employed until the 24th of March, 1855, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged with Shepley & Ware, traveling with a Yankee-notion wagon through Eastern Iowa, and making the trip with a four-horse team. After four years in this line of business, he, in 1859, secured employment with the wholesale grocery house of Hayden & Ruby until December, 1860, when he started out on the road, being the first commercial salesman from Burlington. In this line of work, which he followed for six years, he was very successful, but at the end of that time, in company with F. A. Smith, he established the Smith, Scott & Co. Mississippi Tobacco Works at Burlington, and traveled in the interest of the company till 1870, when he quit the road and followed the business in the city until 1873. In 1869, Mr. Scott met with a railroad accident, in which his right arm was so mangled that he had to have it amputated. In 1873, he sold out his business in Burlington and retired from active life.

On the 30th of January, 1859, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Emeline M. Filley, who was born in Windham, Portage Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of Harlow and Jane L. (King) Filley. Her father, who was a native of Connecticut, died in October, 1839. The mother is yet living in Newton Falls at the advanced age of seventy-eight. She united with the Christian Church in 1827, and for sixty-one years has been one of its active members.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born two children: Harry A., born March 24, 1860, is in the employ of the agricultural house of G. M. Moore & Co. of Peoria, Ill.; Walter H., born March 9, 1866, is a compositor, and at present engaged on the staff of the Journal, in Lincoln, Neb.

The subject of this sketch was called from this busy life to his final home April 14, 1883. He was liberal, generous and upright, one of Nature's noblemen, and a highly respected citizen of Des Moines County. He was a sincere and consistent member of the Christian Church, to which organization his wife also belongs, and in which she is an active worker.

GEORGE W. SCHOLES, Treasurer of West Burlington, and gang foreman of the machine department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, was born Oct. 17, 1848, in Liverpool, England, and is a son of George C. and Elizabeth (Handler) Scholes, both of whom were natives of England. The father was Chief Engineer in the English Navy for thirty years, but for the past five years has been placed on the retired list of pensioned Engineers.

The subject of this sketch received his education in London, and at the age of fourteen went to Leeds, England, where he began learning the trade of a machinist, and after remaining there for six years once more went to London. He made that his home for but six months, and then, in 1868, left his native land and sailed for America. After landing in New York, he came directly to Burlington, where he was employed with a Mr. Andrews for three months, and then secured work in the railroad shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as a journeyman. Mr. Scholes continued in that employ for seven years, but in 1875 made a visit to his old home. He remained in his native land for seven and a half years, during which time he worked for the English government in the Portsmouth stock yards, and returned to America in 1882. He again secured employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

On the 6th of February, 1871, he wedded Miss Annie Butler, who was born in Burlington in 1856, and is a daughter of James and Catherine (O'Brien) Butler, the father a native of Ireland, the mother of
London, England, though of Irish ancestry. They came to America in 1848, locating first in Chicago, and in 1853 removed to Galesburg, Ill., and later to Burlington. Mr. Butler was killed by the ears, near West Burlington, about the year 1868; his wife is still living and is a resident of this city. Three children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Scholes: George C., Flora and William H. Mrs. Scholes is a member of the Congregational Church of West Burlington and also of the I. O. G. T. Politically, Mr. Scholes is a Republican; and socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. In the spring of 1888, he was elected on the People's ticket as City Treasurer.

CAPT. W. W. KINNEAR. It may be truly said of the United States that no country is more productive of so large a number of men whose native ability and untiring zeal have achieved for them positions of the highest distinction. The best men of our Great West are of this character. Iowa possesses no small share of this invaluable class, and with such rank Capt. W. W. Kinnear. He was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., July 2, 1836, and is a son of David and Nancy M. (DeWoody) Kinnear, the father a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother a native of Venango Co., Penn., but of French descent. In 1836, David Kinnear entered the State of Iowa, purchasing land seventeen miles west of Dubuque. He removed his family in 1845 to the new home which he had in the meantime prepared for them. There he lived for some years, though afterward selling, and purchasing a home in Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear were the parents of the following children: Sylvester, who among those of "forty-nine" to visit California, is a resident of Brownsville, Cal.; Robert, also among the first to seek a fortune in California, is supposed to have been murdered for his money while crossing the Isthmus on his return; James, a soldier in the late Rebellion, enlisting in an Iowa regiment, died from the effect of wounds; Henry, a farmer near Albert Lea, Minn.; Mary J., wife of Charles Gaghan, residing near Albert Lea; Libbie, widow of William Elmer, residing at Albert Lea; Susan, wife of Eugene Davis, of Yankton, Dak.; and Emma, wife of E. D. Jones, also of Yankton. In later years, Mr. Kinnear removed to Freeborn County, Minn., where he died in 1875, his wife surviving him until 1884.

Capt. Kinnear, our subject, was reared and educated in Dubuque County, but when sixteen years old began work for himself, working on a farm, and accumulating enough to buy some calves, which he placed upon his father's farm, afterward selling them for $600, which seemed to him an immense sum of money. He was afterward interested in a mail route between Garnavillo and Dubuque, but this did not pay, so he invested his money in a steamboat, losing it all. Still he remained upon the river, working his way up until he became Captain of some of the best boats between St. Paul and St. Louis. In 1856, Capt. Kinnear was made Superintendent of the White Collar Line, and afterward of the Keokuk & Northern Line, with headquarters at St. Louis. He came to Burlington in 1879, becoming a dealer in coal, wood, etc., while at the same time he is interested in the steamboat business. Capt. Kinnear is one of the Directors of the Board of Trade, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1857, Capt. Kinnear was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, a daughter of John McLaury, of McGregor, Iowa. She was born in New York in 1839. By this union there is one daughter, Mary A.

ROBERT W. LEE, deceased, was a pioneer of both Louisa and Des Moines Counties, landing first in Burlington, April 11, 1836, and going to Louisa County, whence he removed to Des Moines County in 1840. He was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha T. Branhm, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Lee was reared upon a farm and his whole life was spent as a tiller of the soil. In 1836 he settled on Honey Creek, Louisa County, being the first settler in that vicinity, and his first location in Des Moines County near Northfield, where he had purchased some raw land from which
he developed a fine farm, and lived there until his death. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee: Lavina Ann, now the wife of Alexander Watson, of Yellow Spring Township; Lucinda, who died at the age of thirty-two years; John T., who is engaged in farming in Yellow Spring Township near Mediapolis (see his sketch elsewhere); M. H., also engaged in farming in that township; Martha E., wife of William Thompson, an auctioneer and farmer residing near Mediapolis; Talitha, wife of O. S. Green, farmer of Yellow Spring Township; and Harvey, deceased.

The death of Robert W. Lee occurred in 1874. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his estimable wife. A strong anti-slavery man before the organization of the Republican party, he in 1856, when it was formed, joined its ranks and fought under its banner the remainder of his life. His wife survived him eleven years, her death occurring in 1885. The memory of this couple, who for many long years were honored residents of Des Moines County, is fondly cherished by the sons and daughters, who do honor to their name.

R. JOHN FLOURNOY HENRY was born at Henry's Mills, Scott County, Ky., Jan. 17, 1793. He was of Huguenot ancestry, the fourth son of William Henry, and his father was Rev. Robert Henry, pastor of the Cub Creek Church, of Charlotte County, Va. William Henry was one of the brave Revolutionary soldiers, and fought under Gen. Greene at the battle of Guilford Court House in March, 1781, where the victorious career of Lord Cornwallis was arrested, and a retrograde movement of the British troops commenced, resulting in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the autumn of 1781 William Henry moved to Lincoln County, Ky., and on the 12th of October of that year, wedded Elizabeth Julia, second daughter of Matthews Flournoy, who had been killed by the Indians at Cumberland Gap. Mr. Flournoy was of Huguenot ancestry on both sides.

After completing his early education our subject entered upon the study of medicine, and for a time during the War of 1812 he served as Surgeon's Mate. In October, 1813, he was at the battle of Thames, where his father, as a Major-General under Gen. Harrison, commanded a wing of the United States forces. Dr. Henry availed himself of the Act of Congress giving a pension to the surviving soldiers of that war, and at the time of his death his name was on the pension rolls of the country, where he had it placed as a matter of pride rather than for the small pecuniary consideration.

Dr. Henry graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, in 1818, and returned to Mason County, Ky., where he practiced medicine in company with Dr. Duke for about three years, soon afterward going to Missouri, where he spent some time, but later returned to Kentucky. In 1826 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in Congress made by the death of his brother, and some time after was engaged as a professor in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati with the late Dr. Daniel Drake, between whom and himself there existed a warm personal friendship. In 1834 Dr. Henry took up his residence in Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill., where he continued the practice of medicine for eleven years. In 1843 he purchased property in Burlington, and two years later moved with his family to this city, and having in earlier years secured a competence, he soon afterward retired from the active practice of his profession. His death occurred in this city Nov. 12, 1873.

Dr. Henry was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Dr. Basil Duke, of Mason County, Ky., who, with an infant child, died a year or two after their marriage. His second wife, who survived him three years, and died in 1876, was a daughter of Dr. Ridgely, of Lexington, Ky. The surviving children of the second marriage are, John F., of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Mary Belle Robertson, of Burlington, Iowa. The youngest daughter, Flora, died in Louisville, Ky., in 1862.

Dr. Henry was, for the greater part of his life, an honored member of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of Nature's noblemen. Tall, straight as an arrow, with a splendid presence, a physical vigor which is rare in these later days of fast habits and rapid living, he enjoyed a robust health, which gave way at last from sheer old age. Up-
right, honorable, temperate, sagacious and a thorough gentleman, his course can be emulated with profit. He was a fine specimen of a Kentucky gentleman of the old school, of elegant and dignified manners, kindly sentiments and genial disposition.

REV. J. JESPERSON. Pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Burlington, Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1838, at Dahlin, West Gothenberg, Sweden, and is a son of Jasper and Lisa Carlson. He is the youngest of six children; the others are: Johanna, Carl, Christina, Charlotta and Maria, all living. The mother of Mr. Jesperson died in Sweden in 1870. The father is still living in Rockford, Ill. His youth was spent in his native land, but in 1873 he came with the family to America, they locating in Rockford, Ill., where Mr. Jesperson attended the city schools until 1877, also taking a course in the Swedish school. During that year he went to Rock Island to attend the Augustana College, graduating from that institution in 1883, and his next course was in the Seminary, from which he graduated in 1885, and was ordained on the 28th of June at Rockford, Ill., and at once became Pastor of his present Church, in which capacity he has remained ever since. Mr. Jesperson was married, on the 15th of May, 1888, to Miss Mathilda Sofia Anderson, daughter of Lars and Kajsa Anderson, of Burlington. She is one of five children. The others are: Willie, Selma, Alweda and Emily, all living. The father of Mrs. Jesperson died in 1870; the mother is still living in Burlington.

EDWARD J. JACKSON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 14, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Jan. 31, 1824, and is the son of William and Jerusha (Inman) Jackson, both of whom were also natives of Luzerne County, and there their children were born. They are as follows: Elizabeth, the eldest, and the widow of Alexander Ray, makes her home with our subject. Her husband was a dealer in mining stocks, and, while on a trip to France to see about his mining interests, was taken sick and died, leaving two children—Louis, a harness-maker, and Eugenia, the wife of Robert Buckingham, of Los Angeles, Cal. George A., the eldest son, is a farmer in Franklin Township; Martha, a resident of Dodgeville, Iowa, is the widow of Joshua Downer; William, a farmer of Franklin Township; Margaret, wife of Jesse Wasson, also a farmer in that township; James, also engaged in farming in the same township; Lavina, wife of C. B. Kline, a merchant and farmer residing in Dodgeville, Iowa; Jerusha, who died in 1862; Susan, who became the wife of William Thompson, died, leaving one child, William Samuel. The Jackson family settled in Luzerne County, Pa., prior to the Revolutionary War, though they had previously been residents of Connecticut. The Inman family came from Rhode Island, and four of the brothers of Mrs. Jackson were killed in the massacre at Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson remained in their native county until 1842, when they emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, where Mr. Jackson had two years prior purchased land. They made the trip by team to Pittsburgh, and from there by boat to Burlington, reaching their destination in June, 1842. At this time the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the family lived in true pioneer style. On section 14, where Edward now resides, 440 acres of partly-improved land had been purchased, and upon it stands the primitive log cabin which was erected in the fall of 1843. Mr. Jackson was permitted to enjoy his new home but a short time, his death occurring in 1845, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife survived him until 1862, aged sixty-two years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Jackson of the Presbyterian.

Upon the death of his father, our subject at once took charge of the home farm, and, with the aid of his brothers, who are all comfortably situated, each owning farms for themselves, soon had the land in a fine state of cultivation. In 1858 the marriage of Edward Jackson and Miss Abigail Chase, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., was celebrated. Together they enjoyed nearly thirty years of wedded
life, but in 1875 Mrs. Jackson was called to her final home. She was a sincere member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jackson is now the owner of sixty acres of tillable land, and also of a tract of timber land. In his political views he is a Jackson Democrat, and has held various township offices, at one time being elected County Supervisor.

JUDGE MICHAEL FLEMMING, one of Burlington's early and respected citizens, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1823, and is a son of John and Margaret Flemming. They were natives of the same county and the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are living—Mary, wife of Daniel Foley, of Columbus, Ga.; Ellen, wife of John O'Brien, who is deceased, is a resident of Ireland; Michael, our subject; Elizabeth, residing in New Orleans; John, who lives in St. Louis; Bridget, a widow, also residing in New Orleans. John Flemming, the father of these children, died in 1832.

Michael Flemming, of whom we write, grew to manhood in his native country, there receiving a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen he went to New Brunswick, arriving Jan. 1, 1840, where he spent two years, then went to Boston. He landed in the city of Boston in 1842, where he was employed as a journeyman in a cooper shop, and while in that city attended the celebration of Banker Hill Monument. On the 4th of October, 1843, he left Boston for New Orleans in search of his brother, who was working on the Big Black Bridge on the L. & C. R. R., arriving on the 29th of the same month. Early in the following June he took steamer for Vicksburg, where his brother was employed. From Vicksburg he went to Madison, Ind., remaining one summer; from there to Donaldsonville, La. (seventy-five miles above New Orleans), remaining in the latter place also a year, and then going to New Orleans, in which city he was residing at the time of the cholera. In May, 1849, he came to Burlington, where he has since made his home.

In 1850 the Judge returned to New Orleans, where he wedded Margaret Mahar, a native of Ireland, and after the young couple arrived at their home he embarked in the cooper business, which he followed for many years. Nine children were born to them, four sons and five daughters—John J., Cashier of the State National Bank of Burlington; Daniel married and lives in New Orleans, La.; Mary C., who is employed in the Burlington post-office; Elizabeth, who is Mother Superior of a convent at Kansas City, Mo.; Johanna, a Sister of Charity in Chicago; Agnes, also a Sister of Charity in Kansas City; Edmund K., clerk in the Auditor's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago; William, clerk in the National State Bank of Burlington; Margaret married William McDonald, and lives in Concordia, Kan.

Judge Flemming is a Democrat in politics, and is a man well posted in the affairs of the county and State. He has been honored with the following official positions: Justice of the Peace, being in that office for five years, and Judge of the Police Court, being elected in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Judge Flemming has always been a warm friend to education, giving his children the best advantages, and the family holds a high position in the city.

JOHN MOARD, proprietor of the Moard Granite and Marble Works, situated at 303 Division street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Sweden, March 14, 1854, and that same year the parents, Andrew and Martha (Carlson) Moard, emigrated to America, landing in Boston and locating at Moline. There were four children in the family. During his early life our subject attended the common schools and was engaged in farming until nineteen years of age, at which time the family removed to Webster County, Iowa, the father there purchasing land, and upon this farm the parents yet reside. John Moard went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and there learned his chosen trade, that of a marble-cutter, serving a term of apprenticeship of three years with McNeally & Co., of that city, and under their teaching became a first-
class workman. Coming to Burlington in 1876 Mr. Moard was engaged in working at his trade, and Nov. 13, 1878, in company with P. Stickle, formed the well known establishment of Stickle & Moard, continuing under that firm name until the fall of 1881, when he and his brother purchased the interest of Mr. Stickle. In 1886 John Moard became sole proprietor, and being a first-class marble-cutter and designer, feels that he can give satisfaction to all. Many of the finest monuments in this part of the county serve as testimonials to his skill. He has won the confidence of the best class of citizens, not only of Iowa, but of Illinois and other States, by his fair and honest dealings.

Mr. Moard was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude M. Shield, who was born in the city of Chicago, Feb. 26, 1860, and is a daughter of Moses and Mary (Newberger) Shield, both of whom were natives of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Moard were born two children—Milton S. and Madeline M. Mr. Moard is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F., of Burlington.

ROBERT W. ROBINSON, Conductor on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad since 1880, is a native of Des Moines County, born near Middletown, Iowa, May 15, 1858. His parents, Robert and Frances (Brown) Robinson, were pioneers of this county of 1840. The former was born in Washington County, Pa., and when two years of age, removed with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, and in early manhood went to Missouri, where he married Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Judge Brown, of Kentucky, emigrating to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1840, as before stated. He was a farmer by occupation for several years between 1850 and 1861, when he removed to Burlington, where his death occurred May 31, 1877. His wife and seven children, survive him. There are three sons and four daughters: Hollie, wife of Ira B. Day, of Van Buren County, Iowa; Henry R. married Miss Alice Bergess, of Golden, Col., and is engaged in mining in Colorado; Moses W. is now Roadmaster of the Keokuk, Burlington & Quincy branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Burlington, and married Miss Lilian M. Garrison, of Burlington; Clara B. is the wife of Clarence A. Rouse, of Creston, Iowa; Robert W., conductor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is a resident of Burlington; Fannie Brown, wife of Charles Skinner, resides in Burlington; Georgia resides with her mother in this city.

Robert W. Robinson, our subject, was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age, then came to this city with his parents, where he received a common-school education, and in 1878 entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as brakeman. Two years later he was promoted to conductor, which position he has filled for the past eight years, and during the engineer's strike of 1888, he served as Assistant Trainmaster. Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Democrat.

JOHN THOMPSON GERRY, Superintendent and General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Burlington & Northwestern and the Burlington & Western Railroad Companies, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Oct. 23, 1843, and is a son of John and Lucy Ann (Sturtevant) Gerry. His father was a native of the same town, born Oct. 2, 1808, and was descended from an old New England family of Puritan origin and English descent, while his mother, who was born in Connecticut, was of Scotch ancestry. Our subject was educated at the Chalmers Scientific School of Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1865, and after completing the course, was employed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in the Land Engineering Department, for about two years, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa. From June, 1867, until October, 1868, Mr. Gerry was employed as Locating and Division Engineer of the Cedar Rapids & Burlington Railroad; from the latter date until June, 1870, was a Resident Engineer in charge of construction for the Burlington & Southwestern Company, making his home at Rulo, Neb.; was employed on the Oregon & California Railroad as principal draughtsman and principal office assistant
at Portland, Ore., from July, 1870, to October, 1872; was engaged from May, 1876, to November, 1883, with the Burlington & Northwestern Company, the last four years acting as Chief Engineer and Superintendent; then was employed as Superintendent of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, in Texas, until May, 1884; had charge of the construction of a line from Oregon, Ill., to Savanna that State, continuing from August, 1885, to February, 1887, since which time he has held his present position.

On the 21st day of March, 1867, Mr. Gerry was united in marriage with Miss Alma E. Colby, daughter of Benjamin Colby of Hillsboro, N. H. Their only child, Julia L., is now the wife of Joseph Lichtenberger, a resident of Savanna, Ill., and was born at Burlington, Iowa, on Dec. 15, 1868. Mr. Gerry has made his home at Burlington most of the time since 1865.

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JAMES M. FORNEY, one of the early settlers and enterprising business men of Burlington, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Feb. 21, 1822. His parents, John and Mary (Martin) Forney, were natives of Lebanon County, Pa., the former born in 1788, the latter in 1793. They were married in Lebanon County, but soon after settled in Cumberland County, where five children were born, three sons and two daughters, James N., being the only surviving one. John and Mary Forney were people highly respected for their many good qualities, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Forney died in Cumberland County, in 1823. Soon after his death his wife returned to Lebanon County, where she died in 1872.

James N. Forney is the youngest child of the family. He was educated at the common schools of Lebanon County, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade, serving three years, receiving his board, and $55 at the expiration of the time. In 1844 he married Sarah Mellingier, of Lebanon County, and two years later moved to Dauphin County, where he embarked in the cabinet-making business. Leaving Pennsylvania to seek his fortune in the far West, he settled in Burlington, Iowa, May 1, 1850, where he operated a sawmill. In 1857, Mr. Forney, in company with Samuel Mellingier, engaged in the tin-ware and stove business, under the firm name of Mellingier & Co., continuing the same until 1866, when he retired from the firm. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Buffington & Forney, proprietor of the wheel business, and out of this has grown one of the leading establishments of Burlington. In 1882 it became an incorporated company, under the name of the Buffington Wheel Company, with the following officers: M. C. Buffington, President, and William M. Forney, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Forney's former partner, the late M. C. Buffington, was the inventor and patentee of the celebrated Buffington wheel, but having little or no means with which to manufacture and put his valuable improvement on the market, Mr. Forney with characteristic enterprise generously furnished the capital to start the business, and took Mr. Buffington into partnership with him. Their trade in this valuable wheel now extends from Illinois to the Pacific Coast, and their works give employment to about seventy-five hands the year around.

Mr. and Mrs. Forney are the parents of eight children, five living: J. H., manager of a branch wheel business at Wickliffe, Ky.; Mary, wife of Seth Eggolston, Topeka, Kan.; Annie; Carrie; and Emma, wife of D. J. Sickles, of Kansas City. Politically, Mr. Forney is a Republican, though he could not be termed a politician, preferring rather to give his whole attention to his business. Mr. and Mrs. Forney are members of the United Brethren Church, and none are more worthy the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

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HENRY MARTIN BAIRD, D. S., was born in Burlington, Feb. 18, 1859, and is the son of Rev. William F. and Rebecca (Harah) Ba 'ird. When a young man of sixteen years he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as fireman, and in that capacity he worked for the company until the year 1880, when he left the road and entered the dental office of his brother in Burlington. He received his education at the State University at Iowa City, Iowa,
AZARIAH GREGG is a retired farmer of Danville Township. Among the men who came at an early date to Des Moines County, and who have aided largely in the development of the county, the Greggs occupy a prominent position. There were several bearing the name, and of each a personal sketch will be given, but for the early history of the family we depend mainly upon statements made by our subject, the oldest living representative of the family. The first authentic history begins with Aaron Gregg, a native of Wales, who married Mrs. Herrington in that country, and came to America as early as 1764 or 1765, their eldest son, William, being born Feb. 3, 1766, in America, and the family had resided some time in New Jersey prior to that date. The grandfather of our subject later removed to Wilmington, Del., and probably died there. Of his family we mention William, father of our subject, who went to Greene County, Pa., and there wedded Sarah Smith, a native of Brunswick, N. J. Two children were born in that State, John who died in infancy, and William, who first wedded Mrs. Peggy Eckels and then Mrs. Bourne. After the birth of these children, William Gregg, Sr., removed to Ohio County, (now) W. Va., locating near Wheeling. Other children were born in Virginia: Mary wedded Benjamin Shepherd of that county, a man of considerable note, being in the mercantile business for many years and owner of an extensive farm and vineyard; Benjamin S., to whom we refer in another chapter in the sketch of William Gregg, Jr., his son; Morgan H. married Priscilla Eckels; Azariah, our subject, was born Feb. 2, 1810; Melissa became the wife of Benjamin Allison, and in 1838 they removed from Virginia to Iowa, settling in Henry County, near Lowell, where Mr. Allison operated the first mill, and both died in that village after a long residence in that county; John M. married Emily Boner and resides in Burlington, his sketch being found elsewhere; James married Elizabeth Bloss and resides near Nebraska City, Otoe Co., Neb., and is one of the best known men in the State.

The mother of our subject had five uncles, all of whom were sea captains. Her father was Ichabod Smith, who married Mrs. Hadley. In August, 1828, the death of William Gregg, Sr., occurred, having reached the age of sixty-two. His widow survived him till Aug. 5, 1839, dying at the age of eighty-four at the residence of her son John M. in Danville Township.

Our subject came a single man to the Territory of Iowa, settling on part of the Black Hawk purchase Nov. 17, 1831, and is to-day supposed to be the fourth oldest settler of what is now Des Moines County. He had formerly been engaged in teaching in Virginia, but after coming to Iowa took a claim, purchased others, and for several years was engaged in improving the same. His comrade, William Sawtelle, who came with him from Virginia, was the first Assessor of Des Moines County when it was under the jurisdiction of Michigan, comprising also Dubuque County. Azariah Gregg was at the same time elected Township Clerk, the first in the new Territory. His first claim was purchased of Noble Ousley, one of the first settlers on the prairie. On it stood a log cabin just inside the northern boundary line of Augusta Township, and here Messrs. Sawtelle and Gregg kept bachelor’s hall until the marriage of the former in 1835. In this log cabin, in October, 1834, the first Baptist Society in the western part of the county was organized by Rev. John Logan—Noble Ousley, Enoch Cyrus, John Harris, Eliah Chandler and a few others forming the same.

Francis Reading, with his family, became a resi-
dent of Augusta Township in 1834, coming from Illinois, and previously from Missouri, where he was married to Nancy Reading, whose maternal grandsire lived to the extreme age of one hundred and ten. Settling near the claim of our subject, the Readings were warmly welcomed, and in 1836 the daughter Melinda became the wife of Azariah Gregg. Rev. J. B. Teas, a Methodist Episcopal minister, performing the ceremony. Indians were plentiful in Southeast Iowa at that date, and on their hunting excursions came through this part of the country. At one time Mr. Gregg was wounded with a knife by a drunken Indian, narrowly escaping with his life. The chief, Keokuk, had charge of the Sac and Fox Indians after the arrest of Black Hawk, and with both chiefs Mr. Gregg has held conversation, being one of very few men in the State who can say the same.

The young wife of our subject was duly installed mistress of the log cabin near the woods, where for more than a half-century its walls have stood, and the ruins yet remain. In that cabin were born Sarah, now wife of John W. Moore; Nancy C., now Mrs. Alex Lockhart; and Virgil A., who wedded Adelia Mills. The first crop was planted in the spring of 1835 and in the autumn was harvested, it being the first crop in that part of the county. Mr. Gregg also planted the first orchard in the township, in connection with his brother John, who brought the trees from Ohio, planting them in 1837. Mr. Gregg entered 160 acres and added by purchase 460 acres more, all in one body. Later purchases were made, making the sum total about 940 acres, which he bought at the first land sale held in Burlington. The first quarter-section was the first improved, but the old farm has been disposed of, as well as most of the other lands in this county that were owned and improved by our subject, who has made large investments in real estate in the West.

On the old homestead the wife and mother died in 1848. She had other children besides those mentioned who died in infancy. After her death Mr. Gregg married Mrs. Mary F. (Bowman) Allison, who had one daughter by her former union—Elmira, now the wife of Harvey D. Wilcox. By the second union three children were born: Charles, now completing a collegiate education; Eva and Samuel B. The daughter Eva completed her education at the Wesleyan University in Mt. Pleasant, and Samuel B. is yet attending the Danville schools. Virgil was a soldier in the late war, a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry, and had partially completed a collegiate course before enlisting. Being wounded he was discharged and returned to Mt. Pleasant, again entered college, began the study of law, and completed his collegiate education at Ann Arbor, Mich.

In 1868 Mr. Gregg disposed of his farm, purchased a residence in the village of Danville Center, and since 1871 has been one of her honored residents. He has filled every position of trust in Augusta Township, and for three years was School Inspector. In company with L. G. Bell he opened up and constructed the first Territorial road from Burlington to Keosauqua. In 1856 Mr. Gregg was a candidate of the Whig party of this county for representative, and this too without his knowledge until within a few days of the election. Although his opponent, Maj. Teas, had made a strong canvass he came off with only a very narrow majority, leaving this a real victory, taking into consideration the fact of Mr. Gregg having expressed no desire to become a candidate. With his years Mr. Gregg has grown quite wealthy, largely since coming to this county, since which time he has been a very successful man, and although liberal in purse his bank account exceeds that of any resident of Danville Township. With seventy-eight years’ experience, fifty-four of which have been passed in Iowa, we welcome the pioneer to a place among those of his acquaintance and kindred. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are both prominent and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The portrait of this gentleman accompanies this brief sketch of his life.

WILLIAM H. H. SHELBY, deceased, was born at Charlestown, Ind., Feb. 22, 1818, where his early life was spent. In later years, he removed to Boonville, same State, where he was engaged in writing and doing office work, was elected Recorder for Warrick County for one term,
and wrote in the county offices for many years. He also clerked for his brother-in-law in Booneville, Ind. On the 4th of March, 1840, the marriage of Mr. Shelby and Miss Mabel Spelman, daughter of Oliver Spelman, occurred. By this union seven children were born—Isaac O., Irene M., Henry G., Cora O., and three who died in infancy. Isaac remained in Indiana until fifteen years of age, then removed with his parents to Sterling, Ill., and subsequently, in 1862, went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, soon after enlisting in the 25th Iowa Infantry, in Capt. Smith's Company, serving until the close of the war. He then received a Government clerkship, remaining in Washington D. C. for two years, joined the Regular Army in 1868 as Second Lieutenant of Company G, 34th United States Infantry, was afterward transferred to the 16th United States Infantry, and later promoted to the position of First Lieutenant. At one time he had charge of six National Cemeteries, being Superintendent and Paymaster. He was stationed at various places, among which were Fort Riley and Fort Wallace, Kansas, and also at Fort Concho, Texas, where his death occurred, in Aug., 1883. At Vicksburg, Miss., April 7, 1874, he united in marriage with Mary L. Brown, and by this union two children were born—Frank and Harry. The second living child of Mr. Shelby is Irene M., the wife of A. E. Millspaugh, whose sketch appears in this work. Henry G., the third child, came to Burlington, in 1871, when about sixteen years of age, having previously lived in Sterling, Ill., and Eddyville, Iowa, and is at present engaged as head clerk with P. M. Crapo.

O LIVER S. GREEN, a farmer residing on section 26, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa., was born near Vincennes, Ind., in 1834, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Green, both natives of Carroll County, Ky., and early settlers of Indiana. By the death of the mother, which occurred when our subject was a small child, the home was broken up, and at the age of twelve Oliver went to Illinois, where he worked on a farm in Jersey County for three years, and then went to Bates County, Mo., where he rented land and raised a crop, after which he continued his travels to Hopkins County, Texas, where he engaged in building log houses for the settlers. Returning, he stopped for a few months in Cedar County, Mo., and then went to Jersey County, Ill., where he remained until 1861, and in the early spring of that year, entered the State service on the call of the Governor and continued in it until May 25, 1861, at which time he became a member of the United States Volunteer army, on the first call for three-years men, enlisting in Company F, 14th Illinois Infantry, for three years, but in October of that year was discharged on account of disability. Going to Indiana, Mr. Green there remained until the fall of 1863, when he emigrated to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1864 again enlisted in the 6th Iowa Infantry, Company D. He served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Dalton, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, was in the siege of Atlanta, was under fire at Loveloy Station and Grizzleville, was with Sherman on the famous March to the Sea, engaged in the battle of Savannah, in the Carolina campaign, and the battles of Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. At Kenesaw Mountain Mr. Green was wounded, a musket ball passing through his left hand and one entering his breast. On the 25th of July, 1865, he was mustered out of service.

Returning to Iowa, Mr. Green took up his residence in Des Moines County, where he engaged at the carpenter's trade for a short time, but was forced to abandon it on account of his health, not having fully recovered from the effects of his wounds. In the spring of 1866 he rented a farm in Louisa County, but after remaining there for a year returned to Des Moines and took up his residence on a farm of 40 acres on section 26, Yellow Spring Township, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Green, in connection with N. R. Newton, established the Mediapolis Enterprise, being the first paper published in that town, which he continued for nine months and then sold it to Mr. Merrill, the present editor of the New Era.

In 1851 Mr. Green was united in marriage with Melissa McCann, a native of Jersey County, Ill.,
and one child was born of this union—Marion, now a resident of Mediapolis. Mrs. Green, who was a member of the Baptist Church, departed this life in 1855, at the age of twenty-eight years. The husband was again married, August 28, 1855, Talitha Lee, daughter of R. W. Lee, becoming his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and he belongs to Sheppard Post, No. 157, G. A. R., and, politically, he is a Republican.

CHAMP CONNER MILLER, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Indiana, born at Connersville, Fayette County, April 19, 1833, and is a son of Arthur and Rebecca (Wherritt) Miller; the father was born near Rochester, N. Y., March 10, 1804, of German descent on the paternal side, and French on the maternal side, the mother being a De Line. Arthur Miller, in early life, followed the carpenter’s trade, but later became a minister of the Christian Church. In the year 1846 he removed, with his family, to Louisa County, Iowa, where he was engaged in preaching the gospel about two years, and afterward went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, preaching until his death, which occurred March 9, 1856, his wife having preceded him to her final home, her death having occurred in July, 1851, of cholera.

In 1846 our subject came to Iowa with his parents. His youth was spent in acquiring an education, he taking a regular course in the English branches at Howe’s Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, after which he commenced clerking for Presley Saunders, who was his uncle by marriage, in a general merchandising store, remaining until 1870, and making his home at Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Miller next engaged with J. H. Gear as clerk in his wholesale grocery house in Burlington, where he took up his residence. In 1880 and 1881 he served as Deputy County Treasurer, after which he engaged with Bell, Tollerton & Co., remaining with their successors when that firm sold out, and is still in their employ.

Mr. Miller married Miss Catherine Eyre, a daughter of Samuel Eyre, of Upper Alton, Ill., and three children were born of their union, two sons and a daughter: William M., residing in Burlington, married Palestine Erp, of Monmouth, Ill.; Lewis A., married Anna Hurst, of Burlington, and lives in that city, where he and his brother are both engaged in painting; the daughter, Caddie Sue, is the wife of Luke Hughes, a resident of that city. The mother of these children died in August, 1882, and on the 4th day of November, 1883, Mr. Miller was again married—Miss Della D. Biddle, who was born near Wauseon, Ohio, becoming his wife. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ruth, born March 30, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian Church; the former also belongs to Mystic Lodge, No. 55, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. A fine Christian gentleman, upright and honest, he deserves and receives the respect of all who know him, and his strict attention and fidelity to his business has won him the esteem and confidence of his employers.

FRANK MILLARD, a prominent lumber merchant of Burlington for over twenty-one years, and President of the Cascade Lumber Company, is a native of Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., born Oct. 7, 1831. His father, Ashley R. Millard, was a native of Rhode Island, and a cousin of President Millard Fillmore, whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Abiathia Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., a sister of the grandfather of our subject. The maiden name of Mr. Millard’s mother was Miss Polly Peck, whose family was originally from Connecticut, where they were well-connected and highly esteemed.

The early life of Frank Millard was spent upon a farm. He was married at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1862, to Miss Annie I. Gallett, a daughter of Bradley S. Gallett. Three children were born of their union, two sons and a daughter—Courtney, Homer and Emma. In 1864 Mr. Millard emigrated to Iowa, locating in Burlington, where he engaged in the lumber business in company with his brother George and William E. Tomlinson, under the firm name of Frank Millard & Co. That connection continued until 1879, when Mr. Millard sold his interest and
engaged in the paint and oil trade, which he carried on until 1881, and then purchased the interest of Gilbert, Hedge & Co. in the Cascade Lumber Company, and was elected President of that organization. Mr. Millard's long experience in the lumber trade, his conservative business habits, and other substantial qualifications made him a valuable acquisition to the company, and he has been retained in the office of President continuously since. (See history of the Cascade Lumber Company elsewhere in this work).

Mrs. Millard, who was a most estimable lady, died at her father's home in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1886. In 1871, at Galesburg, Ill., Mr. Millard was again married—Miss Ellen Blennerhassit Hewson, daughter of Francis D. Hewson, of Toronto, Canada, becoming his wife. At the summit of the high bluff that faces the Mississippi River, just opposite the bridge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, stands the elegant mansion of the Millards, making a prominent and attractive feature of the landscape, and commanding a magnificent view of the broad river, its traffic and distant islands, while a large portion of the city of Burlington, including the Union Depot, lies within an easy range of vision.

JOHN HEMMINGS, deceased. England has given largely of her people for the settlement and development of the new Northwest, as attested by many sketches of men of note who have been important factors in this and other counties of Iowa. John Hennings was born in Northamptonshire, England, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Nutt) Hennings, both natives of the same county in England. John learned the miller's trade in his native land; his father, however, although an engineer by trade, became a farmer during the last years of his business life, but now lives retired upon a farm, and has reached a ripe age. The death of his wife occurred in 1879, at their home in Overthorpe, and he remained true to her memory. They were parents of several children, of whom we mention: Thomas, who went to New Zealand, and married a lady in that country, dying a few months after his marriage and leaving an immense fortune to his widow; William, married Joyce Carrington in England, where their eldest son was born, and after their emigration to America, in 1855, he became a resident of Lee County, Iowa; John, our subject, came to this country with his brother William, but located near Denmark, in Des Moines County; Mary A. is yet a resident of England, and the wife of Obadiah Dunling; James is married, and also resides in England; Rosanna is unmarried, and keeps house for her brother Caleb, who is also single.

The marriage of John Hennings was celebrated in the city of Burlington soon after his arrival in America. Miss Mary Wilks, whom he had long known in England, becoming his wife Nov. 17, 1859. In company with her widowed mother, who yet finds a happy home with her daughter, she left her native land and settled in Des Moines County. In 1859, Mr. Hennings purchased an unimproved tract of land in Augusta Township, which he converted into a nice farm before becoming a resident of Danville Township. Six years after their marriage he purchased a farm in the latter township, upon which his family now reside, and for many years he enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity, being noted as one of the most successful men in the neighborhood. All his cares were lightened by his good wife, who was always pleased with the country, and being the only child of fond parents, she has shown her love toward them by caring for her mother, who has found a home with her ever since her marriage. Jesse Wilks, her father, was a carpenter during his business life, in Oxfordshire, England, but died a short time before the birth of his daughter Mary. His wife has remained a widow for more than a half-century, and is now in her eightieth year, but still hale and pleasant in disposition. Three other children graced the union, all of whom died in infancy.

John Hennings made many valuable improvements upon his farm in Danville Township, and purchased many other broad acres prior to his death. He also left a fine patrimony to his children and widow, who have a handsome country-seat near the village of Danville. Their marriage had been graced by the birth of seven children, all living: Mary A., now the wife of John Carden, whose
father, William Carden, has an extensive sketch elsewhere in this volume; Alice E. wedded John P. Sharp, a farmer residing near Danville; Frederick N. is the husband of Addie Lyons; John Francis, Archie, Pearl and Ray complete the family, and, with the exception of those married, are all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemmings were members of the Congregational Church at Danville, and when the death of the former occurred many eyes were filled with tears, and the grief of the neighborhood was sincere. In that sad bereavement one of the best citizens was taken away. The children were left without a father, and a wife, who had scarcely experienced a heartache during her long wedded life, was left husbandless. The influence of such men has brought great good to Danville Township, which has always been noted for high moral and social culture. The death of Mr. Hemmings occurred, Oct. 12, 1886, and his remains were interred in the Middletown cemetery. A life well-spent left a record behind worthy of preservation in the history of his chosen county, and his enterprise and good deeds are well worthy of emulation.

URIAH LOPER, of Mediapolis, Des Moines County, Iowa, has been a resident of this county since 1842. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming County in 1826, and is a son of William and Frances (Domina) Loper, both of whom were natives of the same State. In 1832 his parents moved to Putnam County, Ind., where at the age of fourteen Uriah was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker’s trade, serving two years, from 1840 to 1842. His father having emigrated to this county in 1840, he also concluded to make it his home, and, as soon as his two years of apprenticeship had expired, he started for the West, making his home in Yellow Spring Township, where his father had purchased a farm.

Uriah Loper worked at the carpenter’s trade in different parts of the county until 1847; and on November 30, of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Rhodie Todd, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jonah and Amanda (Williams) Todd, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New Jersey. After his marriage in 1849, Mr. Loper removed to Burlington, and engaged in the carpenter’s trade until the spring of 1873, when he purchased and lived upon a farm in Flint River Township. Residing upon that purchase until 1881, he then removed to the village of Mediapolis, where he yet lives. He is the owner of considerable property, having forty acres of land within the city limits, besides a neat residence, built in 1886, and also two other houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Loper have reared a family of eight children: Ezra, a resident of Mediapolis; Simeon, residing in Putnam County, Mo.; Mary is still with her parents; George, residing in Wabanne County, Kan.; William is still living at home; John, who lives in Greeley, Colo.; Charles and Emory, still inmates of the paternal home.

Mr. Loper has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the age of fifteen, and at present is Steward and Class-Leader of the same in Mediapolis. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, to which her parents had belonged. Politically, Mr. Loper is a Republican, and he was a strong advocate of Abolition principles before the organization of his party. He was elected a member of the City Council of Burlington while living in that city, serving two years, in 1859 and 1860, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a man of strong convictions, outspoken in what he believes to be right, and is a radical prohibitionist, believing in the strict enforcement of the temperance laws. For almost a half-century Mr. Loper has been a respected citizen of Des Moines County, and it is with pleasure we present his sketch in this record of her most worthy citizens.

William Loper, the father of Uriah, came to this county as stated in 1840, settling in Yellow Spring Township, where he purchased a farm upon which he lived for many years, finally selling it, and buying one in Huron Township, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife preceded him to her final rest many years, departing this life in Indiana in 1838, at the age of thirty-three years.

The father of Mrs. Loper, Jonah Todd, was a na-
tive of Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County of 1837, locating on a farm near Sperry, which he subsequently sold and removed to Monroe County, Iowa, where he lived for about four years, when he sold the property he had purchased there, and thereafter lived with his children, dying at the residence of his son Alvin, in Jamestown, Benton Township, Des Moines County, in 1865, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Todd was an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church in his younger days, but later he became a member of the Baptist Church, preaching for that denomination many years, and in that faith was one of the pioneer ministers in this county. His wife, Amanda (Williams) Todd, departed this life in 1876, at the age of eighty-four years. Of their twelve children five are now living; Clarissa, wife of Benjamin Stahl, Justice of the Peace of Mediapolis; Miles, now a resident of La Harpe, Ill.; Robert, residing in Nebraska City, Neb.; Eli, who lives in Burlington; and Rhodie, wife of Uriah Loper. Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Todd were both well known and highly respected throughout the entire county.

JOSEPH E. GURNEY, proprietor of the Bonanza Department Store, wholesale and retail, cash bargain house, No. 421 Jefferson and 214 North Fifth streets. The popular establishment conducted by Mr. Gurney might properly be termed a curiosities shop, containing as it does such a variety of goods. A prominent feature of the Bonanza Store, is the holiday department, embracing everything in the way of toys and articles suitable for holiday gifts. We have only space to enumerate a few of the articles that strike the eye of the customer: Fancy wooden ware, smokers' articles, leather goods, satchels, brass articles, rubber goods, valises, traveling bags, pocket-books, Japanese goods, brushes, albums, fancy tinware, china and glass ware, brie-a-brac, lamps, gloves, mittens, wire goods, musical instruments, silver-plated ware, baskets, cutlery, jewelry, underwear, willow ware, and a thousand other things, all so temptingly displayed, that it is impossible to gaze without seeing something to covet. This business was established by the present proprietor in 1880, after having spent several years on the road with a notion wagon. He employs ordinarily a force of five clerks, which during the holiday season is increased from fifteen to twenty. He makes a specialty of holiday goods, and his annual business averages about $20,000.

A. RITNER, deceased. Far back in the history of Des Moines County we find the name of this gentleman, who during his life was one of the most prominent farmers in this part of the country. As his demise occurred long since, the name can only live in history and his memory be perpetuated on historic pages. Possessing the greatest personal merit, Henry A. Ritner, the second son of Gov. Ritner, of Pennsylvania, endeared himself to the people of Des Moines County, and a chapter devoted to personal mention of him and his family is herewith presented. Mr. Ritner was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 16, 1803, and is a son of Gov. Joseph and Susan (Alter) Ritner, their marriage being celebrated in Pennsylvania. The mother, and probably the father, was a native of that State, but the history is not authentic. The Ritners settled near Washington, Washington Co., Pa., at an early day, and after becoming a prosperous farmer, beloved and respected by all, Joseph Ritner was chosen to the highest office possible to be conferred upon him by the people of the State. He was elected Governor in 1839, and served a term as chief of the great State of Pennsylvania, retiring from the duties of his office with all the honor that merit bestows upon a faithful servant.

The children were eight in number, and our subject was the second son. Given the educational advantages of those days, and stimulated by the example of a worthy father, Henry Ritner grew to manhood and was married in his native county to Miss Lucetita Alter, of whose people an extensive history is given in the sketch of Jacob Alter, Secretary of the Burlington Insurance Company, and a resident of Danville Township. She was born Aug. 22, 1807, and was married May 10, 1827. Her husband owned a farm near Washington, Pa., known
as the "Birch Farm," and for thirteen years the young couple led a happy life in Pennsylvania. On this farm part of their children were born—Jacob, Joseph, Henry, Eliza, Isaac and Susan. None are living of these except Susan, who resides in a pleasant home in Danville Center. Jacob married Emeline Berryman; Henry married Victoria L. Saunders; and Eliza married Jackson McCollum.

In 1840 Henry A. Ritner, with his family, emigrated to Iowa, embarking at Pittsburgh, Pa., on a steamer, and, after a long and tedious journey down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, landed at Burlington May 1, 1840. He purchased a large tract of land and entered other lands in the vicinity, and upon these he lived for many years in happiness and prosperity. The old mansion that stands on the northeast quarter of section 11 was erected by him in 1845, and to-day is one of the oldest landmarks in that part of Danville Township. The towering elm trees are monuments to his memory and were planted by him the same year the house was erected. In this county and on the old homestead the remainder of the children were born: Lucetta, who died in childhood; Judson, who enlisted when eighteen years of age in Company B, 25th Iowa Infantry, died while in the service and was buried at Greenville, Miss.; Peter married Isabella M. Leyburn; David married Almeda Foster; and Spencer became the husband of Mary A. Lindley. Jacob and Isaac were also soldiers. The former a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry, serving as Captain of Company B from its organization, was wounded during his service, but later recovered. Isaac belonged to the 33d Regiment, Company G, of which he was Second Lieutenant. This brave boy lost his life from the effects of wounds and disease contracted in the army, and his remains were interred at Little Rock, Ark. Three of the brave sons of our subject were given cheerfully for the preservation of the Union, and only one returned to gladden the mother's heart, whose life was doubly saddened by the death of her devoted husband in 1863. He was returning from Burlington, where he had gone with a box of things for his soldier sons, and while walking on the railroad track near Middletown was run down by an engine and crushed to death. His last act was one of love and affection, and was characteristic of his fatherly kindness.

For many years both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church at Danville, of which, for a long while, he was Deacon, and he was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. Mr. Ritner was one of the founders of the Baptist College at Pella, of which he was one of the Board of Directors and a Trustee. During this time the family resided in Pella, and the three and a half years spent there comprised their entire absence from the farm during his lifetime.

Other children—Jacob, Henry, Isaac, Peter, Eliza and Susan—were teachers, some of them for many years. Peter is principal of the Commercial College at St. Joseph, Mo. The aged widow and her daughter became residents of Danville Center in February, 1879. For some time before her death Mrs. Ritner was an invalid, and had reached the age of eighty-one years when she was called home. Loving hands made the venerable lady comfortable, and the good Christian people and friends of her early years were assiduous in their attentions. With a competence left by her husband and in a home made bright by all the comforts with which those in easy circumstances surround themselves, she passed her last days, and, when her summons came, cheerfully went to join her husband and children who had gone before.

CORNELIUS BERNARD, deceased, a worthy pioneer of Iowa, of 1837, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Westminster, July 5, 1804, and was the eldest of a family of twelve children, of whom only three are living: Betsy, wife of Horace Hastings, of Haverhill, Mass.; Franklin, of Wilmington, Vt.; and Josiah, of Chicago, Ill. The parents, Jonathan and Lucy (Miller) Bernard, were also natives of Massachusetts and removed to Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., during the childhood of our subject. They were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and spent the remainder of their days in that county, the father dying at the
age of seventy-two years, the mother at seventy-eight.

Our subject was reared at Wilmington, Vt., receiving only a district school education, and at the age of eighteen years taught his first school, an occupation which he followed several years. Having attained his majority, Mr. Bernard went to Northern New York, locating in Chautauqua County, where he spent some ten years in the lumber business. He sustained a loss of $1,500 in early life by means of a loan to a supposed friend, and that sum representing the saving of several years, its loss impressed Mr. Bernard so forcibly that he was afterward always remarkably prudent and cautious in financial matters. Going from New York to Ohio, he there taught school at Massillon, Akron and Mermill, and then removed to Indiana, again engaging in that profession at Vincennes, LaFayette and other points. As was the custom of the early pioneers, Mr. Bernard crossed the plains with teams, reaching Iowa in 1837. After spending some time at the then little hamlet of Mt. Pleasant, he visited Ft. Madison and other points in the Territory, purchasing land in various localities and made his home for three years on a farm near Burlington, owned by Oliver and Royal Cottle. Removing to Warren, Ill., at that time, and there remaining for two years, he subsequently returned to Burlington, permanently establishing himself on a farm which has since been the family homestead.

Mr. Bernard was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah Root, a native of New York, their union being celebrated at Warren, Ill., Nov. 27, 1848. Two children were born of this marriage, a daughter who died in infancy, and a son, John, now a member of the firm of Bernard Bros. & Mercer, wholesale and retail dealers in marble at Burlington, Iowa. The mother died Sept. 29, 1856, and Mr. Bernard was again married, at Grafton, Vt., Nov. 5, 1857, his wife being Miss Martha M. White, who was born at Grafton, Jan. 17, 1832, and is a daughter of Stephen and Betsy (Conant) White. Her father was a native of Gilsum, N. H., and her mother of Harvard, Mass. Mrs. Bernard is one of a family of ten children, all of whom reached mature years. Those now living are: Eliza, widow of Henry Ober, resides on the old home farm near Grafton, Vt.; Lewis lives in Windham County, Vt.; Willard and Charles reside at Grafton, and Henry at Chester, in that State. The parents were honored members of the Baptist Church, and both died on the old farm near Grafton, where they spent so many happy years, and which is still in possession of the family. The father died aged seventy-five years and ten months, the mother at the age of seventy-six years. They celebrated their golden wedding three years previous to the father's death, and the homestead farm where the son Charles now lives has been the property of the family for seventy years.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, four sons and three daughters: Jennie is the wife of J. M. Mercer, a practicing attorney of Burlington, Iowa; Charles died in childhood; Bessie resides with her mother in Burlington; Lewis died in infancy; Edward L. is a member of Bernard Bros. & Mercer; Martha resides with her mother; and Willie, the youngest, died at the age of three years. Mr. Bernard continued to reside on his farm until his death, which occurred July 15, 1887. He was of that peculiar and now rare nature, that always rather shunned than courted public favor, hence did not receive that credit for public spirit and charity to which his acts justly entitled him. He was a stockholder in the German-American Savings Bank, the North Hill Street Railway Company, Burlington Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, and other public enterprises. His neighbors and intimate acquaintances can testify to his many acts of charity. His strongest sympathy was always with the laboring classes, and to the honest laboring man his heart and hand were always open in deeds of kindness. His first employment in Burlington was on the old Zion Church building, then in process of construction. He soon returned to his former occupation, however, that of teaching school, and a number of those who are now successful business men were then his pupils. Among the number we may mention William Garrett, J. M. Sherfey and Isaac N. Ripley. Mr. Bernard was built of that stern true metal of which those patriots who secured our independence were made, and none could talk more earnestly of "the times that tried men's souls" than he. His life was a
perfect example of what application, economy and strict honesty can accomplish, and his death left a void in the ranks of the best citizens of Des Moines County, among whom he was justly numbered.

A fine portrait of Mr. Bernard is given upon a preceding page.

J. H. HUTCROFT, a general farmer residing on section 24, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 5, 1851, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Smith) Hutchcroft, who were also natives of the same place. They emigrated to America in 1858, settling in Des Moines County, Iowa. A sketch of the history of Richard and Elizabeth Hutchcroft is given under the name of Thomas Smith Hutchcroft, an elder brother of our subject, and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools of Yellow Spring Township. At the age of nineteen he left his father's home, renting a farm for two years, and later purchased ninety-five acres of land on section 11, Yellow Spring Township, where he resided for one year, and then sold, purchasing ninety acres on section 24. Upon this land Mr. Hutchcroft still makes his home, though by energy and economy he has added to his possessions, until now he is the owner of 190 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hutchcroft has acquired all his property by his own efforts, and is not only one of the well-to-do but also one of the respected citizens of Yellow Spring Township.

On the 9th of February, 1870, Mr. Hutchcroft was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Andrew, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a daughter of John and Hannah (Hutchcroft) Andrew. They are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hutchcroft is one of the stalwart Republicans of the county.

John Andrew, the father of Mrs. Hutchcroft, was a farmer of Yorkshire, where his death occurred May 3, 1868, at the age of fifty-two years, his wife having been called to her final home but a few days previously, her death occurring on the 14th of April, aged forty-five years. They were both worthy members of the Church of England, devoted to their religion, and all their children followed their example, having become honored Christian men and women.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew reared a family of six children: Ann Elizabeth, widow of Jabez Wilkinson, of Yorkshire, England; Mary Jane, wife of our subject; John, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Sarah A., wife of Mr. Ward, an English ship-carper; William, who died at the age of eleven years; and Anna Mary, who is unmarried and resides in England. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hutchcroft was John Andrew, and the grandmother's maiden name was Hannah Hepth.

J. T. HENSLEY, a farmer residing on section 1, Washington Township, was born in Yellow Spring Township, in the year 1859. His parents, William and Susan Hensley, who were natives of Pennsylvania, came to Des Moines County in the early days, and are still among its honored residents. They were the parents of six children, two of whom died in youth.

J. T. Hensley, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Cubit, of Louisa County, Iowa, on the 23d of December, 1880. She was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, and is a daughter of William and Sarah Cubit. Her father was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young man, settling in Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In that State he was married, and six children were born of the union, but the death of the mother occurred, and Mr. Cubit subsequently removed to Iowa, where he wedded his second wife. By this union there was one child born, Lizzie, the accomplished wife of our subject. Mrs. Hensley's mother was born in South Carolina, in 1816, and when three years of age her parents moved to Preble County, Ohio, and at the age of thirty-five she came with her widowed mother to Iowa. She was an active, consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and on the 23d of January,
1887, passed from her labor to the reward prepared for the righteous.

Mrs. Hensley was educated at the high school at Morning Sun, Iowa, and is a lady of culture and refinement. They have a very interesting family of three children—William Ralph, Anna Lona and Lura Alberta. Mr. Hensley has built a most comfortable residence, and his home is a model of neatness and good taste. Both he and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which they are active workers. The rules of this Church are such that its members can not take an active part in political affairs, but Mr. Hensley is recognized by all who know him as a citizen in every way worthy, and an earnest advocate of all measures that have for their object the public good. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, which is stocked with cattle and horses of a high grade. He is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Des Moines County, and is held in high esteem by the people of the community in which he resides.

W. BAIRD, Dental Surgeon, of Burlington, was born in Burlington, Iowa, on the 27th of June, 1853, and his parents are Rev. W. F. Baird and Rebecca (Ilahah) Baird, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The Doctor was educated in the city of Burlington, and in 1874 entered the office of Drs. Smith and Cochrane, who are still engaged in business in this city, and began the study of dentistry. A year passed, and then the firm was dissolved, Mr. Baird continuing with Dr. Cochrane. Readily understanding mechanics, it was not long before he became proficient in his chosen profession, and in 1879 he began business for himself. In 1883, with the means he had accumulated, Dr. Baird attended the Dental Department of the Iowa University, and there received his diploma. He is a member of the State Dental Society, and in 1887 served as Vice President of the organization. He was united in marriage, in 1884, with Miss Elfie Harris.

Dr. Baird is a man of sound practical judgment and logical common sense, and is greatly respected for his straightforward, honorable dealings with his patrons and friends. He is practically a self-made man, and has worked his way to a position of which he may well be proud.

SYLVESTER T. BRYAN, photographer, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1833, and is the son of John and Mary (Painter) Bryan, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1839 he came west with his parents, who located in Henderson County, Ill., which at that time was but little better than a wilderness. Settlements were few and far between, and there were scarcely children enough in any community to form a school; therefore his educational advantages were very limited. About 100 days would cover his school life. But notwithstanding all this, reading and observation in after years have made him a well-informed man. In 1859 he went to California, where he engaged in mining about a year and a half, and then returned to Illinois. The war for the Union soon being in progress, his patriotic blood was stirred, and he enlisted in the 118th Illinois Infantry, as a private soldier, and served until the close of the war. The regiment was in thirty-seven engagements rising to the dignity of a battle, the principal ones being the series of battles involving the siege of Vicksburg. After a service of a little more than three years, he was mustered out of service, the war being over, and the last rebel force disbanded.

On receiving his discharge, he returned home, and soon after moved to Macomb, Ill., where he engaged in the photograph business for about two years. He then removed to Kirkwood, Ill., where he remained until 1874, engaged in the same business. His reputation as a photographer extending, and believing Burlington would be a better field for the display of his artistic taste, he resolved to move to Burlington, where he opened a gallery, and in a short time built up an excellent trade. Mr. Bryan is not alone a picture maker, but is an artist of acknowledged ability. Mr. Bryan and Josephine Pearson, were united in marriage May 2, 1857.
George S. Tracy, of the law firm of Tracy & Mercer, 206½ Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in that city, Oct. 27, 1860, and is a son of the late Hon. Joshua Tracy and Antoinette Tracy, his mother's maiden surname being Stone. (See sketch of Judge Tracy elsewhere in this volume.) George S. was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., taking a literary course, and graduating from that celebrated school in the class of '80. Returning to Iowa, he pursued a law course at the State University, receiving his diploma in 1882, and at once entering upon the practice of his profession in Burlington. The existing partnership with John M. Mercer was formed in 1885, and he has been connected with the Burlington, Chicago & Northern Railroad for several years and is the present Assistant Solicitor for that company. Mr. Tracy is a young man of fine natural ability, is studious in habit, and is recognized as a rising man at the bar. He has the example before him of an illustrious sire, who won a proud position as one of the eminent lawyers of the State, and his friends are hopeful that the son will live to do credit to the honored name he bears.

Richard Elliott, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 2, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1865, and purchased eighty acres of raw land. In the fall of 1866 he had a comfortable farm residence erected, and also barns and other out-buildings necessary on a well-regulated farm. To his original purchase he has added 160 acres in Louisa County. Mr. Elliott was born in Preble County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Elliott, both of whom were natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Their marriage was celebrated after their emigration to America. Mr. Elliott was a farmer in the Buckeye State until about the year 1855, when he removed to Randolph County, Ill., and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1862. The mother had been called to her final home on the 5th of March, 1850, while a resident of Logan County, Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, and with the exception of two of the sons, Harvey and Elihu Christy, all are yet living.

On the 9th of December, 1858, Richard Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Nancy A. Woodside, of Randolph County, Ill. The lady is a daughter of John J. and Mary A. (Burns) Woodside, the father being a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry, and the mother of the District of Columbia, born of Scotch-Irish parentage. They were early settlers in Illinois and were the parents of nine children, six of whom lived to be adults. This worthy couple still reside in Randolph County, Ill.

Our subject and his excellent wife have reared an interesting family of nine children, namely: William J., who married Jennie Crow, of Morning Sun, Iowa, and is now living in Superior, Neb.; John C.; Anna Mary, wife of William R. McEllinney, of Des Moines County, Iowa; Edith Arnetta, who wedded J. C. Wilson, a resident of this county; Robert B., David C., Margaret A., Della and Delber. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of Deacon and is at present an Elder. The Church to which he belongs forbids its members taking part in politics, and holds that the Scriptures should be recognized as the "supreme law of the land;" under a modified oath, however, Mr. Elliott has held the office of School Director. His is a model family, and he is recognized as one of Washington Township's best citizens.

William R. Moore, general farmer, residing on section 4, Augusta Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born March 12, 1826, in Ohio (now Marshall) County, W. Va., and is a son of Francis and Annie (Ward) Moore,
whose sketch appears on another page of this work. He received his education in his native county, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when the family migrated to Iowa. William being sent overland with the horses, coming through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by the National Pike, passing through the cities of Columbus, Indianapolis and Springfield. After spending about ten years on the farm he turned his attention to the carpenter trade, which he followed continually for about fifteen years, having several men in his employ, and contracting and building many of the finest farm residences in the county.

On the 21st of April, 1851, in Marshall County, W. Va., Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Mary R. Parriott, who is also a native of that county, and a daughter of Col. John Parriott, who was a native of Berkeley County, Va., and a prominent citizen of Marshall County, where his death occurred. For many years he was Justice of the Peace, during which time he performed many wedding ceremonies, and for several terms was a Representative in the State Legislature, and also served a few terms as State Senator.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were the parents of seven children: John P., wedded Miss Ellen Murray, and now resides in Lake County, Cal.; Anna Belle is the wife of John O. Evans, a railroad contractor, whose home is in Spencer, Iowa; Frank died at the early age of nine years; Watson L. married Miss Katie Bradley, of Wichita Falls, Tex., and is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Eugene W., a carpenter of Los Angeles, Cal.; Elbert E. and Myrtle are still residing at home.

In 1853 Mr. Moore made his first purchase of land, consisting of a 60-acre tract on section 4, and 100 acres on section 8 of Augusta Township, and at once took possession of the land, and immediately began its cultivation. He is now the owner of 174 acres of well-improved land, which, with the improvements he has placed upon it, makes it a most beautiful farm and one of the best in this section. His two-story farm residence was planned and erected under his own supervision. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in their younger days were active workers for that organization, filling a number of the offices in the Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics and a strong anti-slavery man, and at the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to embrace its principles, and is still one of its most ardent supporters. He has held various township offices of trust, and for one year was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. A great reader, he keeps himself well posted upon all public matters, is a man of sound judgment, and as a citizen no one ranks higher than William R. Moore.

JOHN W. MOORE, a general farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 9, Augusta Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Marshall County, W. Va., April 2, 1829, and is a son of Francis and Annie (Ward) Moore. The father was a native of Ireland and emigrated with his parents to America in his youth; the mother was born in Virginia. In 1838 our subject came with his parents to Des Moines County. His early education was received in his native county, but after coming to Des Moines, he attended the district schools. His father helped to build the first school-house in the neighborhood. He also attended one term of school in Mt. Pleasant, after which he remained at home on his father's farm until the 22d of December, 1859, when he was united in marriage with Sarah D. Gregg, a daughter of Azariah Gregg, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. After the death of his father, which occurred Oct. 26, 1859, Mr. Moore assumed the management of the home farm for his mother, and there resided until 1865, after the death of his mother, when he purchased 320 acres of land, where he now resides, upon sections 3, 4 and 9 of Augusta Township, which is now one of the finest farms in the township.

Three children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Moore: William F., who wedded Miss Nellie Palmer, of St. Joseph, Mo., is now engaged in the grain business at Harrington, Kan.; Fannie E., wife of Charles B. Stull, in the employ of Chittenden & Eastman, of Burlington; Clara Belle, still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have given their children a good edu-
cation, thus fitting them for useful and responsible positions in life. They, as well as their children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Moore has filled various offices. In his political views, he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good, and has served his township several terms as one of the Board of Trustees, and is strictly temperate in all his habits.

C. RANKIN, deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, having been a resident from 1836 until the time of his death, in 1885. For almost a half-century he not only witnessed, but aided largely in its growth and development. Any enterprise for the public good always found him a ready supporter, and in the work of progress and civilization he was among the first. Mr. Rankin was a native of Franklin County, Pa., born in 1811, and a son of Judge David Rankin, also a native of that State. He was reared upon his father's farm and, as before stated, emigrated to Des Moines County with his parents in 1836, settling on section 28 of Huron Township. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Johnson, who was a native of Washington County, Pa. Five children were born of their union, four of whom are now living: D. C., Jr.; H. J., who is a practicing physician of Windom, Iowa; Sarah E., residing with her brother, D. C.; J. W., a stock-raiser of Ness County, Kan.; and Martha, who died in infancy.

In his early life Mr. Rankin was a Whig, though at the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and an earnest worker in the temperance cause. His wife was also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death occurred in September, 1865. Mr. Rankin held the office of Township Trustee and other minor positions. He was a great reader and a well-informed man, and strong in his convictions of right and wrong, yet modest and conservative. In educational matters he took great interest, was always ready to take a step in advance, and gave his children good educations. He was also a man of good business ability, energetic, yet careful in the management of his farm, which, at the time of his death, consisted of 125 acres of fine land. One by one the pioneers of the county have passed away, and on the 21st of February, 1885, Mr. Rankin was called to his final home, his death being mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

D. C. Rankin, Jr., son of our subject, residing on section 28, Huron Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is a native of this county, and was reared upon his father's farm. His primary education, which was received at the district schools, was supplemented by a course in the Academy at Kossuth. With the exception of three years, which were passed in Greene County, Mr. Rankin has always been a resident of Huron Township. His whole life has been spent as a farmer, and since his father's death, in 1885, he has assumed the management of the homestead, and makes a specialty of raising horses. In his political views he is a Republican, and believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. He has held various township offices, and at present fills the position of Township Trustee.

HOMAS R. RANKIN, an early settler of Des Moines County, and a member of the firm of Rankin & Dodge, commission merchants and wholesale dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables, was born in East Tennessee, Dec. 11, 1827, and is the son of William C. and Catherine (Gault) Rankin. His father, who is now living at the age of ninety-three, lives where the grandfather of our subject had settled, in company with three brothers, in Tennessee, after being mustered out of the service in the Revolutionary War. The mother was born in Tennessee of Scotch-Irish descent, and died while Thomas was yet a child.

Our subject went to North Carolina with his father in 1833, remaining there for four years, when they removed to Indiana, and after residing in that State for another four years he came to Iowa in the year 1841. They reached Yellow
Spring Township, Des Moines County, in September of that year. Thomas was sent to the school at Quincy, Ill., and the family removed to that city in 1845. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and continued to serve in that capacity until late in life. Thomas came to Burlington in 1852, and engaged in his present business of dealing in fruits and vegetables, and is also a wholesale and retail dealer in ice. A history of the business appears under the mercantile department of this work. In early life Mr. Rankin was a Whig, but joined the Republican party at the time of its organization, and still votes with it. He is a temperance man, and believes in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

In Schuyler County, Ill., April 10, 1851, Mr. Rankin was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Houston, a daughter of Caleb Houston, who is a distant relative of the late Senator Sam Houston, of Texas. Mrs. Rankin is a native of Columbus, Ohio. They have an adopted daughter, Emma G., wife of J. W. Cornic, a conductor on the California Central Railroad, and resides at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Rankin and his wife are both members of the First Congregational Church of this city. He is also a member of Burlington Council, No. 530, Royal Arcanum, and is one of the conservative, reliable business men of the thriving city of Burlington.

John H. Riepe, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 10, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, and one of the Nation's brave defenders, was born in Prussia, June 15, 1843. He emigrated with his parents, Henry and Mary (Wallbruck) Riepe, to America in 1851, landing in New York, where they remained for four years, and then came to Des Moines County, Iowa. For about six months they resided in the city of Burlington, and then the father purchased a farm of fifty-four acres of land in Benton Township, where Mrs. Riepe died in 1863, at the age of fifty-three. She and her husband were both members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Riepe is yet living, at the age of sixty-eight years, and is a well preserved man. He makes his home in Flint River Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Riepe were born three children: John H., of this sketch; Harmon H., a farmer of Franklin Township, Des Moines County; and William, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

John H. Riepe was educated in the common schools of this county, and remained at home until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted for three years in defense of the Stars and Stripes.
becoming a member of the 30th Iowa Infantry, participating in the battles of Resaca, Ga., and Kingston, Ga. He was taken sick with the measles at Davenport, Iowa, and has never regained his former health. When partly recovered he rejoined his regiment at Woodville, Ala., and was with them on the march to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was also with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea. Again Mr. Riepe was taken sick and sent back to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he lay in the hospital for eight months; was then sent to Rolla, S. C., and from there to Washington, where he took part in the great review. Later he was sent to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Davenport, Iowa, where he was discharged in 1865, after which he returned home, again giving his attention to farming.

On the 16th of October, 1867, the marriage of John H. Riepe and Miss Amanda Minnie was celebrated. Mrs. Riepe is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Smith) Minnie. Eight children were born of this union—Norah, Mary, John, Frederick, Elizabeth, Edward, Robert and Charles. Politically, Mr. Riepe is a Democrat, though liberal in his views. He has held various township offices of trust, and as a citizen is highly respected.

J OSEPH B. RAMP, Superintendent of the foundry department of the Murray Iron Works, located at West Burlington, was born in New York City, Nov. 13, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Eliza (Horn) Ramp, the former a native of the Empire State and the latter of Connecticut. To them were born six children, three of whom are deceased—Henry, Rachel and Mary. Those living are Joseph B.; John A., Superintendent of the Cuyahoga Falls Iron Works, of which Vaughn & Turner are the proprietors; and Julia, wife of Andrew Vogt, proprietor of the Perry Street Hotel, of Newark, N. J. The mother of these children was called to her last rest Oct. 3, 1880. The father was a molder by trade, and followed that occupation for over a half-century, retiring from active life in 1870, and now makes his home with his daughter in Newark. He has reached his eighty-ninth year.

The subject of this sketch received his education in New York City and at the age of thirteen began learning his chosen occupation, that of a molder, serving an apprenticeship of five years and four months in Trenton, N. J. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Ramp was promoted to the position of foreman and remained in Trenton for some time, but later went to Philadelphia, Pa., and subsequently to Newark, N. J., where he had charge of the Globe Iron Works, of which Jerome B. Ward was the proprietor and manager. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he gave up his situation to enlist in his country's service, becoming a member of the 7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry for three years. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, White House Landing, Harrison Landing, and while on the trip to the latter place was hurt by a horse and discharged. He decided to return home, but while on the road he again enlisted in the 26th New York Cavalry at Baltimore, serving two years in that regiment, not reaching home until after the close of the war in 1865. At the evacuation of Richmond he aided in putting out the fire, and then was discharged at Sacket's Harbor.

Mr. Ramp returned to New York, but in the meantime his parents had removed to Newark, N. J., at which city he made them a visit, and while there received an offer of a situation in the Turner & Vaughn Iron Works, at Cuyahoga Falls. While engaged at Turner & Vaughn's he married Miss Lizzie Deeds, the mother of his three oldest children—Herbert, Paul and Ellie. From Cuyahoga Falls he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was employed in the Buckeye Iron Works. After being employed for awhile in that city, he went to Cedar Rapids for the purpose of overseeing the erection of the Whiting Bros.' shops, 40x80 feet. This consumed about eight months' time, and, when they were all completed, he went to Ft. Madison where he entered into a partnership with Charles Gableman, remaining there for about eight months, and then selling his interest, he accepted the position he now occupies. March 16, 1882. Under his able management the work has proved a financial success, the company having seen the right man for
the place, one who has good business ability and thoroughly understands his work.

The first wife of our subject died in the year 1879. On the 10th of November, 1879, Mr. Ramp was united in marriage with Miss Laura Beatty, of Mexico, Mo., a daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Beatty, the former a native of Kentucky, in which State his wife was also born. Mr. and Mrs. Ramp have one child, Oliver. They are both members of the Congregational Church, of West Burlington, in which he is a Deacon. Mr. Ramp is also a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., of Youngstown, and is a Republican in politics.

ABRAM RICE, of Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County, that State, May 1, 1816, of German ancestry. His parents, William Jacob and Nancy Rice, are still living. Abram was reared on the home farm in his native State, and received such an education as the common schools of the county afforded. On the 26th of October, 1871, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sherrick, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Sherrick, who were also both natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Rice engaged in farming for about a year in Fayette County, and was then employed in the manufacture of coke near Scottdale, Pa. At the end of two years he removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., again engaging in farming, and resided in that county for five years. In December, 1880, he came to Iowa and located on the farm where he now resides, owning 160 acres of the best soil of Danville Township, upon which are erected substantial and comfortable buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice are the parents of six children, viz.: Mamie, George S., Jacob S., Maggie S., Edgar S. and Nettie. The two youngest were born in Iowa, and the four eldest in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rice is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not much of a politician, and has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a public-spirited, enterprising man, who feels an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good and in the education of the young of the land. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected in the community for their industry, frugality, and integrity of character.

CHARLES WALKER, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Des Moines County, residing on section 2, Flint River Township, was born in Cheshire, England, on the 15th of December, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary (Miller) Walker, both of whom were natives of that country. Charles was one of a family of six children, of whom he is the youngest. The others are Mary, widow of William Arrowsmith, who makes her home with our subject; George A., deceased; James A., a farmer of Cass County, Iowa; and Elisha, who died in 1866. The father of these children, who was one of the wealthy farmers of his native county, died in England in 1843. The mother's death occurred in Des Moines County, this State, in 1851. The early education of our subject was received in his native land. In 1845 he, with his brothers, George and James, and two sisters, emigrated to America, and in the fall of the same year his mother and brother, Elisha, came, coming directly to Burlington, where the brothers purchased a farm of 320 acres of Jeremiah Lampson, who many years since left this county and went to Oregon. At that time the land was in a wild, uncultivated state, but probably among the best in Flint River Township, and there they made a home in the country which was henceforth to be theirs. The four brothers continued to make this farm their home until 1858, when James was married and took up his residence on the land then known as the "Pierce Farm." Seven years later, in 1865, George was also married, and that spring their crippled brother, Elisha, was called to his final home. The property was then divided, Charles retaining, as his share, 240 acres of the old homestead, which, under his management, has become one of the finest improved farms in Flint River Township.

On the 18th of April, 1867, Mr. Walker was
united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Steel, a native of Dubois County, Ind., born Sept. 17, 1845, and a daughter of Jackson and Martha (Richey) Steel, also natives of that State. Five children have graced their union—Ethel M., Edwin, Eugene, Milford and Alna. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have taken great pleasure in educating their children, and in their home music, books, and all that makes life enjoyable may be found. Their farm is one of the most highly cultivated in Flint River Township. Their house is a handsome two-story brick residence, and their barns and out-buildings are models of convenience. The beautiful shade-trees that now spread their foliage over the once wild and uncultivated land were planted by Mr. Walker, and all the improvements on the land were made through his efforts. Mr. Walker is a member of the New Jerusalem Church, and Mrs. Walker and daughters are Methodists, and are among the highly respected citizens of the township. Mr. Walker has held various township offices, filling the positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He cast his first vote for Fremont, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has since continued to fight under its banner. Mr. Walker has the confidence and esteem of all, and is ever ready, with both time and money, to aid in the advancement of all public or social, religious or educational interests. We are pleased to give a portrait of this gentleman on a preceding page.

GEORGE M. BENNETT, a prominent contractor and builder of Burlington, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., in the town of Wilkes Barre, July 26, 1840, and is the youngest in a family of seven children, who were born to John T. and Hannah (Miller) Bennett, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter and builder by trade, and did quite an extensive business in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. He was a member of the firm of Dennis & Bennett, and they were known throughout the community as experts in their line of trade. In 1858, accompanied by his family, Mr. Bennett migrated to the West, locating in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained for two years, during which time he was engaged in the erection of some of the most important buildings of that place. In 1860 he removed to Brownsville, Minn., where he engaged in farming, and thence to Dakota, in 1881, where he now resides. His wife died in 1844, previous to his removal from Pennsylvania.

Our subject was educated in the graded schools of Wilkes Barre, and one year at Dana College, in the same town, after which he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder with his father. With the family he came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where with his father he was employed as the stair-builder for the Insane Asylum. In that city Mr. Bennett was united in marriage with Esther A. Morrison, their union being celebrated in 1859. The lady was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of James and Lottie (Spry) Morrison, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother of Ohio. Her parents came to Henry County, Iowa, in 1857. Mr. Morrison engaging quite extensively in farming until his death, which occurred in 1858. His excellent wife survived him, dying in 1883. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett four children were born, three of whom are now living; Iona Hortense died at the age of two years; Gussie C. is the wife of D. James Wooding, of Burlington; Annie E. and Nettie M. are both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Bennett worked at his trade in Mt. Pleasant until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company 1, 14th Iowa Infantry, though for a time he served as Corporal, and later served in the capacity of Fifth Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and Columbus, Ky., after which he went on the Red River campaign, engaging in the battles of Alexander, Old Oaks, Markville Plains, Yellow Bayou, Bayou Beth, and several others. After three-years service he was honorably discharged in September, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa, after which he returned to his home in Mt. Pleasant.

After his return home Mr. Bennett engaged in carpentering in Henry County, and later moved to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming for two years. In 1869 he returned to Iowa and took up his residence in Burlington, once more resuming
his chosen occupation. During his eighteen years residence in this city some of its best buildings have been erected under his care and supervision, including some of the schools. As a workman he is careful and competent and never fails to please his patrons. Mr. Bennett takes great interest in political affairs, and casts his vote with the Republican party. He has been connected with the School Board of Independent District, No. 6, for three terms, and held the office of Building Commissioner for the city in 1887. Socially, he is a member of Matthes Post, No. 5, G. A. R., of Burlington; the V. A. S. fraternity; and is also a member of the Knights of Labor, having served as Master Workman of 3,135, and in 1886 had the honor to be sent as a delegate by five orders to the Convention which convened at Cincinnati. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

GEORGE KRIECHBAUM, manufacturer of and dealer in stoves, galvanized iron cornice, iron and tinware, at 320 North Main and 117 Washington streets, Burlington, Iowa, established business in this city in 1861. Mr. Kriechbaum was born in St. Clair County, Ill., March 1, 1837, and is the son of George P. and Catherine (Macker) Kriechbaum. In the fall of 1843 he came to Burlington with his parents and has made this his home ever since. His education was received in the common schools, and he then served a regular apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade, but instead of following that occupation, learned the timber's trade, and in 1861 opened a shop in that line. Handling a full line of stoves and stove furniture, also manufacturing tinware and galvanized iron cornice. Mr. Kriechbaum has built up a large trade and has now been in business twenty-seven years.

On the 12th of December, 1861, in Burlington, Iowa, the marriage of George Kriechbaum and Miss Fredericka Kostfeld was celebrated. She was born in Westphalia, Prussia, and emigrated from that country to America with her parents when five years of age. Four children were born of their union, three sons and a daughter: George H., married Miss Carrie Johnson, and resides in Chicago; Charles Philip is an employee in the Burlington Postoffice; Arthur and Clara Elizabeth are the younger members of the family, and all were born in Burlington. Mr. Kriechbaum is a Democrat in politics, and has taken a more or less active part in local politics. He has represented his ward in the City Council eight or nine years, and in 1881 was elected Sheriff of Des Moines County, re-elected, and held the office for six years, or until January, 1888. He is a member of Lodge, No. 3, Order of Druids, and of Phoenix Lodge No. 135, A. O. U. W., Mr. Kriechbaum and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city. For nearly a half-century he has made Burlington his home, has watched its growth from a small and insignificant village to a rich and prosperous city, and has been identified with its growth and development since his arrival at man's estate. He has taken an active part in the management of its municipal affairs for many years, and has been honored by the citizens of the county with one of the most important offices in their gift, that of Sheriff, to which he was three times elected. As he is a practical business man, more than a politician, this expression of good will and of confidence in his ability and integrity, is but a just tribute to his worth and high standing in the community, where nearly his whole life has been spent.

M. PECKHAM, a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1854, now residing on section 30, Washington Township, was born June 15, 1812, in Washington City, D. C., and is a son of Caleb and Elizabeth Peckham, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Rhode Island. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, and four of the number lived to maturity. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during one of the battles had three bullets shot through the hat which he was wearing. His occupation was rope-making,
which he carried on in Washington City until his death, which occurred in 1820.

On the 22d of May, 1845, our subject was united in marriage with Malvina Webb, a resident of Columbus, Ohio. She was born in the State of New York, April 28, 1826, and her parents were Zinny and Annie Webb. Several children have been born of their union: Emma, who became the wife of Jerome Hull; Charles, who wedded Libbie King; Fannie, who died at the age of one year; Mattie, wife of David Willis Easton; Adda, who wedded Wesley Lotspatch; Caleb, husband of Mary Lambert; Hugh, Sarah; Anna, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Kate, wife of Thomas Colvert; Richard, and Lillie, who died in infancy. The death of Mrs. Peckham occurred Feb. 26, 1872. She was a member of the Baptist Church, to which her husband also belongs, and was a most estimable lady. Mr. Peckham has held the office of Deacon in the church, and is one of its active workers. In early life, he was a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been one of its earnest supporters. His first purchase of land in this county consisted of three quarter-sections, but he has since disposed of part of it, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 300 acres. Mr. Peckham has always been a great reader, is well informed on all the important questions of the day, and is highly esteemed in the community where he resides.

...
this time, but all emigrated to this State. Mr. Ripley settled within two and a half miles of Burlington to the westward, temporarily. The next spring they removed to Kaiser Prairie, in Flint River Township, and the same year Mr. Ripley bought the farm that became his permanent home, and which was situated six miles from Burlington, on the Dodgeville road. He purchased ninety acres, greatly improving the land and residing upon it the remainder of his days, his death occurring on March 30, 1872. His wife, a worthy and highly respected Christian lady, had died in March, 1867. Mr. Ripley was actively engaged in public affairs here, as he had been in Virginia. He was twice elected County Commissioner when the county was governed by three men acting in that capacity. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution of Iowa, and was twice elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was also useful to the community in filling minor offices, such as that of Justice of the Peace, member of the School Board, etc. He was indefatigable in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty. Just and upright in public as well as in private life, he was so generally popular that in all his public career he was never but once defeated when a candidate for office, and that time his party ticket was defeated entirely. Mr. Ripley was a consistent Christian, charitable and kind-hearted, and might be said to have had an enemy in the world.

Hiram Purdy, who for thirty-one years has been a prominent business man and highly respected citizen of Burlington, Iowa, was born at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1814, and is a son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Haight) Purdy. The Purdys are an old New England family of English origin, and went from Connecticut to New York prior to the Revolutionary War. The historical “White Plains” was the property of one of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch in Colonial times, and his father, Bartholomew Purdy, was born there. On his mother’s side, the Haight were also of English descent, and were among the early English colonists of America. The first of the family to settle in this country received a grant of a tract of land from the king, extending from Long Island Sound to the Hudson River, covering an area of thirty miles long by from ten to twelve in width.

In early childhood Mr. Purdy removed with his parents to New York City, where he received an academic education, and learned the trade of manufacturing sash, blinds and show-cases. When nineteen years of age he was made foreman of the largest factory in that line in the country. In 1835 he engaged in business for himself, manufacturing the same articles. He was an expert in his business and possessed a genius for invention, which he exercised to a good purpose. Twelve patents were issued to him, covering the following-named articles: one for ganging liquors, one for an odorizing process, one for an improvement in the process of distilling, one for grain-car doors, one for a cattle-bar for stock cars, one for a steam boiler, one for a smock consumer and draft producer, two for fruit jars, and one for an automatic fire extinguisher for railroad cars, another for a cyclone heater, and the latest an electric light reflector. Many of these have proved very useful inventions and have gone into general use. Mr. Purdy was also the projector for the first horse street railway system in New York City, the Bowery and Third avenue street railway, it being the first in the world, having been built in 1854, according to the plans presented by him. He continued his business in New York until 1857, being quite successful and accumulating a good property, and then removed to Burlington, Iowa, forming the existing partnership with Mr. Delahaye in the wholesale liquor business in 1857.

Mr. Purdy was twice married; first, in New York City, in December, 1836, to Miss Lucinda Conrad. Three children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy, and one, a daughter, Lucinda, is now the wife of William Phype, of New York City. Mrs. Purdy died in 1843 in New York, and he was married again in Burlington, in the fall of 1858, to Ellen Fitzgerald, a daughter of M. Fitzgerald, Esq. She is a native of New York City. Six children have graced their union: Hiram and Ellen died in childhood; Sarah A. is the wife of David N. Prune,
of Waterbury, Conn.; George A. died at the age
twelve, and James B. and Horace I. are attending
school.

Mr. Purdy is an ancient Odd Fellow, and was
initiated into the order in New York, in 1836, and
is the second oldest Odd Fellow in Iowa. He is a
genial, unassuming man, of sound judgment, ripe
in experience of the world, and is held in high es-
tem by his fellow-citizens.

In politics, he was an earnest Whig in early life,
and has been equally as earnest a Republican since
the organization of that party. In religious mat-
ters he has been disposed to be liberal in his views,
and has never adopted any creed or orthodox be-
lief. An original thinker, he has reasoned from
what he has found in nature, rather from the theo-
ries of others. Possessing mental faculties of a
superior force, and a mind inclined to analysis and
logic, he has never been able to content himself
with the conclusions of others, but has sought for
light in his own way. Genial, warm-hearted, and
fond of the discussion of abstruse subjects, he is an
entertaining companion and reliable as a friend.

NATHANIEL BROWN, one of the pioneers
of Des Moines County, was born in Royal-
ton, Vt., Nov. 22, 1811, and is a son of
Myron and Eunice (Aynsworth) Brown. Myron
Brown was a soldier in the War of 1812. The sub-
ject of our sketch was reared in Vermont and Can-
da, receiving a common-school education, and in
1835 he came West, stopping for a short time in
Chicago, which then consisted of a wet prairie and
a few cabins. During the following fall he went to
Peoria, and, being out of money, accepted the first
work which presented itself, coal mining. In the
spring of 1838, he came to Burlington and engaged
in plastering, which occupation he followed for
many years.

The union of Nathaniel Brown and Miss Agnes
Thompson was celebrated in Burlington, in 1843.
She was a native of the Sunny South, born in South
Carolina, Sept. 22, 1818. Three children graced
their union, but only one is now living—Sophia E.;
Frances M. and Sarah E. are both deceased. They
have also one adopted daughter, Ida M., who is
married to O. M. Burrus. Mr. Brown is truly one
of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, and
has witnessed almost its entire growth. On com-
ing to this community, where the now prosperous
city of Burlington stands there were but a few scat-
tered cabins, bands of Indians roamed over the
prairie, and the country abounded in wild game.
Although a man of limited means, Mr. Brown has
done much to build up the city, and his work can be
found in many of the best buildings that adorn the
place.

Mrs. Brown died in December, 1884. She was
reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a
consistent member of that body for many years, and
was a kind wife and mother.

D. POOL, one of Des Moines County's pio-
neers, and a prominent citizen of Mediap-
olis, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, Aug.
3, 1817, and is a son of Robert and Nancy
(Davison) Pool, both of whom were natives of Vir-
ginia. Our subject was never permitted to see his
father, who died before the birth of R. D. His
mother subsequently married McCally Rowan, and
after his death, John S. Rayburn. The early life of
R. D. Pool was spent upon a farm, being part of
the time engaged in milling. On the 21st of Au-
gust, 1839, he married Lydia Sadler, a native of
Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William Sadler,
who was also a native of that State. In 1841 the
young couple emigrated to Des Moines County, and
rented a farm in Flint River Township. At that
time the country was in a very wild state, the land
was unbroken, and deer and wolves roamed over the
prairie. The following year Mr. Pool pur-
chased 360 acres of partly improved land, in Ben-
ton Township, and upon this farm he and his wife
lived in a log cabin in true pioneer style for ten
years, at the expiration of which time the com-
modious residence which now stands upon the farm was
erected. The old farm has many associations which
render it dear, the early years of the happy wedded
life of this worthy couple were there passed, there
the children were born, and every improvement
was placed there by the hands of Mr. Pool. More land was afterward purchased, until the farm consisted of 400 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Pool have been the parents of five children: William H., who died in infancy; Nancy E., wife of William Foster, of Mediapolis; Thomas S., who was educated at a select school in Burlington, and also attended the Commercial College in Chicago, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Bentonport, Iowa, and was ordained in 1878; Lydia, wife of John W. Van Osolot, who resides on the home farm in Benton Township; Eliza Josephine is the wife of Samuel V. McCollaster, of Pike County, Ohio, where he is a merchant, and also Treasurer of that county.

Mr. Pool has been member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1841, and his wife since her fifteenth year. They have been active workers in both Church and Sunday-school, and assisted in organizing the first Sunday-school at Tamatowa, Benton Township. He also helped to build the first church, probably doing more for that work than any other man. His mother was a devoted Christian woman, and the early Christian instructions received he has endeavored to follow through life, and well has he performed his part. His children too have followed the example of their parents, and are all earnest Christian men and women. Mr. Pool held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and for a number of years was Township Clerk. Looking back over the years of toil of a well-spent life, he can rest in the assurance that the money gained for his later years was all earned by his own honest efforts. Happy in the devotion of a most estimable wife, the love and affection of four children, eleven grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and sincerely respected and highly honored by many friends, his is indeed a happy lot.

Mr. Pool was a Steward in his Church for forty years, and in 1884 represented the district as Lay Delegate to the Iowa Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early times, in Iowa, he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and after the organization of the Republican party, he became a member of that body. Mr. Pool now resides in a comfortable residence in Mediapolis, and is at present the General Agent for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Always ready to aid the needy and afflicted, to aid in the advancement of any public enterprise, liberal and generous and respected by all, we are pleased to give a sketch of so worthy a pioneer in the history of Des Moines County.

Mr. Pool has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past fifteen years.

ALFRED B. CLEGHORN, Union Ticket Agent at Burlington, Iowa, was born at Stamford, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, Aug. 26, 1846, and is a son of Rev. A. Cleghorn, D. D. His father was born in Scotland, and his mother in New York. Our subject removed to the latter place with his parents in early childhood, and was educated at Belleville, N. Y. Remaining in New York till of age, he then came to Burlington, arriving in this city April 1, 1872, where his first employment was as a clerk in the freight office of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., and after remaining there for one year he then entered the Union ticket office as assistant, April 1, 1873, continuing in that position for two years, when he was promoted to Agent, and has held that position continuously since.

On the 29th of July, 1868, at Belleville, N. Y., Mr. Cleghorn wedded Miss Dora Hall, of that city. Two children were born to them, both daughters: Grace, now aged seventeen, and May, aged eleven. Mr. Cleghorn has taken an active interest in civic societies, and has the honor of having been the first Knight of Pythias initiated in the State of Iowa, his initiation taking place in the Star of the West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., at Cedar Rapids. He is a charter member of Flint Hills Lodge, No. 39, K. of P., of Burlington, and has been prominently identified with that institution. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; belongs to Malta Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M.; to Iowa Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and St. Omer Commandery, No. 15, K. T. all of Burlington, Iowa. He was one of the original members of the Shokoquon Club, is now its President, and is a charter member of the Burling-
ton Boating Association, has been its President three times, and is now a member of the executive committee. Mr. Cleghorn has made a popular ticket agent and has won hosts of friends by his courteous manner and prompt discharge of duty. He has done much to promote the interests of the several societies to which he belongs, and is an acknowledged favorite in social circles.

Theodore W. Barhydt, President of the Merchants National Bank, of Burlington, President of the Burlington & Western Railroad Company, and of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad Company, senior partner of the firm of T. W. Barhydt & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and a member of the firm of H. A. Brown & Co., retail dealers in boots and shoes, all of Burlington, is a native of Newark, N. J., but was reared in Schenectady, N. Y. He was born April 10, 1835, and is the son of Nicholas and Phoebe H. (Gardner) Barhydt. His ancestors were of the old Knickerbockers, the sturdy Holland emigrants, who peopled the valley of the Hudson in the early days of American civilization. They were among the wealthy and influential citizens of their day, and bravely bore their part in the wars of the Colonies, and in the War of 1812. The paternal grandfather of our subject was in active service in the War of the Revolution, and served as Quartermaster in the War of 1812. The Barhydt family was founded in New York by two Holland emigrants of that name, Jeronimus Hans and Andreas Hans Barhydt, in the year 1665, who settled at what was then known as Coxsackie, on the Hudson River. Our subject traces his descent directly from the former. His father was born in 1813, was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Schenectady, and died in 1851.

Theodore received an academic education at the Lyceum Academy of his native city, and was married to Miss Eleanor Christiancey, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Vedder) Christiancey. Mrs. Barhydt was born in Schenectady, N. Y. Her people were also of Holland descent and were old and well-known residents of that region. Shortly after their marriage, in March, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Barhydt came to Burlington, Iowa, where he secured employment in the postal service, first as clerk and afterward as Assistant Postmaster. In the spring of 1859 he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he conducted with such marked success that in 1860 he established a wholesale house in the same line, and built up a large and prosperous business. Of late years his banking and other important business connections have occupied his time so fully that the management of the boot and shoe business virtually devolved upon his partner, Mr. H. A. Brown. The retail business is conducted under the firm name of H. A. Brown & Co. and the wholesale house is T. W. Barhydt & Co. Both are extensive establishments of their kind. In 1861 Mr. Barhydt began banking in a private way, gradually increasing his business until 1870, when he secured the cooperation of other capitalists and organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Burlington, now one of the most important banking institutions of the State. He was chosen first President of the bank, and has been re-elected to the same position each succeeding year, and is now serving his nineteenth term. He became interested in the building of Iowa railroads, and for several years was a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. He is now President of the Burlington & Western and of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad Companies. Of the former he has been President since its organization, and of the latter for the past eight years.

Mr. Barhydt is largely interested in real estate in Burlington, and is the proprietor of several fine business buildings, including two of the finest blocks in the city, the hotel Duncan and the southwest corner block of Main and Jefferson streets. By his enterprise and energy he has caused these substantial improvements to be made, and is entitled to much credit for the share he has had in improving and developing the city. He has been President of the Board of Trade, a member of the City Council and a Director and Treasurer of the City Water Company. Mr. Barhydt was one of several prominent citizens through whose exertions the Burlington Water Works were established. In fact, Mr.
Barhydt has been identified with the principal noble enterprises of the city, and has always taken an active part in every project calculated to benefit and increase its business advantages. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and of St. Omer Commandery, No. 15, K. T. Mr. and Mrs. Barhydt are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which denomination Mr. Barhydt's parents were consistent members. Mr. Barhydt is a Democrat in politics, but has been too closely confined to business pursuits to desire or accept public office. Business is his natural element, and, possessed of superior executive and financial ability, he has avoided the numerous quicksands of speculation, in which so many mercantile fortunes are sunk, and has steadily accumulated a large and valuable property, and acquired the reputation of an enterprising, upright and honorable man.

On the preceding page is an excellent portrait of Mr. Barhydt, engraved by Samuel Sartain, who stands at the head of his profession as a steel engraver.

**GEORGE H. C. BATCHELOR.** Secretary of the Burlington Wire Mattress Company, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, on the 5th of May, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Annie (Webber) Batchelor, both of whom were natives of Devonshire. In his native England our subject grew to manhood, receiving but a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of painter, soon becoming a first-class workman. In 1866 he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, Ill., following his trade for about a year and a half, when he was called home on account of the death of his mother.

While in England our subject was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Burgoyne, and in 1868 the young couple crossed the Atlantic, making their home in Chicago for ten years, when they removed to Burlington. On account of failing health Mr. Batchelor had to abandon his business, and while in Chicago purchased the right to make the machines of the wire mattress in Iowa and Kansas, and to have full control of the territory. Not having money sufficient to start the business he visited several of the wealthy men of Burlington, but could obtain no financial aid, and finally, renting a small building he set up in business for himself. The
plan of operations was to make a few mattresses, start out and sell them, in the meantime taking more orders, and traveling from town to town on foot. By perseverance and untiring zeal he worked on, surmounting all difficulties, overcoming all obstacles, and from the little stock in trade has grown one of the most prosperous business interests in the city.

Mr. Batchelor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. Politically, he is a Republican, and entirely without his solicitations the people of the county showed their appreciation of his worth and character by nominating him for County Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor have no children of their own but have one adopted daughter, Mamie.

ROBERT LYNN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 32, Flint River Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 6, 1821, and is a son of James and Hester (Thompson) Lynn, both of whom were also natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of twelve children, four of that number now deceased—William, Jacob, George and David. Those living are Margaret, widow of Richard Scott, who is a resident of Ohio; John, a retired farmer of Wabash County, Ind.; our subject, who is third in order of birth; Matthew, a resident farmer of Wabash County, Ind.; James, also a farmer and stock-raiser of that county; Francis A., a Presbyterian minister located at Wabash, Ind.; Susan J., residing with Matthew; Richard, a farmer of Decatur County, Kan. The parents of these children removed to Indiana, settling near Rising Sun, and after residing there for two years went to Warren County, Ohio. They made that their home for ten years and then once more removed, going to Preble County. In that county the early life of our subject was spent. He received his education in the district schools, and on the 8th of March, 1843, wedded Miss Mary Frebel, a daughter of John and Hannah (Thatcher) Frebel. The young couple re-moved to Wabash County, Ind., in 1843. Mr. Lynn's parents also became residents of the county, they living in the town of Wabash, but later they removed to Carroll County, Ind., where they resided upon a farm. Some time after James Lynn again returned to the former county on account of the failing health of his son Richard, and while there was taken sick, and died Jan. 5, 1866. John Lynn was born Oct. 21, 1797. His wife, who was born May 12, 1798, survived him one year, dying March 13, 1867, and was buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery near Wabash.

Robert Lynn, our subject, was a resident of Wabash County, Ind., for twenty years. During this time, on the 22d of January, 1853, Mrs. Lynn, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to her final rest. She was the mother of three children, one son and two daughters—James, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; and Susan J., wife of Reuben Reece, a merchant of Penn, Mich. Mr. Lynn was again married, Aug. 4, 1855, Mrs. Rebecca McGriff becoming his wife. She was born Dec. 8, 1821, and is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sutton) Gard. Three children were born to them: two sons and a daughter: Levi, residing at home; Robert R., a resident farmer of Meade County, Kan.; Ellen, wife of Henry J. Beahrens, a lumber merchant of Buffalo, Mo. By her first marriage Mrs. Lynn was the mother of five children: Elizabeth, wife of William Huff, a liveryman of Downs, Kan.; Rachel, wife of William Fordyce, an express agent of Wabash County, Ind.; Patrick, a member of the 89th Indiana Regiment, under J. J. Smith, is a resident of Monroe, Iowa; Perry, a resident farmer of Warren County, Iowa, was also a member of the 89th Indiana Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill. Martin, a farmer of Washington County, Kan.

After having resided in Wabash County, Ind., for twenty years, Mr. Lynn decided to remove to Iowa, and took up his residence on section 32, Flint River Township, Des Moines Co., where he has a most excellent farm. Everything about the place denotes thrift and industry, the barns and out-buildings are models of convenience, all modern improvements have been made, and now 176 acres of fine land pay tribute to his care and
cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-three years. They give liberally for all Church work, and aided greatly in building the first church in Wabash County, Ind., where Mr. Lynn was numbered as the fourth resident in that county. He has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and as a citizen stands second to none. In all public enterprises for the good of the community this worthy couple are always ready to do their share, willingly and cheerfully they aid those in need, and are respected by all who know them.

D. HARVINGTON, a farmer residing on section 31, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1862, purchasing eighty acres of land, which was then unimproved, where he has since made his home. The work of cultivation was immediately begun, and he at one time owned forty more acres, but subsequently sold it. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 26, 1825, and is a son of Leonard and Mary (Dixon) Harvington, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of Ireland. Leonard Harvington was a farmer by occupation, and was killed by a falling limb of a tree. His widow came to Des Moines County, Iowa, with our subject, with whom she resided until her death, which occurred Nov. 1, 1869. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

On the 15th of September, 1851, Mr. Harvington led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of Jefferson County, N. Y. She was born Jan. 15, 1830, and is a daughter of Boynton and Sabina (Pennell) Chapman, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of New Jersey. They resided in New York, and Mrs. Harvington was their only child, but after the death of his first wife Mr. Chapman was again married, and two children were born of the union. To Mr. and Mrs. Harvington have been born one child, a daughter, Agnes, who is now a student, a young lady of much promise. Our subject had learned the tailor’s trade in his youth, and followed that vocation until he became a resident of this county. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. Himself and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church and everyone who knows this worthy couple recognizes in them the elements of true Christian people.

AMONTE COWLES, attorney at law, Parsons Block, Burlington, Iowa, and son of Rev. W. F. and Marie E. (LaMonte) Cowles, was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1859, was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, and graduated in class of 1879. He spent four years in Nebraska and Colorado in the employ of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Companies as civil engineer. Returning to Iowa he made his home at Burlington, where he studied law in the office of Judge J. C. Power, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1884. Remaining a short time with his preceptor after being admitted to practice, Mr. Cowles then formed a law partnership with C. B. Jack, that connection continuing till Mr. Jack removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, a year and a half later, since which time he has been alone in practice.

Mr. Cowles is a Republican in politics and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington. He is working up a good practice and is recognized as a rising member of the bar. He was married, at Burlington, in 1885, to Miss Hattie Kane, daughter of Alexander Kane, and a native of Burlington. They have one child, a daughter, Ethel, born Oct. 21, 1887.

ELIAS PRICKETT, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 31, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1865 and purchased the quarter-section of land upon which he yet resides. At that time the land was only partly improved, but he immediately began the work of cultivation, has erected a good house and barn and has a mile and a half of hedge fence. The farm is one of the most pleasantly situated in the township and everything about the place denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner.
Mr. Prickett was born in Bond County, Ill., Dec. 23, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Lee) Prickett, the former a native of Georgia of Scotch-Irish origin, and the latter of Ohio, born of German parentage. One of Mrs. Prickett’s brothers, John Lee, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. The father of our subject was twice married, having nine children by his first union and seven by the second. He and his wife were pioneers of Bond County, Ill., where they resided for some time and then became residents of Iowa, settling in Henry County.

When the Civil War broke out, our subject enlisted in Company E, 1st Iowa Cavalry, and for three years gallantly fought in defense of the old flag that now floats so proudly over our nation. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, battle of Little Missouri, Prairie de Arm, Jenkins Ferry, Clear Creek, and numerous other skirmishes, receiving his discharge Sept. 9, 1864. In December of the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Martin, of Des Moines County, a daughter of James Martin, who was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, but originally a resident of Ohio. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Prickett. This worthy couple are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially he is a member of the New London Post. G. A. R. In his political views, he is a Republican, and is one of the well-informed and progressive farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa.

ROBERT STEWART, deceased, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Hamilton County, Pa., Nov. 5, 1814, and in his native State he resided until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, there engaging in the grocery business. While in that city, in 1838, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Celinda Esteryday, who was a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born on the 28th of September, 1815. Two years later he removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Burlington, and shortly after his arrival in that city entered into a partnership with Frink & Walker in the staging business, in which pursuit he was engaged several years, when he sold out his interest, and established a livery stable, continuing in that business until 1866, at the same time running the stage line from Ft. Madison to Clifton, Iowa. In 1866 he sold out his livery business and retired from active life.

Seven children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, three of whom are yet living—Mrs. Mary J. Fear, Mrs. A. J. Chamberlain and Mrs. O. A. Wyman. Those deceased are Josephine V., John R., Robert A. and Harry G. Mr. Stewart was one of the first residents of Des Moines County, Iowa. At the time Mr. Stewart became one of its citizens, the now prosperous city of Burlington was but a village, the prairies were wild and uncultivated, the red man might often be seen and all kinds of wild game abounded. Being of an energetic nature, he was always in the front rank of all public enterprises and aided largely in the development and the cultivation of the county.

PETER SCHMITT, a retired farmer and stock-raiser, residing at 610 South Twelfth street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 2, 1809, and is a son of John and Barbara (Bethnah) Schmitt. The father was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in his native land. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt were the parents of seven children: John, deceased; Stephen, who was one of the brave soldiers in the war between France and Russia, died in his native land; Mary, wife of a Mr. Hartman, died in Germany, and he with the children came to America, and while en route for Burlington, the steamer on which he had passage was blown up and he was killed in the explosion; Eva, became the wife of Henry Stichewa, and they both died in their native land, leaving two children; Martha, deceased; Mary A., wife of Benedict Emery, was the only one of the family, besides our subject, who came to America, she locating in Jackson County, Ind., and there died.

The early life of Peter Schmitt was spent in his native land. According to their laws, which require that each child shall begin school at the age
of seven and pay two cents for every day absent. He commenced his education at that age, continuing his school life for seven years, when he began working upon his father's farm. After the death of his mother occurred, the father divided the property among the children, but Peter rented his share to his brother-in-law, he hiring out for $40 per year. He engaged with one man for two years and with another for one year, and then returned home, remaining until 1832, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Staubb, a daughter of John and Margaret Staubb. After his marriage, he engaged in farming and grain-dealing until 1836, when he bade good-by to his old home, and with his young wife and two children set sail for America. His sister Mary, having come to this country in 1834, sent back glowing descriptions of the New World, and hence his desire to try his fortune in our free country. While crossing the ocean one of the little ones died and was buried in the Atlantic, and while upon that voyage their son Benjamin was born in October, 1836. He is now a farmer in Des Moines County, Iowa, and the daughter, Mary, is now the wife of Henry Sendly, a well-to-do farmer of Henry County. The voyage ended, Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt landed in Baltimore, and from there proceeded to Fredericktown, Pa., went by team across the Alleghany Mountains to Wheeling, Va., and there took boat for Cincinnati, Ohio, where his sister was residing. While making the trip, the boat was frozen up for eight or ten days, but at length they reached their destination. On the next day Mr. Schmitt began working in a packing-house at $1.50 per day, though most of the employees received but $1.25. He was engaged in that business until the spring of 1837, when he rented a farm near Cincinnati, and engaged in tilling the soil for two and a half years or until the winter of 1839, when he sold out and came by team to Iowa. He crossed the river to Burlington and from there went to New London. With much difficulty a house was secured as a shelter during the night, and the next morning Mr. Schmitt started out for the purpose of purchasing clapboards to floor an old cabin, in which the family passed the winter. The following spring a farm was purchased of a Mr. Pearson and was cultivated for one year, though the following year he began working by the month for $14. In 1842, a farm of 100 acres was purchased in Union Township, for $600, upon which the family resided for one year, it then being sold for $1,250.

Deciding to return to Ohio, but not finding matters as satisfactory as he had anticipated, Mr. Schmitt once more came to Des Moines County, and again purchased land, 110 acres in Union Township, residing upon this land for two years. Wishing to engage in mercantile pursuits, he went to Keosauqua and opened a general merchandise store, but after operating it for about eighteen months, sold out and once more resumed his occupation of farming. He purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he resided until 1850, when he made a trip to California, taking with him his eldest son, and while there he kept a provision store and followed freighting for about eighteen months, and in 1852 was again in Burlington. Starting for San Francisco, seventy-five days were consumed in making the trip, the vessel not being able to navigate on account of a calm. Not anticipating such a long trip, provisions gave out and starvation was threatened. They were in a fog for sixteen days, but at length reached Panama, and crossing the Isthmus, landed in New Orleans, where he exchanged his gold dust for money. After arriving in Des Moines County, he purchased 320 acres of land, making that his home for twelve years, when he made a trip to Montana, where he bought and sold cattle, making quite a sum of money out of his investment. In 1865 Mr. Schmitt returned and went to Lewis County, Mo., where he purchased 860 acres of land for his two sons, Peter, Jr., having 400 acres and Stephen owning 560, all of which are under cultivation, and these farms are among the finest of the county. Benedict, his eldest son, and Andrew, the youngest son, are both successful farmers in Union Township, Des Moines County, two miles from Burlington.

After the children were all married and this worthy couple were once more alone, they decided to make Burlington their home, and in 1867 Mr. Schmitt retired from active life and has since lived in the city. His wife was called to her final rest in August, 1876. She was a member of the Catholic Church. In December, 1878, Mr. Schmitt was
again married. Mrs. Jane Winfield, widow of Samuel Winfield, becoming his wife. She is a native of Mercer County, Ky., and a daughter of Josiah Wilson. He is a member of the Catholic Church, his wife of the Presbyterian. Mr. Schmitt, politically, is a liberal Democrat, believing in casting his ballot for the best man for the office. As a pioneer and a worthy citizen, he receives the respect and admiration due him from all.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, a farmer and auctioneer, residing on section 26, Yellow Spring Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born Sept. 8, 1834, and is the son of Thomas M. and Mary N. (Garrel) Thompson, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Allegheny County, Pa. The family is of Irish descent, the paternal grandfather, John Thompson, being a native of Ireland. Thomas was reared upon a farm, and followed the occupation of a farmer in his earlier years, but later became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued to preach the Gospel until his death, which occurred in December, 1855, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife, who was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1884, aged sixty-four years. They reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of William Loper, of Huron Township, Des Moines County; our subject; Caroline, residing in Decatur County, Iowa, is the widow of Warren T. Hand; Milton, a resident of O secola, Iowa; and Sarah, wife of Thomas R. Cogswell, of Yellow Spring Township. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Thompson came to Des Moines County, settling near Dodgeville, Franklin Township, where the father rented a farm for two years; later he purchased eighty acres of land in Huron Township, but in 1849 removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, making that their home for the succeeding two years. Their next place of residence was in Jefferson County, Iowa, where the father died at the age of forty-seven.

Our subject first came to Des Moines County in 1844, and here resided for five years at the end of which time he removed with his parents, but in 1852 he returned, engaging as a farm hand until Aug. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry. He served three years and forty-one days as a Corporal, and participated in the following battles: Ft. Donelson, Tupelo, the Red River expedition, Pleasant Hill, Old Oaks and Chufallo Bayou. The regiment next went to Vicksburg, where they participated in the second Jackson campaign. Mr. Thompson took part in and was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing), and confined at Mobile, Ala., later at Montgomery, then at Macon, Ga., and next in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., where he was paroled, and when exchanged again entered active service. He was mustered out in November, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa.

Returning to Des Moines County, Iowa, Mr. Thompson again engaged as a farm hand for one year, and on the 3d of January, 1867, was united in marriage with Delanah A. Miller, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, and by that union two children were born—Olive and Franklin, both of whom died in childhood. The death of the mother occurred Aug. 15, 1870, at the age of thirty years, and Mr. Thompson was again married, June 29, 1871, to Martha E. Lee, a native of this county, and a daughter of Robert W. Lee, whose sketch appears elsewhere. By this second marriage there are also two children—Talitha R. and Minnie A. Since his marriage Mr. Thompson has resided on section 26 of Yellow Spring Township, where he owns forty acres of land. He held the office of Constable for six years in his township; is a member of the G. A. R., and politically, is a Democrat. For the past nine years Mr. Thompson has followed the occupation of an auctioneer, and as such is well known throughout Des Moines, Louisa and Henry Counties.

EVAN EVANS, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Cardingshamshire, Wales, Aug. 12, 1806, and is a son of William and Ann Evans, the former born in 1782, the latter in 1784. They emigrated to America, landing at Alexandria, Va., in 1818, remaining there a short time and later removing to Winchester,
Va. In 1829 they again took up the line of march westward, settling in Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently going to Fountain County, Ind. Mr. Evans was a practical carpenter and joiner, following the trade for many years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans, namely: Hannah, wife of Peter McBride, died in Fountain County, Ind.; Evan, our subject; Jane, wife of Isaac Patton, also died in Fountain County, Ind.; Morgan died in Burlington, where he had settled in 1842; Mary wedded Mr. McKeister, and died in Iroquois County, Ill.; Joseph, a resident of Des Moines County, was a soldier in the Mexican War; John settled in the South, served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and died in Summit, Miss.; William, who was killed by a falling tree in Indiana, and David, who died when a year and a half old. The parents were members of the Methodist Church, and were noted for their honesty and fair dealing. The husband died in Fountain County, Ind., in 1847, and his wife subsequently removed to Burlington, making her home with her son Evan, where she died in 1867.

The subject of this sketch attended school only eighteen months, but, being of a studious nature, he fitted himself for his life's work by a close application to such books as he could obtain, becoming very proficient in mathematics. He came with his parents to America, here learning the trade of a carpenter. From Virginia, where his father first settled, he went to near Dayton, where he assisted in building a large mill. In 1832 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but the cholera breaking out he left for Mason County, Ky. In that place he became acquainted with and married, Jan. 8, 1833, Susan David, who was born in Washington, Madison Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1811. In 1838 Mr. Evans came to Burlington, where he started the first lumber-yard in the county, continuing this business until 1859, and accumulating a comfortable property. In August, 1839, his wife died, and he there married, in April, 1841, Rebecca O'Neil, a native of Washington, Ky., born Sept. 3, 1813. After a married life of about six months his second wife died, and he married his present wife, March 6, 1844, who was Miss Elizabeth C. Bennett. She is the daughter of Hiram C. Bennett, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of four

children, three of whom are living; Mildred A., wife of Charles Chamberland, of Burlington; Ida, wife of N. X. Young, of Creston, Iowa; and Jennie B. William, the second child, is deceased.

Mr. Evans was one of the charter members of the first Masonic lodge of Burlington, and is still actively interested in the order. He has done much for Burlington, erecting one of the largest buildings in the city, though to him it was a loss of $20,000. He is noted for his honesty and integrity, and receives the highest respect from all.

JAMES TAYLOR, one of the prominent pioneers of Des Moines County, settling in Burlington in 1838, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1812, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of his native land. In 1832 he was united in wedlock with Miss Lutitia Wightman, and the following year the young couple bade good-bye to their kindred, friends and the Emerald Isle, crossed the blue Atlantic in a sailing vessel and took up their residence at Pittsburgh, Pa., where our subject had a brother living. Mr. Taylor began working as a stonemason, following that trade for many years, when failing health caused him to abandon it. Deciding to go West, he came to Iowa in 1838, settling in Burlington, which was then known as Flint Hills. Mr. Taylor has always been a hard-working man, and many of the leading buildings in Burlington stand as monuments to his efficient skill and labor.

A great admirer of the principles advocated by Henry Clay, Mr. Taylor in early life affiliated with the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party he enlisted in its ranks, and has since continued to fight under its banner.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of eight children, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters—William H., now residing in Calistoga, Napa Co., Cal.; Sarah and Mary A., still inmates of the paternal home. Those deceased are Robert, Sarah Jane, James, Mary Ann and Rachel. The death of Mrs. Taylor occurred in California, while on a visit to her son. She was a good wife, a kind
and indulgent mother and a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The husband, too, is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now nearly seventy-four years old, his life's work nearly ended, his life's journey almost completed, and he is only waiting the call of his Master to cross the river and meet his wife and children in that better land. He has witnessed almost the entire settlement of the county, all its worthy enterprises have found in him a ready supporter, and the respect due him is extended by all.

ANDERSON ORCHARD. Prominent among the farmers of Washington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is the subject of this sketch, who is a pioneer of 1853. He was formerly a farmer of Brown County, Ill., and was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1824. His parents, John and Annie Orchard, were also natives of that State and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Brown County, Ill., at an early day, when our subject was but ten years old. In that county he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred about the year 1848. The mother died some years since.

Our subject was united in marriage in Brown County, Ill., with Caroline Emeick, a daughter of John and Rebecca Emeick, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and pioneers of Brown County. In the year 1853 Mr. Orchard came to Des Moines County, Iowa, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 29, Washington Township, which he has greatly improved. He has subsequently added forty acres to his original purchase, making a most valuable farm of 200 acres, which is all under a high state of cultivation and is a model of neatness. The stock on this farm is well graded and thoroughbred, and he has recently bought a fine Clyde horse for which he paid $1,000.

Mr. Orchard and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he has held the office of Deacon. He affiliates with the Democratic party, has served as Township Trustee and also held other township offices. On Mr. and Mrs. Orchard, Prov-

dence has certainly smiled very graciously, having given them a family of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, all of whom are living and are a credit to their parents. The first is Columbia J., who became the wife of John S. Conklin; Josephine, who became the wife of Camilles Barnett; John E. married Belle Miller, but after a short married life of two years her death occurred, and he was united in marriage with Mollie Deter; Robert became the husband of Belle Childs; Mary, wife of Robert Oberman; Joseph, who married Levina Williams; Lucinda, wife of William Patlock; Augusta, who wedded Henry Elliott; Frank, who married Belle Philips; Ella, who married Charles James; Belle, Lydia, Hugh and Edith, at home. This family record we predict can not be equaled in the State of Iowa.

A resident of Des Moines County for almost a half-century, Mr. Orchard has been an eye-witness of the vast changes that have been made, and not only that, but he has been an active participant in the various movements resulting in the change from a wilderness to one of the most productive, and the most enlightened State in the Union. All honor to him and to his amiable wife for the toils and sacrifices necessary to bring all this about.

A. YOHE, a farmer residing on section 10, Washington Township, is a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1861. His first purchase of land in this county consisted of forty acres on section 15, of the same township, which he greatly improved. He afterward sold that tract and purchased eighty acres on section 10, which he has put under a high state of cultivation and upon which he has built one of the best residences in the township. He was born in Washington County, Pa., June 6, 1827, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Steecher) Yohe, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was eight years old when he emigrated from Germany to America, and several of his sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Our subject is the sixth son and the seventh child in a family of eleven children. His opportunities
John Carling
for securing an education was limited, though he attended the district schools of his native county whenever he could be spared from the farm. Having a great desire to secure an education, he has been a constant reader all his life and a close observer of facts and men. Mr. Yohe learned the trade of a wagon-maker and machinist, at which he worked for several years, having a number of men in his employ. His success in this line of work was quite marked in his native State, but he left it to be a pioneer of the State of Iowa.

On the 8th of March, 1849, Mr. Yohe was united in marriage with Miss Glovinia Perry, a native of Allegheny County, Pa., born in 1828. Her parents, John A. and Jane (Eastep) Perry, were also natives of that State and of Irish and German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Yohe have been born seven children: J. C. E., who married Lizzie Jones; Edna G., who married Henry Selser; Jennie, who became the wife of J. H. Gillitt; Cecelia, who wedded McCloud Hayes; Lizzie, who died in infancy; Perry and Harry, yet single and under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Yohe are members of the Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun, in which he has held various offices. Politically he is a Republican and has been Supervisor of the county for two years. Mr. Yohe is a citizen in every way worthy the confidence and esteem of all who know him. By his integrity, zeal and enthusiasm as a true American, he has done a great deal for his township and county. His example is worthy of emulation by any young man who has an ambition to be an honored citizen—"not great but good."

J O H N DARLING, deceased, was one of the best known citizens of Burlington for many years, with probably more friends and fewer enemies than any other man in the place. He was a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, born May 12, 1817, and came to this country with his parents when about seven years of age. The family settled in Middletown, Conn., where John resided for five years, going thence to Boston, Mass., where he remained five years, learning the drug business. Leaving Boston at the expiration of that time, he went to Covington, Ky., where he clerked in a drug-store for two years. He then removed across the river, clerking in a store in Cincinnati for a year, and there opened a drug house of his own. While in Cincinnati he was very successful in accumulating a share of this world's goods, and was soon able to erect a brick block and open a branch store, which was equally profitable. In 1842 he was united in marriage at Cincinnati, with Miss C. A. Gillett, a native of Hartford County, Conn., and a daughter of Charles and Viola (Taylor) Gillett, also natives of that State. Her parents were both devoted members of the Congregational Church, and died in the faith at Westfield, Mass., to which place they had removed at an early day.

In 1857, on account of ill-health, Mr. Darling made a trip to Burlington, Iowa, and was so well pleased with what he considered the future prospects of that city, that in the fall of the same year he removed his family and business there, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred June 25, 1885. On his arrival in Burlington he opened a store on the corner of Maple and South Eighth streets, which he stocked with drugs and groceries, and continued in business at that point until 1875, when he sold out to his nephew, William S. Darling, and J. W. Donahue, and ever afterward lived a retired life.

After disposing of his business Mr. Darling took quite an extensive tour through Europe, remaining abroad six months. On returning home he took life as easily as circumstances would permit, and enjoyed a fair state of health until the spring of 1881, when he took a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs, and developed into consumption, which was the ultimate cause of his death. Since early childhood he had been a devoted member of the Congregational Church, being one of its Deacons until the last. He was a consistent Christian, believing with all his heart in the religion so beautifully illustrated by the Savior of men. The first night after his marriage the family altar was erected, and until called away, every night prayer and praise were offered up, and the loving kindness of our Heavenly Father remembered and acknowledged. The last afternoon of his stay upon earth a number of friends called to pay their respects, and
he conversed with them freely and cheerfully. Death to him had no terrors, for he knew in whom he trusted. The day preceding his death, the hour for retiring having come, he had his household gathered around him, and, though his voice was weak, he fervently offered up his prayer to the Giver of all good. The next day he was too weak to rise, and just before sunset peacefully breathed his last, having during the afternoon conversed with his friends and bade them farewell, knowing that his last hour was near. His pastor, Rev. William Salter, his relatives and friends were present, and to all he had a word to say, and at the last moment quietly passed without a struggle into the higher life.

As may be inferred, the work of the Church and the good of his fellowmen was that in which he most delighted. The temperance cause, which, it may well be said, is one phase of Christian work, was dear to his heart, and much of his time and means were given to rescuing the fallen and trying to save others from falling. Threats of saloonkeepers and their allies did not deter him from pushing on in the work. With David Leonard, and others of that noble band of temperance workers, he did not hesitate to openly express his views, and advocate them as the opportunity was afforded him. Mr. Darling, at the time of his death, was in good circumstances as to worldly goods, owning a large quantity of real estate in different sections of Burlington, together with considerable personal property.

Mrs. Darling is yet a resident of Burlington, and like her noble husband, her life has been devoted to good works. A member of the Congregational Church of Burlington, she has ever been true to her profession, and for the advancement of the cause of her Master has contributed liberally, and devoted much of her time. The temperance work, so zealously prosecuted by her husband, finds in her a true friend and advocate, and although at times in feeble health and never very robust, she yet works with all the enthusiasm of one much younger in years. That she may long be spared to continue her good works is the earnest prayer of the many friends who know and love her, and when the time comes for her to cross the dark river, she will be comforted, not alone by her trust in "Him who doeth all things well," but by the thought of soon rejoining the loved husband who is awaiting her on the other shore.

A portrait of John Darling appears upon a preceding page, and all will agree that the face of a better man is not shown in this volume.

WILLIAM AUGUTA, deceased, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Bedford, Bedfordshire, England, on the 24th of March, 1828, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Bonfield) Augutta, both of whom were natives of Bedford, where the father died at a very advanced age, his death occurring prior to the emigration of our subject to America. His mother died after his coming to this country. Our subject was fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, only two of whom are living: Mary, wife of Thomas Hague, a resident of Bedford, England; and the youngest sister, now Mrs. B. Streatham, of Sheffield, England. The family were all members of the Church of England.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native city, where he received his education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the barber's trade, which occupation he followed in his native land until 1848, when he set sail for America. After a long and tedious voyage of six weeks Mr. Augutta landed in New York City, continuing his journey until he reached Cincinnati, where for a short time he worked at his trade. He again took up his travels toward the West, reaching Burlington in October, 1848, and again worked at his trade. His industry and his upright and honorable dealings won for him the confidence of all his patrons. On the 19th of January, 1855, the marriage of William Augutta and Miss Jane Hayes was celebrated. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel and Violet (Watson) Hayes, the father a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., the mother of Logan County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were the parents of three children: Robert, a farmer of Oro Fino, Cal.: Maggie, wife of Henry Rosier, an
engineer residing at Amboy, Ill.; and Jane, wife of
our subject. Mrs. Angutta came with her father to
Burlington in 1841, her mother having died when she
was yet a child. After her marriage Mr. Hayes
made his home with his daughter until his death,
which occurred in October, 1880, in Burlington.
He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Although being slightly lame, Mr. Angutta while
yet a lad gave evidence of the pluck and energy
which made his after-life successful. He was one
of the highly respected citizens of Burlington, and
his townsmen honored him by electing him to the
office of City Treasurer in 1866. To show that he
served his trust faithfully, we need but to say that
he was again and again re-elected, holding the posi-
tion until his death, which occurred April 29, 1872.
His energy, industry and enterprise were marked
traits in his character, and by these he was enabled to
lay up a comfortable competence for the loved ones
left to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent hus-
band. He was a member of the I. O. O. F.; politi-
cally, a Democrat; and, religiously, adhered to the
faith of the Church of England. Mr. and Mrs.
Angutta were the parents of four children: Minnie,
book-keeper for Kelley & Co.; Fannie, a teacher in
the grammar department of the public schools;
Willie, deceased; and Joseph.

ENRY W. FEAR, one of Burlington's most
highly respected citizens, was born in Miami,
Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 22, 1836. When
but a babe, his parents moved to St. Louis,
and in 1842 to Burlington, Iowa, which has ever
since been his home with the exception of a few
years spent in the mines of Colorado and Califor-
nia. His boyhood years were passed in attending
the common schools of Burlington and as a clerk
in his father's store. Returning from a trip to
California in 1863, he was united in marriage the
following year with Miss Mary Stewart, a daughter
of Robert and Celinda Stewart, who were among
the pioneers of Burlington. She is a native of
Columbus, Ohio, born May 18, 1841. Two chil-
dren grace their union—Alfred S. and Kimball S

In politics Mr. Fear has always affiliated with the
Democratic party, believing firmly that the prin-
ciples advocated by Jefferson and Jackson are more
ductive to the general welfare of the people than
those advocated by any other party. As a citizen
he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

ARCHIBALD RANKIN, one of the pioneer
settlers of Des Moines County, of 1836, now resi-
ding in Kossuth, was born in Franklin County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1819, and is the
son of David and Frances (Campbell) Rankin, both
of whom were natives of Franklin County, and of
Scotch-Irish parentage. They reared a family of
nine children: Betsy, now residing with our sub-
ject, at the advanced age of eighty-six years; Martha became the wife of Joseph Swaney, of Ft.
Wayne, Ind., and both are now deceased; William,
who was one of its pioneers of 1836, died in Des
Moes County, in 1872; Mary, deceased wife of
Hon. James Bruce, of Mediapolis; Campbell died in
Yellow Spring Township, in 1885, at the age of
seventy-five years; Frances became the wife of
James Waddle, and both are now deceased; David
II, died in Kansas in 1873; Archibald; and John,
who departed this life at the age of twenty-one years
in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were both members
of the Presbyterian Church, and all their children
also belonged to that denomination. Mr. Rankin
departed this life in 1833, at the age of seventy-
seven years, his wife preceding him to her final home,
her death occurring in 1854, aged fifty-eight years,
in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Our subject came to Des Moines County in the
fall of 1836, with his parents, who settled in what is
now Huron Township, section 28, where the father
resided until his death, and where Archibald lived
until December, 1887, when he removed to the
village of Kossuth, and there has since made his home.
On the 30th of May, 1853, Mr. Rankin was united
in marriage with Lydia Blair, a native of Cass
County, Ill., born March 24, 1822, and a daughter
of Thomas and Margaret (Job) Blair, the father a
native of Kentucky, and the mother of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. and Mrs. Blair were among the early settlers of Des Moines County, locating here in 1835.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have been parents of five children; John Calvin, who died at the age of two and a half years; Elizabeth J., wife of William B. Reed, of Abingdon, Ill.; Frances M. is engaged in teaching, and lives at home; Lydia Ann died in infancy; and Martha C., who is also a teacher. Mr. Rankin and his wife and family are all members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon. Politically, he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of prohibition principles. The fact that he has held the office of Trustee of Huron Township for seventeen years, will show in what confidence and respect he is held by the citizens of the county. He is the owner of 105 acres of land in Huron Townshlp, and also a house and lot in the village of Kossuth. Few men are yet alive who for a half-century have been residents of Des Moines County, yet as such a one, and as a kindly neighbor and upright citizen, Mr. Rankin receives the respect of all, and we are pleased to present this sketch among those of other prominent citizens of the county.

O TTO F. TAPPERT, agent for the Consolidated Tank Line Company, at Burlington, Iowa, was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, Oct. 26, 1850, and is a son of Hermann and Dorothea (Bock) Tappert. He was educated in his native city, and in 1886 emigrated with his parents to America, the family locating at Springfield, Ill., where they remained until 1871, and then removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where the parents still reside, and where Mr. Tappert, Sr., who is a machinist, works at his trade. The family have a record of great longevity, several of their ancestors having lived to be above ninety years of age, one living to be one hundred years old.

In 1868 Otto Tappert went to the Far West, spending four years traveling in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, and on his return to Iowa, in 1872, he engaged as traveling salesman for a Keokuk queensware house. After spending five years in that line, he went to Fairfield, Iowa, and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business. Three years later he returned to the road in the employ of a Des Moines queensware house. In 1881 he began to travel in the interest of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, and in January, 1883, was appointed their agent at Burlington, which position he has now held nearly six years. Mr. Tappert has proved himself an efficient and faithful manager of this important business interest. He thoroughly understands his duty, and as he never hesitates to attend personally to all branches of the work that need his care, he knows when matters are progressing favorably or otherwise, and is sure to see that the interests of the company are protected and advanced. Under his judicious management the business has grown to important proportions.

CHRISTOPHER B. PARSONS, for over forty years a prominent merchant of Burlington, and a resident of this city since 1843, was born in Parsonfield, York Co., Me., on Jan. 16, 1825. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Bullock) Parsons, were also natives of Maine, of English origin, and the Parsons family dates its settlement in America prior to the Revolution. Parsonfield, Me., which celebrated its centennial several years since, was founded by Thomas Parsons, an English emigrant, one of the ancestors of our subject.

Christopher B. Parsons received his academic education in his native State, and when eighteen years of age went to Georgeville, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he spent several months with an uncle and took his first lessons in mercantile business. In June, 1843, he first came to Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged as a merchant's clerk in the general store of Copp & Parsons. In 1847, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Parsons was admitted to partnership in the business, the firm name being Parsons, Copp & Parsons, but Mr. Copp retiring some years later, the name was again changed, becoming T. L. & C. B. Parsons. This connection continued several years, and was succeeded by certain changes in partnership, when in 1865 Mr. Parsons purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone. The well-known dry-goods and carpets establishment of C.
B. Parsons was one of the leading mercantile houses of Burlington till August, 1886, when a fire occurred, and his stock was seriously damaged by fire and water. He proceeded to close out the business at once, and has since retired from mercantile life.

At Burlington, Iowa, April 10, 1851, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Anna Maria Adams, daughter of R. S. Adams, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, and a pioneer of that city. Mrs. Parsons was born in Massachusetts, was a sister of the late A. G. Adams, Mayor of Burlington, and came to this city when but six years of age. Seven children were born of their union, five of whom are living, viz: Charles A., the eldest, married Miss Minnie Duncan, a sister of Mayor G. A. Duncan, and resides at Burlington; Walter C. married Miss Lillie Conrad, whose death occurred Feb. 1, 1888, and the husband now resides in Burlington; the two younger brothers, George W. and Harry F., are partners in a stock ranch in Western Kansas, and are making a specialty of fine-blooded horses and cattle; the only daughter, Nellie M., resides with her father; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Parsons, an estimable lady, highly respected and esteemed for her many excellencies of character, died Sept. 5, 1881. Mr. Parsons and his daughter are members of the Congregational Church.

In politics Mr. Parsons has always been a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office. His only service in that direction has consisted of twelve years of gratuitous service in the Board of Education, nine years of which he served as President. His warm interest in the cause of education led to his taking an active part in advancing and improving the school system until it reached the high standard of perfection it now enjoys. Mr. Parsons has been identified with the mercantile interests of Burlington for many years; thus he has necessarily formed extended business and social relations, and it is no flattery to say of him what is so widely known to be a fact, that he has occupied a foremost place in business circles in this city, and that, while enterprising and progressive in his business methods, he was so conservative as to command the utmost confidence as to his stability. His success in life was won by patient and unremitting attention to details, and by the application of correct business principles. In his retirement from the scenes of business activity, where he was so long a prominent figure, Mr. Parsons carries with him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens and a wide circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE W. BENHAM, foreman of the machinery and tool department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, located at West Burlington, was born in Warren County, N. Y., May 8, 1847, and is a son of George J. and Sarah (McCormick) Benham, the former a native of Lancaster, England, and the latter of New York. After emigrating to America, George Benham took up his residence in Troy, N. Y., and there wedded Sarah McCormick. They later went to Warren County, where they were pioneer settlers, the country then being uncultivated and wild game abounding. Mr. Benham secured some timber land and developed a farm, also having from thirty to forty men in his employ, engaged in peeling hemlock bark for tanning purposes, it being used in Pottersville. In this business he was quite successful. In Warren County he was also the owner of two fine farms. There his children were born, the family residing there until 1857, when one of the farms was sold, and they removed to Springfield, Mass. Business being dull, Mr. Benham soon left that city, removing his family to Ware, Mass. A cotton factory being in operation, the two eldest daughters secured employment, and the father, with his son George, went to Pompey Village, Pa., where he left George with a friend from Warren County, N. Y., he going into the pinneries for the purpose of investing his money in sawmills. This investment proved a failure, thereby causing him the loss of considerable money. He at length sold what interest he had and returned home, after which he went to Charleston, Pa., where he purchased five lime kilns. This investment proved to be very successful, but in 1856 he was obliged to sell and return home on account of the sickness of his family. Remaining in Ware until 1859, he then purchased five acres of land near the village, and put in operation a wood
yard, in which business he continued for twenty
years. In 1879 Mr. Benham removed to North
Dana, Mass., and once more engaged in farming,
making that his home until his death. In 1886 he
made a visit to our subject in Burlington, remain-
ing about a year, and then returned home. His
death occurred in 1888, aged seventy-eight years.
His wife is yet living, and makes her home with her
children in Massachusetts, of whom there are three:
Carrie, residing in Westfield, is the widow of E. B.
Ainsworth, who was a member of the 34th Massa-
chusetts Infantry and served three years; Nettie is
the wife of a wealthy farmer in Connecticut; and
Emma is the wife of Calvin Clark, a leather dealer
of Hartford, Conn.

George W. Benham, our subject, was first em-
ployed in the woolen-mills in Ware, Mass., and from
there, in 1861, he went to Westfield, where he was
engaged in a piano factory in veneering the instru-
ments. After remaining in that employment for
about eighteen months he was employed by the
Johnson Organ Company as an apprentice, engaging
in making pipe organs, and served until 1863, when
he enlisted in the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, his
regiment being sent to Baltimore to do garrison
duty. After the expiration of his term of service
he was mustered out at Readville, Mass. Mr. Ben-
ham returned to Ware, but later went to Whitins-
ville, where he worked as a machinist for one year
and then went to Worcester, engaging for a short

time in Pond's Tool Works. Later he went to
Lawrence, Mass., where he was employed as a ma-
chinist in the contractors' shop of Williams & Wil-
son.

In that city the marriage of George Benham and
Miss Elizabeth Hogue was celebrated. She is a
native of Canada, of French ancestry, and a daugh-
ter of John and Emma Hogue. To Mr. and Mrs.
Benham have been born three children: Emma, who
was born in Lawrence, Mass.; George A., who was
born in Winoski Falls, Vt.; and Della, who was
born in Burlington, Iowa. Shortly after their mar-
rriage the young people removed to Winoski Falls,
Vt., where Mr. Benham was engaged at his trade
until December, 1869. His wife and children were
on a visit to Mr. Hogue, and while there Mr. Ben-
ham came to Burlington. Securing a situation in

the Burlington & Missouri River shops, in April,
1870, he sent for his family. He continued in that
employment until 1881, when the Burlington &
Missouri River was consolidated with the Chicago,
Burlington & Quincy road, and he was appointed
to the responsible position which he now holds. At
first he had but twenty-two men under his control,
but now has one hundred, and each year his duties
and responsibilities increase. In 1884 Mr. Benham
was elected Captain of the Chicago, Burlington &
Quincy Fire Department, and in 1888 the members
of the department presented him with an elegant
silver and gold trumpet as a mark of their esteem.
He has held various township offices of trust, is a
member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and
A. O. U. W., and is a Republican in politics.

DAVID BROWN, a pioneer of Des Moines
County, Iowa, now residing on section 38,
Washington Township, first came to this
county Oct. 15, 1841. He traded a team
of horses for two lots situated on Division and Sixth
streets in Burlington, which he afterward sold to
John W. Patterson, and then came to Pleasant
Grove Township, where he purchased the Galaher
estate. This he improved, but subsequently re-
moved to section 22, where he made his home until
quite recently, when he bought the farm upon
which he now resides.

Mr. Brown was born in Belmont County, Ohio,
July 4, 1816, and is the son of William and Barbara
(Parker) Brown. The father was born in England,
and the mother in New Jersey, though reared in
Pennsylvania. She had previously been married
to a Mr. Coats, by whom she had four children.
The father of David was also twice married, and in
all had fourteen children. He died in Belmont
County, Ohio.

On the 7th of November, 1844, the marriage of
David Brown and Miss Elizabeth Jane Gallaher was
celebrated. She is a daughter of George Gallaher,
who was a native of Tennessee, though later a resi-
dent of Coles County, Ill. Ten children grace the
union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, five sons and
five daughters, all of whom are living: Miranda,
now the wife of John D. Miller; Lucinda, who wedded Marion Miller; William O., who became the husband of a Miss Thomas; George, who married a lady by the name of Chandler; David H., who wedded a Miss Walker; John J., who wedded Miss Martin; James L., husband of Miss Tolbert; Eugina: Finetta, wife of Benjamin Calaway; and Ella Jane. Mr. Brown was for some time a Trustee of Pleasant Grove Township, and carried the returns of the election to Burlington when they voted to make the Territory a State. He has witnessed the entire growth of Des Moines County, and is one of its most respected citizens, honored and trusted by all who know him.

S. CONKLIN, a farmer residing on section 32, Washington Township, came to Des Moines County with his parents in 1854, when eleven years of age. He was born in Hamilton County, Ind., Nov. 17, 1843, and is a son of James and Frances (Clemmons) Conklin, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. Their ancestors were from the Eastern States. The father went to Miami County, Ohio, at an early date, where he engaged in farming for awhile, and then removed to Hamilton County, where he followed the same occupation until his emigration to Des Moines County, Iowa. Not long since he removed to Gray County, Kan., where his death occurred Jan. 15, 1887. He was four times married, and by his first wife had seven children, all of whom lived to maturity except one, the only daughter. By his second union two children were born, by the third four children were born, and by the fourth union there were three children.

On the 7th of December, 1864, Mr. Conklin was united in marriage with Columbia J. Orchard, of Des Moines County, and a daughter of Anderson and Caroline Orchard, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Brown County, Ill., March 9, 1844, and three children grace their union: Edwin Burr; Elta Byron, who married Eva M. Miller; and Mabel Estella Maud Ethel Grace.

In 1862 Mr. Conklin went to Idaho Territory, where he engaged in mining for four years, but in the meantime came home and was united in marriage with Miss Orchard. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres on section 32, Washington Township, but he has since added 100 acres more, and now has one of the finest farms in the township, being highly cultivated and highly improved. He has also a half-section of land in Las Animas County, Col. Politically, Mr. Conklin is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, in which he is an active worker. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has been Sunday-school Superintendent for eighteen years, and is also one of the Deacons. While on his claim in Colorado, he taught school in his “half dugout” for two months. He is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Washington Township, and well deserves a place in this volume, which contains the biographical sketches of so many of the honored citizens of Des Moines County.

PAUL DORN, proprietor of the New McCutchen House, Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born May 7, 1825. His father, John Dorn, emigrated to America in 1837, locating in Benton Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa. Paul remained with his father on the farm until twelve years of age, but not liking farm life, he came to Burlington, where he was employed in the hotels. In 1842 he tried his luck upon the river, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Those were the days when there was life upon the river, and Paul followed that business until 1848.

In 1850 he was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth A. Best, a native of New Jersey. He soon after turned his attention to farming, but subsequently came to Burlington, where he has been engaged in the hotel business, except two years, 1860 and 1861, when he was with Capt. Hillhouse, on the river. For the past twenty years he has been continually engaged in the hotel business. The New McCutchen House, of which he is proprietor, is a three-story brick structure on the corner of Front and Columbia streets. It was erected by Mr. Dorn in
1874. It contains thirty-one extra sleeping apartments, and the house throughout is kept in first-class order. The rooms are neat and clean, the food excellent, and Mr. Born a model proprietor. Politically, he is one of the old Jackson Democrats.

JOHN MOORE, a farmer residing on section 5, Union Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Clarion County, Pa., Oct. 8, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Neely) Moore, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1842, when ten years of age, he came to Des Moines County with his parents, settling in Flint River Township, where the death of the mother occurred in 1870, and of the father in 1872. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, devoted Christian people, and were highly respected in the community where they resided.

Our subject received his education in the district schools of the county, and his occupation has always been that of farming. At the age of twenty-eight he left the parental roof, starting out in life for himself, and on the 17th of October, 1861, was united in marriage with Miss Susan Burk, a daughter of Lemmon Burk, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. He then took charge of his father’s farm, making that his home until about the year 1873, when he sold his interest, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 5, Union Township. At that time there were no improvements on the land except a fence surrounding it, but the work of cultivation was immediately begun and the land developed into one of the most beautiful and highly improved farms in the township.

A comfortable two-story residence was built, the main part being 24 x 50 feet, and the L, 16 x 20 feet. The dimensions of the barn are 36 x 40.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have spared neither labor nor money in making a comfortable and beautiful home for themselves and their children, now four in number, only one having been taken from them. Mabel, the eldest child, was educated in this county. In 1886, in company with two of her cousins, she started for Colorado, where she improved a claim of 160 acres, residing there until January, 1888, when, with a colony of fourteen, she went to New Mexico and aided in the founding of a town known as Gladstone, in which the inhabitants resolved that no one should purchase a lot for the purpose of erecting a building thereon in which to sell liquor of any kind. The other children of the family are Maud E., Walter C. and Trixie, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have given their children a good education and are among the highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside. He has held various township offices; in politics he is a Republican, and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

M. RAAB & BRO. are leading clothiers, tailors and furnishers of Burlington, Iowa. Their place of business is situated at Nos. 217 and 219 Jefferson street, the house occupying the full three stories, forty feet front by eighty feet deep, and where they employ between twenty and thirty hands and clerks. The first and second floors are used as salesrooms, and are heavily stocked with the best goods of every description in their line, while the third story is used for manufacturing purposes. This is the leading house of its kind in the State, both as to quality of work and goods, and the amount of business done. The business was established by the senior partner, R. M. Raab, in September, 1862, with a silent partner. In 1867 his brother, Emanuel, joined him in the business, which they continued until 1883, when, in consequence of Emanuel’s departure, Mr. Samuel Herschler was admitted to a share in the business, though without any change of firm name. Mr. Herschler had been book-keeper and office man for the firm for a number of years. Mr. Emanuel Raab went that year (1883) to Richmond, Va., where he engaged in the tobacco business with a brother-in-law, L. L. Strause, though still retaining his interest in the clothing house at Burlington, while R. M. Raab also took an equal interest in the tobacco business with his brother. The company manufacture and deal in Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf tobacco, and do an annual business.
of about $250,000. In 1883 the Raab brothers assisted in organizing the Illinois Live Stock & Land Co., located at Greely, Col., of which R. M. Raab is Vice President. This business represents a cash paid up capital of $150,000.

R. M. Raab was born in Hanover, Pa., Aug. 15, 1840, of Hebrew parentage. He is the son of Moses and Rachel (Stranse) Raab, and when eight years of age removed with his parents to Baltimore, Md., where he received a common-school education. When thirteen years of age he engaged as a clerk in a clothing manufacturing establishment, and learned the rudiments of business. Three years later he quit his employers to join an uncle at Salem, Va., where he was employed as a clerk until the breaking out of the Civil War. Mr. Raab was a member of a local artillery company which offered its services to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, and was accepted, but not liking the idea of serving in the Confederate army, he took his departure for his home in Baltimore on the last train North previous to the cutting off of communication between the two sections. He spent a few months at his Baltimore home, where he joined a battalion known as the Baltimore City Guards. In the summer of 1861 he came to Burlington, where he was employed as merchant's clerk until September, 1862, at which time he bought out S. H. Greenebaum's tailoring establishment. The investment proved a remarkably fortunate one, as he purchased just on the eve of the inflated war prices, and his stock doubled in value in a few months. As he had gone in debt for a large proportion of the purchase money, he was enabled to meet his obligations and still have a good share of property left. From that time Mr. Raab's success was assured. He possessed superior business capacity, industrious and frugal habits, and that essential element of success—a genius for details, and unerring application. Commencing business with a limited cash capital, he has now, as the records show, acquired a large property and is prominently interested in three different enterprises, where the annual business is reckoned by hundreds of thousands each. Mr. Raab is a Democrat in politics, but has had no time or inclination for office-seeking, his undivided attention having been devoted to his business, and he is justly regarded as one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Burlington.

January 29, 1873, Mr. Raab was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Julia, daughter of Henry and Mary Simpson. Mrs. Raab is a native of Philadelphia. A portrait of Mr. Raab accompanies this sketch.

JAMES H. REYNOLDS, photographer, situated at 211½ Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa, established his gallery in that city in 1872, and has now been in business there for a period of sixteen years. He does all styles of work known to the trade, from a tintype to a lifesize crayon portrait, and his cabinet-size photographs are particularly well executed, and all of his work gives the best of satisfaction.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Warren County, N. Y., June 8, 1842, and is the son of David and Belle (Gallup) Reynolds. Deciding to come West, he left his native State in 1863, and located at Oshkosh, Wis., where he began learning photography, but abandoned that peaceful pursuit for the tented field, during the great war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the fall of 1863 as a private of Company H, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, known as the Eagle Regiment, from there carrying the historic eagle, "Old Abe," through the war. Mr. Reynolds participated in the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks, and then returned to Vicksburg. While lying in the swamps of Louisiana he contracted disease, and was discharged in the fall of 1864 for physical disability. After being mustered out he went to New York City, where he perfected himself in the art of photography, continuing in business in that city for six years. In 1872 he came to Burlington and opened a gallery, in which he has been very successful.

On the 2d of September, 1873, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Miss May Wheeler, daughter of C. A. Wheeler. Mrs. Reynolds is a native of Iowa, born at Mt. Vernon, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Three children were born of their union, two daughters and a son: Pearl, aged thirteen; Blanche, aged eight; and James H., now six years of age, all born at Burlington. Mr. Reynolds is a Royal Arch
Mason, a member of Malta Lodge, No. 319, A. F. & A. M., of Burlington, and of Metropolitan Chapter of New York City. He is also a member of Flint Hills Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, of Burlington.

GEORGE RANDALL is a grocer of Burlington, Iowa, situated at No. 1103 North Oak street. He is a Des Moines County pioneer, of 1847, and was born in Frederick County, Va., June 28, 1818. His parents were Nicholas and Catherine (Snodagall) Randall, the former a native of Virginia, of Scotch and Welsh parentage, the latter of Hagerstown, Md., and of Dutch ancestry. Nicholas Randall was a cooper by trade, at which he worked in connection with his farming. He was born Oct. 14, 1755, and died July 8, 1834, when forty-seven years of age. His wife survived him for many years, and died in Ohio. They were the parents of six children: Eliza, who wedded George Albert, both dying in Pratt County, Ill.; Sarah A. became the wife of Solomon Jones, and both died in Chillicothe, Ohio; Margaret S. wedded James Bothel, and afterward David Baldwin became her husband; our subject is fourth in order of birth; Peter died in Chillicothe, Ohio; and Emily, deceased wife of James Howard. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George Randall was reared upon a farm and educated at the subscription schools. At the age of twenty, June 13, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy P. Percell, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Hansford and Rebecca Percell, also natives of that State. In 1836 Mr. Randall emigrated from his native State to Fairfield, Ohio, remaining there until 1838, when he removed to Ross County, and subsequently to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was engaged in the cooper's trade until 1847. Again deciding to move farther west, he settled in Burlington, working at his trade almost continually until 1872. In the spring of 1859, with a four-horse team, he started overland for Pike's Peak, but upon reaching Ft. Kearney, Neb., he met parties returning from the mines who gave such discouraging accounts that he returned to Burlington. In the spring of 1860 he again made up his mind to make the trip to Pike's Peak, so starting with an ox-team, he followed the old Santa Fe trail, reaching his destination after four weeks of travel. He worked in the mines at Gold Run until fall, and then again returned to Burlington, which he has since made his home, with the exception of a few months spent in Peoria, Ill.

Eight children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Randall: John W., who died in 1848, when nine years of age; James M., a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa; Isabella, wife of Thomas Johnson, a resident of Nebraska; George W., residing in New London, Iowa; Charles, who died in infancy; Margaret, who died in childhood; Allen, a farmer near Coralville, Iowa; and Ellen, deceased. The mother of these children died Oct. 8, 1852, and Mr. Randall was again married Aug. 10, 1854, to Miss Isabel Turk, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William Turk. By this union there was one son, William, who died at the age of eight. The second wife died Feb. 19, 1862, and Mr. Randall was a third time married, Oct. 5, 1870. Mrs. Ellen Burris, widow of Coles Burris, becoming his wife. She was a native of Indiana, a daughter of Mr. Ballard. Her death occurred Dec. 21, 1881.

Mr. Randall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifty-eight years has been one of its earnest workers. He has held the offices of Steward and Class-Leader for many years, during which time he has taken an active part in Sunday-school work. As a friend and citizen he is highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Randall owns a comfortable and elegant city residence. He has been a life-long Democrat.

LEVIA M. MILLER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 14, Franklin Township, and a citizen of Des Moines County, Iowa, since 1855, was born in Warren County, N. J., April 1, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Mackie) Miller, the father of German ancestry, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania, where her people were early settlers. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children: William,
now deceased; Barney, a farmer near Pontiac, Mich.; John, now retired, and living at Harmony, N. J.; Rosetta, deceased; Catherine, residing on the old homestead in Warren County, N. J.; Levi M., the subject of this sketch; Amzi B., who is a resident of New Jersey; Henry, engaged in farming on the old New Jersey homestead. The father of these children departed this life in 1844 at the age of fifty-three years. His whole life was spent upon a farm, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812, receiving a land warrant in return for his services. His wife died in 1881 at the age of eighty-two years. The childhood days of Levi Miller were passed in his native county, and his education was received in its common schools. His marriage was celebrated in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1852. Miss Priscilla Espy becoming his wife. She is a native of that county and her parents both died there. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Edward, born in Warren County, N. J.; Susan E., wife of A. C. Mann, General Superintendent of the telegraph department at Davenport, Iowa; Ida, wife of Dr. J. P. Kaster, surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Otis, a farmer of Aurora County, Dak.; Wallace, who is engaged in farming and mining at Independence, Cal.; Horace G.; Clyde, a telegraph operator at Davenport, Iowa; Mary L., also a telegraph operator at the same place, and Paul, still residing with his parents; Clarence died at the age of eight months.

While Des Moines County was yet in its infancy, Mr. Miller became one of its residents, purchasing 200 acres of partially improved land on section 14, Franklin Township, in 1855, which he immediately began to cultivate, and now has one of the finest farms in the community. A nice farm residence has been erected, his stock is of the best grades, and his out-buildings are models of convenience. Mr. Miller has held various township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he is a Republican, taking great interest in all political and public affairs, and he has been sent by his party as a delegate to the State convention. A fine musician, he has engaged as a vocal teacher, has taught all over this county, and from him many have learned the rudiments of vocal music. He was the leader of Miller's Glee Club, and his bright songs proved very effective during the campaigns. For many years Mr. Miller has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in every relation of life, public or private, has borne the repute of an upright man and a good citizen.

JOHN G. MILLER, President and General Manager of the Burlington Insurance Company, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 14, 1850. His residence there continued until Sept. 1, 1868, on which date he removed to Burlington and entered the service of the company of which he is now the principal officer. Beginning as solicitor, and personally unknown to any of the stockholders, his energy and success in securing business resulted soon afterward in his promotion to the position of special agent, and later on he was appointed the general agent. In this capacity his integrity and peculiar fitness for the work were recognized and so well appreciated by the company, that in July, 1874, they elected him Secretary and Director. In his administration of these important offices Mr. Miller's executive ability, conservative and careful business methods, gained the confidence of the stockholders, and the business of the company prospered so satisfactorily that in January, 1882, the company created the office of General Manager and consolidated it and the secretarialship. In October, 1884, Hon. Wocott Seymour, then President of the Burlington, died, and Mr. Miller was unanimously elected his successor and installed as President and General Manager. He thus rose solely upon his individual merits from the humblest to the most responsible position in the gift of the company, having filled every position in the service and become thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business in each department. During his administration the cash capital of the company has been increased from time to time from $25,000 to $200,000. His promotions, from first to last, were entirely unsolicited on his part, and resulted only from the recognition by the Board of Direct-
ors of his ability and conservative character. Jan. 1, 1885, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Lessie E. Boner, daughter of Wesley R. Boner, an old and wealthy resident of Burlington.

MARK SYLVESTER FOOTE, a brother of the Hon. John G. Foote, one of Burlington's most prominent citizens, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 21, 1823. When twelve years of age he went to Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he received his education in the Potsdam Academy, of which his brother-in-law, Prof. D. S. Sheldon, was Principal. In the fall of 1840 he went west to St. Louis, from thence to the South, spending the winter in Mobile, Ala., and returned to St. Louis in the spring, there remaining until February, 1845. He was in the employ of J. & W. Vandeventer until that time, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, where he has since continued to reside.

On the 10th of September, 1851, while in St. Louis, Mr. Foote was united in marriage with Mary Stelle Mauro, daughter of W. H. Mauro, Esq., an old settler of Burlington. Eight children have been born unto them, six of whom are yet living—Clara G., Mark M., Helen S., Eliza W., Moses S. and Henry Gear. Mary A. died at the age of four years, and Susan W. died when five years old.

After coming to Burlington Mr. Foote, in 1846, entered into partnership with Charles Hendrie, they becoming proprietors of a foundry and machine-shop, located where the Union Depot now stands. Two years later, in company with E. D. Rand, Charles Hendrie and Moses Foote, he built the first planing-mill in Iowa, on the site of the present Derby Roller Mill, and in 1852, selling out his interest in the foundry, bought out Hendrie and Rand's interest in the planing-mill, and opened a lumber business, dealing entirely in Chicago lumber. During the panic of 1857 he was forced to close out, and entered into the wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, John II. Gear, which he continued until 1870. Selling out to his partner, in company with others, Mr. Foote bought the old Hendrie foundry, but as the building of railroads had caused machine-shops to be built all over that State, thereby depriving the foundry of its former patronage, he was forced to close out that business after two years. In 1873 he embarked in the wholesale paper and stationery business, but not being successful closed it out in 1876, at which time he resolved never again to engage in wholesaling in Burlington. The year 1877 was spent in aiding Judge Mason and others in organizing the Burlington Water Company, he being employed by the Holly Company to superintend their interest during the construction of the works, which were completed and delivered to the Water Company in June, 1878. He originated the building of the Steam Supply Company in 1880, and constructed and managed the works for three years, after which, in 1883, he aided in building the Rolling and Ripe Mills of the Hoxton Steam Heater Company, at Kewanee, Ill. In 1884 he started the Burlington Rolling Mill project, planned and arranged the entire works, but when it was about completed in January, 1885, he withdrew from the company on account of the incompatibility of the Directors. The construction of this mill has been complimented by almost every practical iron man who has examined the works. Since leaving the Rolling Mills he has been employed in constructing various buildings, and in putting in steam apparatus for warming purposes.

The great effort of Mr. Foote's life has been to build up manufactures. He has sunk a fortune in his efforts to make the many enterprises with which he has been identified successful. His money was made and spent in Burlington, and the amount of money he has paid for over forty years as National, State, county, school and city taxes, would enable him to live a comfortable, if not a luxurious life, if he now possessed it. There are few enterprises in Burlington that have not had his aid and support. He helped to build the first foundry and the first planing-mill in Iowa; was a stockholder in the Burlington & Mt. Pleasant Plank Road, in the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, in the Burlington & Carthage Railroad, the Des Moines County Agricultural Society, and in the Gas Works Company, and was a stockholder and Director in
the First National Bank, of Burlington, and in the Burlington Iron Works; also Superintendent of the construction of the Hawkeye Woolen Mill, of the Burlington Water-Works, the Steam Supply Works and the Rolling Mill. The shrinkage in value of real estate, and his inability to hold in for a favorable time to sell, compelled him to sacrifice what would have been a paying investment in a more growing city.

In early life Mr. Foote was a Henry Clay Whig. At the age of seventeen years, when but a student, he spent the summer in the cause of Harrison and Tyler in the stronghold of Senator Silas Wright, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The year 1856 found him a supporter of the Republican party, of which he has remained a member to this day.

**HENRY BENNE**, a leading farmer of Benton Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 21, was born in Minden, Prussia, in 1831. His parents, Hermen Henry and Christine (Burker) Benne, were also natives of the same place, and his father was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1844 at the age of fifty-four years, his wife surviving him until 1848. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and reared a family of five children: Mary, wife of Peter Duncan, a butcher, residing in Germany; Anna, wife of Herman Nickamp; Rickey, deceased wife of Kasper Riepe, of the Burlington police force; Hannah, wife of Christ Geyer, of Burlington; and Henry, of this sketch.

The early life of our subject was spent upon a farm, and at the age of twenty-one he left his home, crossed the broad Atlantic, and first settled near Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed as a farm-hand and on a canal-boat for four years. In 1856 he came to Iowa, settling on section 22, Benton Township, where he cut timber for a few months, and then purchased eighty acres of land on section 21, where he yet resides. He immediately began to cut down the timber and clear off the land, and his farm, now comprising 200 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation, is one of the finest in the township. Many improvements have been made, among which is the barn, erected at the cost of $700, and a comfortable farm residence worth $1,000.

In 1853 Mr. Benne and Miss Mary Riepe were united in marriage. The lady is a native of Minden, Prussia. They have been the parents of nine children, three of whom died in childhood—Nancy, Louisa and Almira. Henry was drowned, May 16, 1880, at Cottonwood Ford, when twenty-one years of age; Edward is a carpenter in Burlington; Eliza, wife of William Flaar, of Henry County, Iowa; Lydia, wife of Mr. Beard, of Burlington, Iowa; and Tilda, who wedded Joel Moritt, of Monmouth, Ill.

Mr. Benne and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He served for ten months in the Civil War, being a member of the 4th Iowa Infantry. For eight years Mr. Benne held the office of Township Trustee, and in 1885 was elected to the Board of County Supervisors, which position he yet fills. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active part in local politics. He came to this country a poor boy, landing in New York without money and without friends, but by his energy and ability he has gained a comfortable competence for himself. A systematic, practical and energetic farmer, he can not but be successful, and, as a citizen, he is well known and universally respected by all the people of Benton Township.

**JEREMIAH R. BAILEY**, a farmer residing on section 32, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Center County, Pa., June 5, 1835, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary H. (Rankin) Bailey, both of whom were also natives of Center County. Our subject was reared upon a farm, educated at the common schools, and emigrated to Iowa with his parents in 1855, they locating on section 32, Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines County, and adjoining where our subject now lives. Ephraim and Mary H. Bailey are the parents of six children, all of whom are now living. Jeremiah R. is the eldest; Sarah, the next, is the wife of Martin L. Heizer, of Mediapolis; Mary J. is the wife of James McMul-
len, of Burlington, Iowa; John N., who was a member of Company K, 2d Iowa Cavalry, of which he was Sergeant; is now a resident of California; Rachel E. is the wife of David R. Bruce, living near Graffton, Neb.; and Ephraim E. D. lives with his father in Kossuth, Des Moines Co., Iowa. Jeremiah lived with his father until Nov. 12, 1861, when, responding to his country’s call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company K, 2d Iowa Cavalry, serving for three years, and participating in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Tupelo, and numerous other skirmishes, in one of which he was slightly wounded in the arm. Returning home in November, 1864, Mr. Bailey worked as a farm-hand for a year, and then rented land in various localities until 1870. On the 29th of November, 1866, he wedded Sarah Hinson, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob and Eve (Phillips) Hinson, whose birthplace was also in the Buckeye State. Her parents were among the earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, having settled in Benton Township in 1839. The mother died Jan. 5, 1883, aged seventy-nine years, but the father is still living at Kingston, Iowa.

In 1871 Mr. Bailey made his first purchase of land, which consisted of a farm of forty acres on section 32 of Yellow Spring Township. Upon this land the family yet resides, though he now owns eighty acres. Mr. Bailey and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he also belongs to Sheppard Post, No. 159, G. A. R.

Ephraim Bailey, the father of our subject, now lives a retired life in the village of Kossuth. His wife died in 1866, and he was again married, Abbie R. Rankin, a cousin by his former marriage, becoming his wife.

EVE MOFFET, deceased, one of the earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, was born in Oppenheim, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 10, 1806, and was the son of John and Abigail Moffet. He removed to Orangeville, Mercer Co., Ohio, in his youth, where he was engaged in milling, and there was united in marriage, Jan. 29, 1824, with Miss Elizabeth Keck, daughter of Joseph and Katharina Keck. In 1833, Mr. Moffet made a tour of the West in search of a location for a new home. He crossed the Mississippi at the old ferry opposite Cascade, now the northern part of Burlington, made his way to Skunk River, where he selected a site for a mill and village, and returned to the East to prepare for the contemplated change of base. Organizing a colony of eleven families and taking with him, as a part of his outfit, a set of mill-stones and machinery, in the spring of 1835 he and the colony set out on their journey for the West. Their effects and families were loaded into flatboats, which were floated down a tributary to the Ohio River and thence to the Mississippi. At St. Louis, Mo., they met with a misfortune that caused serious trouble. Their fleet was wrecked by colliding with a steamer, and their household effects were thrown into the river, though all were saved, however, their only loss being that of their boats and the damage to their goods. The remainder of the journey was made by steamer. On arriving at their destination, Mr. Moffet founded the village of Augusta, at the site formerly selected, and at once set to work to build a gristmill, which was accomplished the following year, and which was the first mill erected in Iowa, and here settlers came from miles around, often having to camp out while waiting for their turn to have their grist ground. The mill was often full from floor to ceiling with unground grain, its capacity not being equal to the demand. Mr. Moffet was a man of great enterprise and force of character, and he determined to help supply some of the demands of the surrounding country, which was rapidly becoming settled. He established a general store, built a carding-mill, established a ferry across the river at Augusta, and subsequently gave the right of way for a bridge at that point. He also built a distillery, which made a demand for the surplus corn of the surrounding country; and, with the assistance of eastern capital, built a passenger steamer called the “Maid of Iowa,” which was the only steamer built at Augusta. She made regular trips for several years, between St. Louis and Keokuk. Mr. Moffet also owned large tracts of land adjacent to Augusta.

The third year after his settlement at Augusta, our subject met with his first great trouble—his wife was taken from him by death, March 29, 1838,
after a brief illness, leaving seven small children. After an interval of a half-century, the family history accounts for these children as follows: Joseph, the elder, married Miss Caroline Roff, a daughter of his step-mother, accompanied his father and two brothers to California in 1849, and subsequently returned to Augusta, where he succeeded his father in the milling business, and died in 1879; Julia married A. L. Graves and resides at Ottumwa, Iowa; Raynes, the second son, wedded Miss Caroline Hostetter and lives at Bear Mountain, Ark., where he is interested in mining; John became the husband of Miss Dacy Martin, of Healdsburg, Cal., where he resided until his death in 1884; Lucinda is the wife of H. T. Fairbanks, of Petaluma, Cal.; Elizabeth died at the age of twelve years; and Esther died in infancy.

The history of Mr. Moffet's second marriage, which occurred June 17, 1840, is somewhat romantic. In 1836, while he was preparing to build his mill, a Mr. John L. Roff, from St. Louis, stopped at Augusta, while prospecting for a location, and being a millwright and cabinet-maker by trade, was employed by Mr. Moffet to prepare plans for the new mill and aid in its construction, during which he was an inmate of our subject's home. Mr. Roff was so well pleased with Augusta and his new acquaintances that he brought his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to that place in June, 1838. It happened that Mrs. Moffet died a few weeks later and Mr. Roff made her burial casket. The August following, he was taken sick and died, leaving a widow and two children among comparative strangers. Two years passed away, and in 1840, Mr. Moffet and Mrs. Roff united their fortunes and were married. The lady, whose maiden name was Antoinette Chauvin, was the daughter of Jacques Chauvin, who was the son of Capt. Jacques Chauvin, who commanded the French post at Kaskaskia on the Illinois River, now Utica, of La Salle County, in 1774. Mr. Chauvin was born at St. Louis in 1782, when that place was but a small French village.

Mrs. Moffet was united in marriage with her first husband, Oct. 11, 1833, when she was eighteen years of age, and three children graced the union: Caroline is the widow of Joseph Moffet, and resides at Augusta, Iowa; Rofena was the wife of Israel Sunderland, now living in Chicago; Isabel died in infancy. In 1849, Mr. Moffet had an attack of what was called the gold fever, and, accompanied by his three sons, Joseph, John and Raynes, crossed the plains to California, but after a year spent in the gold regions, he returned to his home in Iowa, and pursued his former vocation. Mr. Moffet was peculiarly qualified for the life of a pioneer; cool, courageous, and possessed of inimitable energy, generous and warm hearted, his hospitality was unbounded, and the rich or poor, white man or Indian, was always sure to find the latch-string outside and a warm welcome within. He was the leading spirit of his region, was universally esteemed and respected; his habits were simple and temperate, and although he and his sons operated a distillery for years, not one of them was addicted to the habit of drinking—in fact, they never used either liquor or tobacco.

When but little past the prime of life, Mr. Moffet was called to his final home, his death occurring March 31, 1857, aged fifty-seven, and sincere grief was felt by a large circle of relations and friends. He was a Democrat in political sentiment, as were all his sons except John, but was never ambitious of official honors, always having too many business projects on his hand to give time to public affairs.

By his second marriage, Mr. Moffet's family consisted of six children, one son and five daughters: Emily, the eldest, died in infancy; Augustus died in childhood; Euphemia, wife of Charles Hibber, of Sulphur Springs, Ark.; Josephine died in infancy; Zora is the wife of George Finck, of Burlington, Iowa; and Lillie resides in Augusta, where all the children were born. Mrs. Moffet, who was a lady of rare grace and refinement, mourned her husband many years. She was born at St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1815, and died at her home in Augusta, Jan. 28, 1888. She had seen much of pioneer life, and in early times had entertained as her guests the great chief Black Hawk and other noted celebrities of those days. In character and disposition, Mrs. Moffet was courageous, yet gentle, cheerful and amiable, ever ready to minister to those in trouble and encourage to good by her loving words and pure example. In her religious views, she was a devout Catholic, living
up to the requirements of her Church from early childhood, and her life was a continuous example of goodness and virtue to her family, her friends and the world.

In February, 1857, before the death of Mr. Moffet, the old mill was swept away in a great freshet, and proved a total loss. Joseph rebuilt the mill on an improved plan, carrying on the business up to the spring of 1877, when he sold the mill to William Fisher, the present owner, and he with his two young sons, Charles and Ramo, went to Joplin, Mo., where he was largely interested in the lead mines, and where he remained until the time of his death, in 1879. During another freshet in August, 1879, one of the original stones of the old mill, the first in the State, was discovered in the bed of the river. A comparison of that rude old granite with the three run of French buhrs, strikingly illustrates the difference between the pioneer days and the present time. Mr. Fisher had it placed under some willow trees that grew at the side of the mill, where it no doubt is an object of interest to those surviving pioneers who ate mush made from meal ground by it.

Horatio W. Cartwright is a farmer residing on section 5, Union Township. Among the early pioneers of Des Moines County none deserve more especial mention than Mr. Cartwright. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 20, 1834, and is a son of William F. and Jane (Walker) Cartwright, the father a native of Delaware and the mother of Fayette County, Ohio. The grandfather, Jacob Cartwright, was a native of New Jersey, but later became a resident of Delaware. Having gone to Fayette County, William Cartwright there became acquainted with Miss Jane Walker, the acquaintance ripened into love, and in 1853 their marriage was celebrated. In that county our subject and his brother Joseph, who died in infancy, were born. In 1837 the family removed to Vigo County, Ind., where they remained until August, 1839, and then emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, where Mr. Cartwright purchased a tract of land that had been entered by Mr. Hendricks, father of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice President of the United States. Improvements were immediately begun and there Mr. Cartwright lived until he was called to his long rest in 1858. He was one of the leading men of his day and in all social, educational and religious matters, he took great interest. For a number of years he was Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife, who died in 1853, also belonged, having been a member from early life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright were born twelve children, and of that number nine are yet living: Mary and Benjamin both died in infancy; Susan and Eliza make their home with their sister Lydia, who is the wife of James Hankins; Sarah weded O. H. Bryson, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; William and Stephen are twins, the former now a farmer of Henry County, Iowa, the latter of Union Township, Des Moines County; Rachel is the wife of James Short, who is engaged in farming in Canaan Township, Henry Co., Iowa.

Almost the entire life of our subject has been spent in Des Moines County and here his education was received in the common schools. After the death of his parents the care of the family devolved upon him, and well has he performed his arduous duties. Under his management the land was rapidly improved, consequently increasing in value, and about the year 1867 the estate was divided, he being the administrator. In 1854 Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage with Miss Lettie Keller, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Peirpont) Keller, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to this county in 1854. Both have since departed this life, the father dying in Missouri, the mother in Chicago.

Four children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright: Lizzie J., wife of L. M. Shubert, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; Mary, wife of J. B. Gearhart, also a farmer of Henry County; Frank W. and Charlie H., yet at home. Mr. Cartwright is now the owner of 322 acres of land, 202 of which is the home farm, upon which he has resided since 1859. He has made nearly all of the fine improvements, and in point of cultivation it ranks among the first of the county. Mr. Cartwright is never so busy but that he can attend to his religious duties. He contributes liberally to the upbuilding of
school-houses and churches, he being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Steward and Trustee for many years. Mr. Cartwright has filled many offices of trust, and in politics is a stalwart Republican. An honorable citizen, upright in his dealings with his fellowmen, he receives the respect and confidence of all, and we take pleasure in placing upon the pages of this work the name of so prominent a personage. In 1874 he was appointed by Gov. Carpenter as one of three commissioners to lease the convict labor of the State, and feeling the importance of the position, the three men visited all the penitentiaries of the Eastern States, and during his four years of service he paid the highest compliments to Warden McCloughery, of Joliet, Ill.

JOHN R. JONES, a prominent farmer of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, residing on section 30, was born in Anglesea, North Wales, May 15, 1825. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Owens) Jones, natives of the same place, where the father was a farmer. In 1845 his father left his native land for America, bringing with him his wife and six children. Landing in New York he came direct to Des Moines County, Iowa, where his brother John had settled, having come to America fifteen years previous to this time, and has been a resident of Yellow Spring Township for several years. Robert Jones purchased a tract of land adjoining that of his brother, comprising 320 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber. On that land he erected a stone house, the walls of which are yet standing, and there lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring Sept. 19, 1875, aged seventy-five years, having been born in the year 1800. His wife died Feb. 27, 1878, being also seventy-five years of age at the time of her death. Robert Jones was a man of high moral character and strict integrity. In his native country he was a member of the Episcopal Church, his wife belonging to the Baptist, but on coming to Iowa both joined the Congregational Church, continuing their connection with it as long as they lived. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom were born in Wales: John R. was the eldest; Robert, who was a first-class engineer on the largest steamboat of the Lower Mississippi, died in New Orleans; William is the proprietor of a hotel at Flora, Ill.; Thomas, who was learning the trade of blacksmithing at St. Louis, died there when a young man; David, who was formerly a farmer in Yellow Spring Township, is now a resident of Washington Territory; Sarah, wife of Rev. T. W. Evans, died at her home in Louisa County; Isaac is a farmer in Kansas.

John R. Jones was twenty years of age when he emigrated from Wales, in which country he had received his education. He worked for his father for two years, helping him to develop the farm, which was then a naked prairie. After the raw land was broken, the rail fences made, the stone house erected, and his father comfortably settled, he began to improve for himself an 80-acre tract of land of his father’s original purchase, which the latter had deeded to him. While his land was undergoing this work of cultivation Mr. Jones remained at home with his parents, but deciding that it was “not good for man to be alone,” he was united in marriage, Jan. 18, 1849, with Gwen Owens, a native of Merionethshire, North Wales, born June 7, 1822. Her parents were Robert and Grace (Roberts) Owens. Mrs. Jones had been married in her native country to Jones R. Hughes, with whom she had come to America in 1842. He died in Pleasant Grove Township, this county, where they had settled. One child graced this union, Hannah S., born Nov. 6, 1846, who is now the wife of William Z. Lloyd, of Cass County, Iowa, and the mother of seven children.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jones made their home with his parents until the next summer, when he erected a hewed-log cabin, which was the best in the neighborhood in that day, and is yet standing on the farm. In that the young couple began housekeeping, residing there for thirty-two years, but in 1881 a commodious frame residence was erected, in which the family still reside. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, four of whom died in youth. A son, William, died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight, and a daughter, Mary, who was the wife of Henry Archer, of
Yellow Spring Township, died at the age of twenty-five, leaving a daughter. The surviving children are: Robert, born April 26, 1850, married Miriam Crawford, and lives near Winfield, Iowa; Sarah E., born Aug. 7, 1853, is the wife of Thomas L. Jones, a farmer of Osage County, Kan.; Elizabeth, born May 14, 1855, wedded Cassius E. Yohe, who is a farmer in Washington Township, Des Moines County; John L., born March 19, 1862, is the husband of Sarah E. Portlock, and makes his home with his parents; David O., born Feb. 20, 1865, is unmarried, and is in a wholesale grocery house at Burlington.

When Mr. Jones first became a resident of Des Moines County the section in which he now resides was all an open prairie, very little of the land in his locality being yet entered. It was later taken up by warrants issued to soldiers of the Mexican War. For several miles north of his place to Virginia Grove in Louisa County there was not a fence; prairie fires frequently raged, and wolves and deer were often seen roaming over the prairie. At the present time, through the care and cultivation of its pioneers, this section has become one of the best of Des Moines County. Mr. Jones is known as one of the thorough-going farmers of Yellow Spring Township, and his farms and buildings give evidence of his industry, thrift and energy. As a man, a neighbor, a citizen, he stands in the front rank of the best citizens of the county.

A view of his fine residence is given on another page, and the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Jones accompany this sketch.

CHARLES W. MESSENER, train dispatcher of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at Burlington, Iowa, was born in Henry County, July 14, 1856, and is the son of Alanson and Pauline (Campbell) Messenger, who were pioneer settlers of this county and still reside at Danville. Charles received his education at the district schools, which he attended until the age of fourteen. Having an uncle in the railroad business, an agent at Danville, Mr. Messenger entered the office, learned telegraphy, and was afterward appointed agent, holding that position at various points between Burlington and Creston until 1878, when he secured the position of train dispatcher at Ottumwa. In the fall of 1884 he came to this city, where he has since filled his present position. Mr. Messenger is a self-made man, his success in life being due to his own efforts.

In Danville, Iowa, the union of Charles W. Messenger and Miss Flora Robinson was celebrated. She was born in La Crosse, Wis., in May, 1856, and is a stepdaughter of Wolescott Seymour, one of the prominent citizens of this county, now deceased. By this union three children were born, all daughters—Zora, Marie and Pauline. Mr. Messenger is a Hawkeye by birth, a young man of more than ordinary ability, and one who is highly respected.

HIRAM MESSENER, a prominent farmer residing on section 31, Yellow Spring Township, was born on the 7th of February, 1832, in Chenango County, N. Y., and is a son of William and Julia (Brown) Messenger, both of whom were natives of the same county. In the fall of 1837 they left New York and started for the West, coming directly to Yellow Spring Township, where the father purchased 100 acres of raw land, from which he developed a finely cultivated farm. He also purchased property in the village of Yellow Spring, and there operated a sawmill for a number of years. This county was his home until 1860, when he removed to Colorado, locating ten miles west of Denver. After residing there for several years he removed to Black Hawk, Col., where his death occurred during the fall of 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-five. The death of the mother occurred at the age of seventy-two, June 16, 1885, in Muscatine, Iowa, where she was making her home with her daughter. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1847, when fifteen years of age, our subject came to Des Moines County with his parents; and for many years was employed in the cultivation of the farm. He remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, and on the 25th of March, 1857, his marriage with Jane Harper was celebrated. She
was a native of the Buckeye State, and a daughter of David and Hannah (Wallace) Harper. Immediately after their marriage the young couple began their domestic life on a farm of 100 acres, which Mr. Messenger had purchased on section 35 of Yellow Spring Township, and after residing there for six years removed with his family to Kossuth. Later, Mr. Messenger went to Colorado, traveling overland, and remained six months, engaged in freighting and buying cattle. After returning home he purchased eighty acres of land on section 31 of Yellow Spring Township, and this farm has ever since been his home. He has added more land until he has now a farm of 150½ acres in extent.

The death of Mrs. Messenger occurred June 17, 1885, at the age of fifty-three years. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Six children blessed the union of Hiram Messenger and Jane Harper: Albert, now a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; James H., who died at the age of five years; Alice, residing at home; Charlie, now living in Telluride, Colo.; Edward, who died in infancy; and Anna Jane, living with her father. Mr. Messenger is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is an Elder of that organization at Kossuth. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE FINCK, commercial traveler for the wholesale jewelry house of Stein & Kellogg, of Chicago, Ill., was born in the town of Eppingen, Baden-Baden, Germany, Nov. 29, 1834. On the death of his father the mother emigrated to America with her children in 1850, locating at New York, where he was educated in the city schools, and in the autumn of 1858 began learning the jeweler's trade with the firm of Falkman & Pollock, manufacturers of gold chains, with whom he remained nearly a year, but thinking he was learning too little, he secured a situation with the firm of Lion & Dureck, manufacturers of fine Etruscan jewelry. Mr. Finck's connection with that house continued until the breaking out of the late war, when the factory was forced to close, on account of their trade being largely in the Southern States. He next spent six months in the employ of Bessinger & Phillips, jewelers, after which he was employed by the Union Telegraph Company, remaining with them for a year and a half. Determining to gratify his desire for travel, Mr. Finck started on a whaler on a trip around the world in the fall of 1862. He went by way of Cape Horn across the Pacific, stopping at Juan Fernandez, or Robinson Crusoe's Island, to the Sea of Okhotsk. After spending several months he went to Japan on an English vessel. From there he went to the Chinese seas, where he spent a year visiting Hong Kong and many other cities. He came home in the “Warhawk” by way of Cape of Good Hope, stopping at Bankock and St. Helena. He reached Boston in the fall of 1864, and went from there back to New York. Mr. Finck can relate many interesting adventures which took place during his trip. The next six months were passed with a brother in the woods of Canada, then returning again to New York. Mr. Finck engaged in the jewelry business with Chatillion & Spruce, manufacturers of Etruscan jewelry. Continuing with that house until 1868, he then went to California, where he was in the employ of R. B. Gray & Co., jewelers of San Francisco. After remaining with them one year he engaged with F. D. Ring for two years, when he became proprietor of that business, watch-making and jewelry, which he carried on successfully until the great panic of 1876, caused by the Ralston Bank failure, made business so dull that he sold out. In March, 1883, Mr. Finck went to Southwestern Missouri and engaged in lead and zinc mining, which he carried on successfully until 1884, when he sold out and accepted a position with Swartzchild, Glickauf & Newhouse, wholesale jewelers, as traveling salesman. He continued with the last-named firm until July, 1886, when he began with his present employers, Messrs. Stein & Kellogg.

On the 17th of July, 1872, in Petaluma, Cal., Mr. Finck was united in marriage with Miss Zora Moffet, daughter of Levi and Antoinette (Chauvin) Moffet. Mrs. Finck was born at Augusta, Des Moines Co., Iowa, where her parents, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, were the very first settlers. Four children were born of this union,
two sons and two daughters—Zora Ernestine, George Julins, Lillie Antoinette and Moffet Earl; all, except the second daughter, were born in San Francisco, but her birthplace was Augusta, Iowa, at her mother's old home. Mr. Finek is an enterprising, practical business man, who has seen much of the world, and has made his way from childhood onwards. Since 1884 he has resided at Burlington, Iowa, where he has a tasteful and commodious residence of his own in one of the most pleasant parts of the city.

CHARLES WEIS, a resident of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Germany, born March 20, 1849. He attended school until fifteen years of age, in Germany, and then learned the butcher's trade with his father, in Stuttgart, his native city. He remained with his father until 1868, when, having decided to come to America, he crossed the Atlantic, and after reaching this country began working at his trade in Newark, N. J., in the employ of Mr. Spiegelholz. After remaining with him for about seven years Mr. Weis came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1876, working for Mr. Muennemeyer until 1886, when he began business for himself, and has since been very successful. He is one of the enterprising business men of Burlington, is honest and fair in all his business dealings, thereby winning the confidence of all, and for the short time which he has resided in the city has made many warm friends.

The marriage of Mr. Weis and Miss Rose Welsh was celebrated in this city. The lady is a native of Burlington, Iowa, and they have a family of three children: Charles, born Jan. 21, 1878; Annie, July 6, 1881; and Florence, Oct. 15, 1883.

JOHN S. TAYLOR, of Brooks, Smith & Taylor, wholesale grocers, and sole proprietor of the hat and cap business of Taylor Bros., Burlington, Iowa, was born at Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 29, 1856. He is a son of Allen Taylor, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1857, spent five years at Fairfield and then located at Burlington. He was educated at the public schools and graduated from the Burlington High School in the class of '73. He then engaged as clerk in the hat and cap store of R. M. Washburn, and continued in that capacity until 1879, when he bought into the business of which he has since become sole proprietor. This house has become one of the most popular trading places in the city, and does an annual business of $20,000.

Mr. Taylor is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 11, K. of P., and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Taylor's father, Allen Taylor, was a resident of Burlington for twenty-six years, and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred Jan. 2, 1888.

REV. ISAAC LEONARD, a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, of 1842, is the youngest brother of David Leonard, in whose sketch the history of the family is given. He came with his parents, Abner and Elizabeth (Letterman) Leonard, who were both natives of Washington County, Pa., the former born Dec. 13, 1787, and the latter Oct. 27, 1788. Abner lived with his parents on a farm until his marriage in 1808, after which, as he had no previous chance for securing an education, he entered upon a liberal course of study and graduated at Washington College, Washington, Pa. After completing his literary education, he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1829 removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Truro. Thirteen years later, in 1842, he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where, in company with his sons, David and Isaac, he engaged in the nursery business on a farm on section 25, Flint River Township, known as the Lone Tree Farm. A part of this property is yet owned by the subject of this sketch. On this place Mr. Leonard lived until his death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1856. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and of great energy and perseverance, as is attested by the fact of his acquiring an education under great difficulties, and after arriving at years of manhood. It was a very rare thing in his day to find a person opposed to the use of intoxicating
liquors, but he was an ardent temperance man, and also a foe to tobacco. He instilled into the minds of his children the same ideas, and they have followed his teachings throughout life.

Mr. Leonard was united in marriage, Oct. 27, 1808, in Washington County, Pa., with Elizabeth Lettermann. She survived her husband eight years, dying at the home of our subject, Oct. 18, 1864. She possessed a remarkably vigorous constitution, was of an equable temperament, was a loving wife and devoted mother, and her death was sincerely mourned by all who knew her. Five children were born of their union, and with the exception of one all grew to manhood: Hiram, born Dec. 7, 1809, received his education at Washington College, Pa., and came to Iowa the year following the one in which the family came. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Iowa City, Oct. 12, 1887. His wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Patterson, died in January, 1884. Their eldest son, Nathan R., was for twenty-eight years connected with the State University at Iowa City, as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; he is now editor of the Ft. Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette. The next son of the family was Aaron L., who was born July 3, 1812, was a graduate of Washington College, Pa., and was the first of the family to come to Iowa. He was licensed to preach in Pennsylvania, after graduating in theology at the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Pa. He came to Iowa seeking a field of labor, and was Pastor of Round Prairie Presbyterian Church, at what is now Kossuth, Des Moines County, for about ten years. From there he went to Quincy, Ill., where he had charge of the Mission Institute, a school for training ministers for missionaries, and there remained a few years. Having connected himself with the Congregational Society, he entered upon evangelical work, but was soon called to take charge of the Congregational Church at Danville, in this county, in 1856. A few years later he removed to a place adjoining the old homestead in Flint River Township, where he resided until 1866, when he removed to Ionia, N. J., where he is now living, and yet occasionally preaches. His wife was Caroline R. Chamberlain, and is still living. The next son of Abner and Elizabeth Leonard was Levi, who was born Oct. 3, 1813, and died Sept. 28, 1818. After him came David, whose history appears on another page of this volume.

The youngest of the family was Isaac, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 1, 1819, was reared upon the farm, and received his literary education at the common schools of the county, and at Marietta College, Ohio. He intended to take a full course at the latter institution, but ill-health prevented his graduation. On coming to Iowa he engaged in the nursery business for six years, and also in connection with that carried on farming. He was a member of the First Congregational Church at Burlington, but in the spring of 1852 decided to change his church relations, and united with the First Baptist Church, of Burlington, in which he was granted a license to preach at the following monthly meeting. In the fall of the same year he was ordained by that society, and in 1854 became pastor of Pisgah Baptist Church, remaining there eight years, during which time he added many to the society, and was instrumental in having a brick house of worship erected. Resigning his position there, he undertook the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Fairfield, Iowa, and was making preparations to build a church edifice there when ill-health compelled his resignation. In 1866 Mr. Leonard removed to Iona, N. J., in the hope of regaining his lost strength, and while in that city organized a church, and built a house of worship at Newfield, N. J., where he was pastor for twelve years. In May, 1885, he received a call from the Pisgah Church, of which he had formerly been pastor, and returned to Des Moines County. During his short residence here he was instrumental in the building of a new church in the village of Sperry, but ill-health of himself and wife again compelled him to resign his charge, after which he returned to his former home, Iona, N. J. Earnest and unceasing in his efforts, his labors were very successful, and in the years of his ministry he added many to the church of which he was pastor.

On the 19th of December, 1844, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage, in Des Moines County, Iowa, with Charlotte Chamberlin, a native of Indiana, born Oct. 4, 1821, and a daughter of Aaron
and Hannah Chamberlin, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Mr. Chamberlin came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1835, when the now populous city contained but one frame house. He lived with our subject and his wife for about sixteen years, and died at their home in Flint River Township, at the extreme age of nearly ninety-four years. A man of remarkable energy and kindly spirit, he was very companionable and lived a consistent Christian life. For over sixty-five years he was a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the First Baptist Church of Burlington, in which he was always an earnest worker until his death. His wife, Hannah Hundle, died at the home of our subject, at the age of eighty-four. She was also a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and was a lady beloved for her excellencies of character. They had a family of ten children, but all are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Leonard and her sister Caroline, who is the wife of Rev. Aaron Leonard.

No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Leonard, but they have an adopted son, James L., who is now in his thirty-third year, and is the husband of Blanche Hughes. They are the parents of three children, and their home is in Iona, N. J.

**ABRAHAM II. PILLING**, magnetic and homeopathic physician of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born Dec. 1, 1821. His parents were Elias and Elizabeth (Haight) Pilling, who emigrated to America in 1827, locating in Missouri, and subsequently removing to Galena, Ill., where the father was engaged in the smelting business, accumulating a large property, but losing a greater part of it in the panic of 1837. From Galena he removed to Willow Springs, La Fayette Co., Wis., during the year of 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Joseph, of Willow Springs, Wis.; Abraham II., the subject of this sketch; John, deceased; George, of Neligh, Neb., is a partner in the hardware firm of Estes & Pilling; Isaac, deceased; Elias, deceased; Nancy, wife of Joseph Monahan, now deceased; Robert, who died from exposure in the late war; Frances J., wife of Joseph Warren, deceased; Mary, wife of Thomas Sheldon, of La Fayette County, Wis.; and Henry, a practicing physician of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling were people highly respected in the community where they resided. Mrs. Pilling was called to her final home in 1871, her husband surviving her until 1874. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the early history of the Northwest their house was the home of the pioneer preachers.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a liberal education. In 1840, leaving his native land, he crossed the ocean and took up his residence at Willow Springs, Wis. Previous to coming to America he had chosen the practice of medicine as his profession. He entered the regular school but became convinced that the homeopathic system was the better, and consequently began to study the same under Dr. Otis, of Darling, Wis., and in the meantime attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He subsequently attended the Magnetic Homeopathic Institute under Prof. W. R. Wells, at Mt. Morris, N. Y., graduating from that school in 1866.

Dr. Pilling was united in marriage with Miss Julia Ray, in 1848, at Willow Springs, Wis. She was born in that city, Dec. 15, 1830, and is a daughter of John and Lucy (Wentworth) Ray, the latter being a relative of John Wentworth, of Chicago, better known as Long John Wentworth. Mr. Ray was one of a company of six white men who first crossed the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, remaining some weeks, having nothing to subsist upon except parched corn. Mr. and Mrs. Ray were married in Galena, Ill., and to them were born eleven children: Jackson A. J., a resident of North San Juan, Cal.; Julia E., the honored wife of Dr. Pilling; William, who died in infancy; Samuel E., a resident of California; George B., who laid down his life for his country during the late Rebellion; Thomas R., who died in Burlington, April 29, 1827; William W., residing in Chicago; Lucy, wife of Arthur Cumberland, of Willow Springs, Wis.; Henry H., a banker at Oakdale, Neb.; Hiram W., a den-
A DOLPH II. RICHTER is a druggist of Burlington, Iowa. Frederick O., his father, was a native of Colberg, Germany, born Aug. 1, 1799, and during his life was a minister, being engaged principally in evangelistic work. For a time he was the pastor and teacher in a military school, and forty years of his life were spent in this way. In 1826 he wedded Johanna Zaabel, and they reared a family of eight children: Otto F., now residing in Granden, Prussia, is Judge of the court of that place, having held the office for eighteen years; Maria, widow of Adelbert Ballertelt, resides in Dantzic, Germany; Johanna, wife of Paul Hermann, of Berlin, and our subject.

At the age of thirteen years Adolph Richter went to the Tounhimsthal gymnasium at Berlin, remaining there for five years, and at the end of that time he went as a sailor to England. Returning from his trip he entered the academy at Dantzic, Germany, and after a course of a year and a half he received his diploma of graduation from that noted school. After completing his school life Mr. Richter engaged both as clerk and book-keeper in several of the business houses in that city, and in 1867 he went to Stettin, Germany, where he was employed as a shipping clerk in a large oil refining establishment. After remaining in that employ till the fall of 1869, he again went to Berlin, and engaged as a book-keeper in a wholesale wine house until April, 1870. Thinking that better opportunities for labor could be secured in the New World, he then made his headquarters and friends good-by, and after being on the waters for a month, landed in New York in May of that year. Six days later we find him in his adopted city, Burlington. After being employed as a farm hand for two months, he then engaged on the first German Democratic paper, the Iowa Journal, having charge of most of the editorial work. A short time after the firm became insolvent, he was again out of employment, and a position being offered him as a runner for a boarding-house, he accepted the same, but shortly afterward entered the Iowa Tribune office as assistant editor and clerk. Mr. Richter was engaged in that labor until June, 1871, though during the previous March he opened a drug-store on Oak street, which he still continues, and is doing a fine business.

On the 17th of December, 1870, Mr. Richter formed a matrimonial alliance with Lydia Bauer, a native of Germany. By this marriage eleven children were born, of whom seven are living—Maria, Johanna, Frederick, Adolph, George, Thusnelia and Rudolph. Mr. Richter and his wife are both members of the society known as the Latter-Day Saints. In politics he is a Democrat, though very liberal in his views.

JAMES McCONNELL, for many years a well-known citizen of Burlington, and one of her reliable business men, was born in Harford County, Md., of Quaker parents, Oct. 14, 1801. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish on his father's side, and Welsh and English on his mother's side. His father, when a boy, served as a musician in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, and was present at the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British. While still a young man, he became convinced of the belief held by the Friends or Quakers, and deemed it his duty to take up his cross, which he did by consigning his musical instruments
to a convenient hedge, and until the day of his death, at the age of eighty-one, he lived an active, consistent member of the Society, and was for many years a minister.

Our subject, like his father, was a farmer during the first half of his life, and was noted for his progressive ideas and his success in business. In the year 1832 he married Anna, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Cooper, also Quakers, of Belmont County, Ohio, who with their family had been among the worthy pioneers of that section a few years before. Prompted by a desire to escape the blighting influences of slavery, Mr. Cooper had left his home in Harford County, and joined the great caravan of western emigrants who stand out boldly in the history of that time.

As usual in those days, Mr. McConnell and his bride made the wedding journey of over 300 miles in the family carriage, without a dream of palace cars or other luxuries of modern travel. The customary housekeeping outfit of the bride was transported by the Wagoner of the Alleghanies, and arrived in Baltimore within a month. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell continued to reside upon the ancestral acres until 1853, blessed with the prosperity which awaits the industrious and thrifty. During this time there were born unto them seven children, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining five accompanying their parents to Salem, Ohio, where Mr. McConnell embarked in mercantile pursuits. He remained in Salem until 1862, when he removed to Newark, Ohio, and engaged in the leather trade, having buried his wife in June of that year.

Mrs. McConnell, the mother of S. R. and I. C. McConnell, of Burlington, was a woman of great sweetness of disposition, coupled with the firm devotion to duty rarely met with. She remained a consistent Quaker until her death, and was universally beloved.

Mr. McConnell remained in Newark, Ohio, until 1864, then was married a second time, to Mrs. Cowles, who survives him. He then removed to Burlington, where he continued in the leather business, and was joined the next year by his son, I. C. McConnell, who had for several years been engaged in the office of the Cleveland Leader. In 1871, his son, S. R. McConnell, who had for several years been connected with the dry-goods house of J. T. Way & Co., of Philadelphia, also came to Burlington and joined him, the firm taking the name of James McConnell & Co.

The children of Mr. McConnell who lived to maturity were: Sarah Cooper, wife of Dr. E. H. Price, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Frances Louisa, wife of Mr. Eastman, present Cashier of the City Bank of Salem, Ohio; James Webster, Captain of Company I, 115th Ohio Infantry, died in his twenty-third year at Burbank Barracks, Cincinnati, while in command of his company; Samuel R., born in Harford County, Md., Jan. 13, 1842, married Eliza, daughter of John S. and Lucinda M. Hester, of Havana, Huron Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873; Isaiah Cooper, born in Harford County, Md., in 1847, married Willie J., daughter of William and Josephine Horner, in October, 1877.

Mr. McConnell was a man of great physical and mental vigor, possessing much force of character. While he entertained progressive ideas upon all subjects, he was conservative in his acts and highly tolerant of those opposed to him. In early life, while surrounded by a slave-holding community, he faithfully sustained the dignity of free labor, and commanded the respect and confidence of those who knew him, even while they were identified with the system which he did not pretend to approve. The colonization movement, which in those days was by many considered a practicable scheme for the abolition of slavery, for awhile claimed his attention and serious consideration. Gradual emancipation, as had been successfully accomplished by some of the Northern States, was during his earlier life, and up to the beginning of the agitation which resulted in the passage of the fugitive slave law, the plan he most favored. Meantime the rapid increase in the number of slaves, and the strength of the system, were preparing his mind along with a host of others, for the adoption of the Republican idea, and the formation of a new party. A Whig in his political affiliations, although acting for a time with the Democratic party in the State of Maryland on some State issues, and considering favorably at one time doctrines of free trade, his sympathies naturally prompted him to take an active part in the organization of the Republican party in his district, after
his removal to Ohio, and to vote for the first Republican National ticket with John C. Fremont at the head. He remained an earnest Republican until his death in 1878. For many years during his life in Maryland he served as Magistrate of his district, at that time an office of considerable honor and influence, and much greater jurisdiction than the term implies in the West. His official acts were always in conformity with his moral convictions, and while strict in his dealings with the law-breaker, he was lenient to the oppressed. On one occasion a fugitive slave was brought before him for a hearing. Her manacled limbs, bruised and bleeding, appealed instantly to his humanity, and with characteristic promptness he ordered the blacksmith to remove the shackles. Then he heard the evidence, and as it was not conclusive in favor of the professed master, gave her the benefit of a doubt, and sent her forth rejoicing. No fear of the opinions of others, or question of policy, were ever considered by Mr. McConnell in the discharge of his duty. The cause of the persecuted and oppressed always found a friend in him. and his indomitable will, combined with his convictions of right, seldom failed to gain his cause. Industry and thrift were part of his ancestral inheritance, and secured him the means of enjoying an independence, and ministering to the wants of others. In his family, his discipline was strict, oftentimes severe, but always prompted by his desire for the welfare and ultimate happiness of those he so deeply loved. No effort seemed too great, no sacrifice too deep for him to attempt, if he believed it for the welfare of his family. Naturally adapted to govern, his innate sense of justice never allowed him to trespass upon the rights of others. He never betrayed a trust however trilling, and in business circles his word was considered as good as a bond. Patriotism was in him a leading sentiment. When his eldest son came home from a residence in the South, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, where he had been Captain of a militia company, one of those home guards fostered by the South, that helped so largely to form the rebel army, and where he had been offered a Colonel's commission in the army of the Confederacy, to enlist under the stars and stripes, and having served a campaign in which he was promoted to a captaincy for gallantry on the field of battle, was compelled by failing health, the result of exposure, to resign, finding the enforced idleness unendurable, declared he would rather die in the service in his country than live to know that he had not done his utmost. Mr. McConnell came to his aid with money and influence, and after repeated struggles against apathy in the community, and fraud and inefficiency in fellow officers. Capt. McConnell took his last company of recruits into camp, and was mustered into the 115th Ohio Infantry, and assigned to guard duty in Cincinnati, where his bright young life ended in a few months, one of the great army of martyrs for his country's cause. In every way that his country called Mr. McConnell was ready to respond, and never hesitated in her hour of need. As husband, father, friend and citizen, he was ever true. "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

ON. P. HENRY SMYTH, an eminent lawyer and early settler of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Va., March 10, 1829, and is the son of James Crawford and Ann Ryburn (Orr) Smyth. The family was founded in Virginia during the Revolutionary War by Robert Allan Smyth, who was Secretary to Lord Cornwallis and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. On the mother's side the Orrs and Ryburns are well-known old Virginia families.

When eighteen years of age Mr. Smyth removed to Henry County, Tenn., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. The following year he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He was married at Cleveland, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. Crocker, daughter of J. Davis and Deborah (Doane) Crocker. Mrs. Smyth was born at Cleveland, of which place her ancestors were the earliest pioneers. The Doanes settled at what is now Cleveland in 1801, when there were but two houses on its present site. The family have since expanded in numbers and connection until the Doanes and their relatives are numerous and liberally represented among the wealthy and influential citizens of Cleveland.
In 1857 Mr. Smyth removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he soon succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. His superior legal attainments and prompt attention to the business of his clients won him prominence at the bar, and it is no flattery to say of him that he has long stood at the head of his profession in Des Moines County, and is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the State. While a consistent Democrat in his political opinions, he is not strongly partisan. He was appointed District Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa in April, 1874, by the Republican Governor, C. C. Carpenter, to fill a vacancy, but resigned the position in September of the same year.

Judge Smyth has only two children living, a son and daughter. The son, James D., is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., of the class of '74. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Burlington, and entered upon the study of law with his father. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and returned to Trinity College as Tutor of Greek; after serving two years in that capacity, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Greek, which position he filled with ability and fidelity for two years. Returning to Burlington, he formed the existing law partnership with his father in 1880, since which time he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. The only surviving daughter, Dora A., is the wife of Charles L. Dyer, of Crookston, Minn. Judge Smyth and family are members of the Episcopal Church, of Burlington.

JOHN L. MILLER, a prominent farmer residing on section 7, Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born Jan. 26, 1826, in Macon County, Ill. He was but ten years of age when he left home, and with his brothers came to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Pleasant Grove Township, in April, 1836. At that early age he and his brothers began breaking prairie and developing a farm on section 7. In June of the same year his parents sold their farm in Illinois and came to Iowa. Our subject remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-seven years of age, but on the 19th day of May, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Lee, a daughter of Frederick and Eliza Lee, of Henry County, Iowa. She was born Aug. 8, 1830, in Bond County, Ill., and became a resident of Henry County, Iowa, in 1853, having emigrated to that county with her parents when but five years of age. Mrs. Miller's father, Frederick Lee, was also a native of Bond County, Ill., and his death occurred in January, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and departed this life in Henry County, Jan. 19, 1879.

The domestic life of our subject and his young wife was begun upon the farm, where he had resided since coming to Des Moines County, and which still continues to be their home. Throughout his life Mr. Miller has been on a farm, and thoroughly understands the business in all its details. He generally advocates and supports the principles of the Democratic party, but in the election of 1880 he voted for James A. Garfield, thinking that he would better fill the office of President than the candidate of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are worthy members of the United Brethren Church. To this worthy couple were born two children: Mary Jane, now the wife of Theodore Craig, is in the thirty-fourth year of her age; Iven L., born Oct. 19, 1864, remained with his parents until he attained his majority, when he went to Missouri, and there was united in marriage with Donna F. Hall, of Watson, Atchison County. He then returned to Iowa and settled on a farm in Henry County. As before stated, John L. Miller is a thorough farmer, and has gained by his own labors a fair competence. He is now the owner of two well-cultivated farms, one comprising 118 acres and the other being 117 acres in extent.

William Miller, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1815 became a resident of Macon County, Ill. Making that his home for twelve years, he then took up his residence in Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, on the farm which his sons had prepared for him. He was united in marriage with Nancy Hanks, who was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Miller engaged in the
occupation of farming, and his death occurred in Polk County, Iowa, when seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Miller departed this life in March, 1873. They were both members of the Baptist Church.

JACOB PILGER, deceased, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Bahanhausen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 10, 1817, and was a son of Ernst and Philippina Pilger. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a liberal education, and in 1838 came with his parents to America, locating in Seneca County, Ohio, and subsequently, in 1847, removing to Burlington. Aug. 8, 1839, at Columbus, Ohio, the marriage of Jacob Pilger and Caroline Bertch, also a native of Germany, was celebrated. In January, 1840, the young couple left Ohio for Burlington, crossing the river on the 4th of that month, but not being satisfied with the class of people and surroundings, went to Louisville, Ky. Remaining in that State until April, Mr. Pilger again came to Burlington, remaining a couple of months, then returned to Kentucky, and after a residence there of three years went back to Burlington, where he soon after embarked in the mercantile business, keeping a general stock of goods. In 1859, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to close out his business and embarked in a vineyard, purchasing eighty acres on what is now known as Sunnyside. For the last few years he lived a retired life.

Mr. Pilger was a man of general information, being quite a student, and was well posted on the affairs of the country. Politically, he was in early life a supporter of the Democratic party, but on the formation of the Republican party became a member of it, though not what is called a politician, having never aspired to public office.

Mr. and Mrs. Pilger are the parents of eight children; Ernst, who died in Germany, in 1885, was a brilliant business man, having accumulated a large property, and had he lived would have been one of Burlington's wealthy citizens; William, one of the firm of Pilger Bros., wholesale grocers of Burlington; Jacob, also of that firm, is an enterprising business man; Theodore L., a merchant of Loop City, Neb.; Lewis, a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Philippina, wife of Adolph Bosch, of Burlington; Henrietta, wife of Frank Cooper, a hardware merchant of that city; Emma, wife of Charles Cooper, an engineer residing at Argentine, Kan. Mr. Pilger died of paralysis, at his home at Sunnyside, March 30, 1888, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their loss.

B. POWER, M. D., of Mediapolis, Iowa, is a native of Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, born Jan. 14, 1858, and is a son of Rev. John H. and Mary Neil (Beard) Power, the former a native of Montgomery County, Ky., born March 15, 1798, and the latter of Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., born April 28, 1806. The Powers were among the early settlers of Kentucky, the grandfather of our subject being a companion of Daniel Boone. When quite young John H. Power united with the Methodist Church, and by that body was licensed as a minister of the Gospel. While yet a young man he moved to Northern Ohio, and united with the Northern Ohio Conference, with which he remained until 1848, when he was appointed agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and removed to Cincinnati. In the latter place he resided until 1856, when he removed to Iowa, united with the Iowa Conference, and was appointed Presiding Elder of the Burlington district. With the Iowa Conference he remained until his death, which occurred at Burlington, Jan. 26, 1873. His wife survived him nearly three years, dying Jan. 1, 1876. They reared a family of ten children; George N. is Presiding Elder of the Keokuk district of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sarah E. died July 3, 1849, aged nineteen years; Ann H. is the wife of Wesley Demett, now Presiding Elder of the San Francisco (Cal.) district of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mary L. married L. E. Morrison, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1881; Martha J. is the wife of Rev. Ross, a Methodist Episcopal minister in California; Lewis
B., is our subject; John C. resides in Burlington, and is an ex-Judge of the Circuit Court; Lydia E. is the wife of R. S. McIntire, of Topeka, Kan.; Edward R. and Cornelia A. died in infancy.

The early life of our subject was spent in his Northern Ohio home, and in Cincinnati. At Woodward College, in the latter place, his literary education was principally received. Coming with his parents to Burlington in 1856, he soon afterward went to Dodgeville, read medicine in the office of F. G. Pollock, M. D., and in company with his preceptor engaged in practice until September, 1860, when he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating from there in March, 1861. For some years, and especially during his attendance at the Medical College, threats of Civil War were made, and preparations looking toward that end were made by some of the Southern States. Resolutions of secession were passed by representatives of seven of the Southern States, before he received his diploma, and he anxiously awaited the final outcome, determining if war should come to offer his services to the General Government. The war did come, and the ink was scarcely dry upon the paper on which President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, before Dr. Power offered his services, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. He was soon afterward appointed Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was on duty at the battle of Shiloh. From exposure during that engagement he was taken sick, and was off duty until October, 1862, when he was assigned to the United States Marine Hospital, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained during the winter, and in the spring of 1863 was placed in charge of Hospital No. 2, at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where he remained during the summer of 1863. In the fall of that year he was assigned to duty with the 9th Army Corps, in Kentucky and Tennessee, participating in the various campaigns in those States, and also having charge of the general hospital at Camp Nelson, near Lexington, Ky., remaining there until July, 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. E. H. Murray, as medical director of the district of Central Kentucky. With Gen. Murray he remained until early in 1865, when he was again transferred, to the staff of Gen. McArthur, as medical director of the district of Western Kentucky, remaining in that connection until January, 1866, when he took charge of the Military Prison Hospital at Louisville, remaining there until mustered out April 24, 1866. For five long years he was in Government service, during which time he became familiar with almost every disease and every form of surgery. The experience thus gained was greater than could have been obtained in many more years of general practice.

On receiving his discharge Dr. Power returned to Iowa, and located at Muscatine, engaging in the practice of his profession. Not being satisfied with the place, at the expiration of a year's time he moved to Burlington, Iowa, and here resumed practice, but on account of failing health, the result of exposure while in service, he had to abandon it for some two years. After measurably recovering his health he removed to Mepiapolis, and again engaged in practice. In his chosen profession he has been successful, being a physician of experience and skill, one who ever endeavors to keep abreast with the times.

Dr. Power was united in marriage, at Burlington, Iowa, with Miss Mary E. Rice, the ceremony taking place March 28, 1866. She is a daughter of David and Levara Rice, the former a native of Washington County, Pa., and the latter of Morgan-town, Va. David Rice came with his family to Burlington, Iowa, in 1836, and was therefore truly a pioneer. For many years he was engaged in merchandising, in which he was reasonably successful. He built the first two-story residence ever erected in Burlington. It stood on the site of Drake's hardware store, on Main, between Valley and Market streets. In the early days of Burlington he was one of its leading citizens, and did much to advance its interests. A member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Burlington, he was quite active in the work, assisting in the erection of the first church building. For many years he was one of its Ruling Elders. At different times he was a member of the City Council, and held other local offices. In every work in which he engaged he was conscientious, and whatever he undertook he did with all his might. Father Rice died March 14,
1876, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow is yet living, and resides in Waverly, Iowa, with one of her sons.

To Dr. and Mrs. Power five children have been born: David L. died in 1882, at the age of fifteen years; Alma M. resides at home; George R. died at the age of two years, and Cora L. when five; Nellie M. is at home. Since 1875 Dr. Power has been local surgeon of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, a position which he is well qualified to fill, his long experience in the army fitting him for any service. As a citizen he is well esteemed, and has been called upon to fill various local offices, the duties of which he discharged with conscientious fidelity. At present he is health officer of town and township. Religiously, the Doctor is identified with the Methodist Episcop al Church, of which body his wife is also a member, and in the cause of their Master both take special delight.

Socially, the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Sheppard Post No. 157, G. A. R., of which latter body he is the present Commander. The patriotic ardor of his youth has never been allowed to grow cold, and believing the G. A. R. a means to foster a spirit of patriotism, he takes great interest in the success of the order.

JOHN W. STORKS, one of the prominent citizens of Des Moines County, Iowa, and proprietor of the Commercial House, at Mediapolis, Yellow Spring Township, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born at Clarksburg, and is a son of David and Margaret (Keys) Storks. The former was a native of Maryland, born July 19, 1801, and was a son of Philip and Susan (Walcott) Storks. David was when quite young apprenticed to the trade of carriage-making, and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. He was twice married, his first wife being Eliza Davis, who was born Oct. 18, 1804. Their union took place July 3, 1824, and the following three children were born to them, namely: Hester, born Nov. 20, 1826, who became the wife of Isaac Brown, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and died Feb. 19, 1888, when sixty-two years of age; Susan, born Dec. 19, 1830, is the wife of Abraham Brown, and lives in Louisa County; William D., born Aug. 30, 1832, who is also a resident of Louisa County. Eliza Storks died May 12, 1836, and on Sept. 24, 1837, Mr. Storks was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Margaret W. Long, widow of Hampton Long, whose maiden name had been Keys, and who was born in Ross County, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1817. By her first marriage she had one child, Elizabeth, who is the wife of Nelson Baker, and resides in London, Ohio. David and Margaret W. Storks were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject, John W., is the eldest living, born July 20, 1840; Elmina, born July 16, 1838, died at the age of thirteen months; Mary A., born June 29, 1843, died when five years old; Levi, born March 27, 1846, is a farmer in Yellow Spring Township, this county; Samuel K., born Feb. 24, 1849, is a farmer in Louisa County, Iowa; James P., born Jan. 21, 1854, lives at Great Bend, Kan.; and Alice, born Sept. 5, 1858, is the wife of James Bailey, of Mediapolis, Iowa.

David Storks was among the early settlers of Ross County, Ohio, removing there from Maryland in 1832, bringing with him his wife Eliza and two daughters. Their son William was born in Ross County. He remained in that county eleven years, working at his trade. It was there his first wife died and there he was married the second time, and there the three eldest children by his second marriage were born. In 1845 he returned to his old home at Salisbury, Somerset Co., Md., where for four years he and his brother-in-law, Isaac Nichols, carried on a carriage manufactory, he acting as salesman. In 1849 he returned to Ohio, locating at Circleville, in Pickaway County, where he carried on the carriage business for a short time. His next removal was to Mt. Sterling, Madison Co., Ohio, where he carried on a carriage and wagon making shop from 1850 to 1856, removing in the latter year to Burlington, Iowa. In that city he worked as a journeyman for two years, his family living on a rented farm in Benton Township, seven miles from Burlington, which he left to the care of his boys. Giving up his trade at the end of two years he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, renting a farm there until
1866, in which year he bought a farm of 300 acres, on which he lived until his death, Dec. 13, 1871. Mr. Storks was a sincere and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined when a young man, and in which for many years he was a Class-Leader. He was always a lover of liberty, and was an original Abolitionist, and in political belief a member of the Whig party, and took much interest in public affairs, although he never sought office. He was an extensive reader, a friend and advocate of education, a respected citizen and a good business man, whose position in life was gained by his own efforts, he being at one time the owner of a large property. His children have followed in his footsteps, and do honor to himself and his wife, who survives him and makes her home with her daughter Alice and her husband, James Bailey, on a farm adjoining Mediapolis.

The early life of John W. Storks was mainly passed upon the farm, his education being received in the common schools of Maryland, Ohio and Iowa. He was five years old when his father returned to Maryland, and nine when the family came back to Ohio. He was sixteen years of age when the removal to Iowa took place, and during the two years the family lived in Benton Township he worked on the farm in the summer months, and attended school in the winter. After the removal to Louisa County he continued to work on the farm until Aug. 9, 1862, when he responded to the call for more volunteers to put down the great Rebellion, and enlisted in Company C, 30th Iowa Infantry. He served with the regiment a period of ten months, during which time he participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, but was discharged in June, 1863, by reason of physical disability. Returning home he stayed until May, 1864, when, his health being partially restored, he enlisted in the 45th Iowa Infantry, remaining with the regiment until October of that year, when they were discharged by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment.

On his final return from the war, Mr. Storks resided on his share of his father's farm until the spring of 1876, when he bought 200 acres in Yellow Spring Township, on which he made his home for ten years, and by good management and careful cultivation made it one of the best farms in the township. During most of the time he was on this farm he was also engaged considerably in the buying and shipping of stock. Selling his farm in the spring of 1886, he purchased the hotel property in Mediapolis, where he enjoys a good trade, his house being well kept and deservedly popular with the traveling public. In connection with his hotel he keeps a livery and feed stable for the accommodation of his patrons, a branch of the business for which his experience as a dealer in stock peculiarly fits him.

On Dec. 27, 1866, Mr. Storks was united in marriage with Miss Jane Swank, daughter of William and Christiana (Edelman) Swank, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., Dec. 9, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Storks have one child, a daughter, E. Ella, born on the home farm in Louisa County, Feb. 11, 1869, a young lady of decided musical talent.

Mrs. Storks and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Storks is a member of Garner Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., and of Sheppard Post No. 157, G. A. R., both of Mediapolis. A Republican in politics, Mr. Storks was honored by the citizens of the township in which he lived by being elected to the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Trustee. As a friend, a genial host, and a good citizen, the kindly proprietor of the Commercial House is deservedly popular in the community, and we are pleased to give this sketch of him and his family a place in the biographical annals of the best citizens of Des Moines County.

ERMAN PIETZSCH, a gardener and farmer residing on section 14, Flint River Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Saxony, Germany, March 3, 1838, and is a son of Alexander and Bertha (Bonitz) Pietzsch, both of whom were also natives of Saxony. They were the parents of twelve children, and with the exception of one who died in infancy, all came to America in 1854. Those now living besides Herman are: Moritz, a grocer of St. Louis, Mo.; Hermine, wife of August Weidertz, a blacksmith of Burling-
DES MOINES COUNTY.

Ferdinand, a dry-goods merchant of Burlington; Rosa, widow of John Mathis, resides in Nashville, Tenn.; Ernest, a dairyman, also of Nashville; and Annie, wife of Henry Potthoff, a plasterer of Burlington, Iowa. The family bade good-bye to their native land in 1851, set sail for the New World, and after a long and tedious voyage of fifty-one days, landed in New Orleans. They proceeded up the Mississippi River by steamboat to St. Louis, and in March, 1852, came to Burlington, Iowa, and in Des Moines County the father rented a farm on the Ft. Madison road. Before coming to America, his occupation had been that of a merchant, and, in order that his farm life might be successful, he overtaxed his strength, was taken sick and died before the harvest of 1852 was reaped. Mr. Pietzsch was an upright and industrious man. He was educated in Germany in accordance with the laws of that land, and, had his life been spared, would have proved to be as valuable a citizen of America as he was of his native country. Mrs. Pietzsch, mother of our subject, is yet living at the age of seventy, and makes her home with her son Herman. Both the husband and wife were members of the First Evangelical Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land, and at the age of thirteen came with the family to America. He remained upon the home farm until 1864, when he purchased eighty-four acres of land on sections 14 and 23, Flint River Township. In November, 1868, the marriage of Herman Pietzsch and Miss Elizabeth Dewein was celebrated in Burlington, Des Moines County. Mrs. Pietzsch was born Dec. 24, 1848, and is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Mayes) Dewein, natives of Hessen, Germany. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came by team to Burlington in 1840, being among the pioneers of Des Moines County. Mr. Dewein died about the year 1872, and his wife has since made her home with her son-in-law, John Blaul, of Burlington.

Immediately after their marriage, our subject and his young wife began their domestic life upon the farm in Flint River Township. The little frame building into which they first moved was replaced in 1876 by a handsome two-story brick residence, 28x30 feet, and in 1887, a fine barn, 30x42 feet with 18-foot posts, was built. The farm is one of the best in the township and the garden contains all kinds of small fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Pietzsch have been the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, namely: Laura, born April 1, 1871; Louis, born Jan. 14, 1873; Rosa, born May 5, 1875; Catherine, born May 9, 1879; Emma B., born May 15, 1881; John R., born Sept. 19, 1883; Martha, born Nov. 25, 1885; Louise, born Nov. 7, 1887. Albert and Robert died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Pietzsch have given their children good educations, and both are members of the First Evangelical Church. Mr. Pietzsch stands in the front rank as a citizen, and is always ready to aid in the advancement of any public enterprise.

CLARK MARBLE, attorney at law, of Burlington, Iowa, and a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Insane for Des Moines County, has been a resident of this county since 1853. He was born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., July 4, 1825, and is the son of Asa and Silence (Clark) Marble, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, and his two grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Our subject was educated at Northampton High School and Williston Seminary, of Easthampton, and in 1835 removed to Princeton, Ky., where he spent two years in the mercantile business and studying law with his brother. Hon. Summer Marble. He came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Burlington, where he continued his law studies with T. D. Crocker, now of Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, since which time, with the exception of a few years, he has been in active practice of his profession. In politics Mr. Marble is a Republican, and for nearly twenty years has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Insanity.

Mr. Marble was thrice married, first on Jan. 1, 1849, to Miss Catherine T. Pomeroy, who died March 4, 1857, and five children were born of their
marriage, none of whom are living. He was again united in marriage, the second time in July, 1857, to Miss Mattie C. Gilbert, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living: Lillie is the wife of Frank S. Greer, of Wayne County, Iowa; Fannie is the wife of William Owens, of Burlington; Fred is a mechanical engineer. The mother of these children died April 26, 1873, when Mr. Marble was again married, April 30, 1877, to Mrs. Lucy A. Scarle, widow of William R. Scarle, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Marble was accidentally killed Oct. 28, 1887, leaving three children by her former marriage: William J. Scarle, of Westfield; Elbert H., and Fred C. Scarle, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Marble is one of the oldest members of the Des Moines County bar, has been faithful and competent in the discharge of official duty, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE B. LITTLE, a physician of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Henry County, Ill., April 15, 1851, and is a son of Caleb J. T. and Eliza Ann (Brooks) Little. His father was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1811, while his mother was born in 1813, in Massachusetts. Having heard very favorable accounts of the broad prairies of Illinois, Caleb Little resolved there to make his future home. In 1837, after many days' travel, he located in Henry County at a place called Wetherfield, where he built the first shop and was the first blacksmith. The following year he returned to his old home for his family, then consisting of his wife and one son, and commenced life in earnest. When he first went to Henry County he had but twenty-five cents in money and his tools, but with characteristic energy he set to work, and after a few years had accumulated enough to establish a general merchandise store, in which he was quite successful. When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built through Henry County the town of Wetherfield was left a mile to the south, and Kewanee sprang into existence. Mr. Little soon removed to the latter place, and again embarked in a general merchandise store, as a member of the firm of Little, Perkins & Co. Possessing more than ordinary business ability, honest and upright in all his dealings, his enterprises were always successful, and he accumulated a comfortable competence.

Eight children were born to Caleb Little and his estimable wife: Charles, who represented his district in the Legislature, and is a successful physician of Manhattan, Kan., was Assistant Surgeon in the 19th Illinois Infantry, and participated in the march to the sea, and in the grand review at Washington; Ellen is the wife of George W. Perkins, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Fremont County, Iowa; Sarah J. is the wife of Dr. J. F. Todd, of Chicago; Harriet, deceased wife of Rev. John Griffin, whose home is in Texas; William C. is an attorney at law and real-estate agent, of Wichita, Kan., where he has accumulated a large property; Eliza A., wife of Frank Reid, a prominent farmer of Henry County, Ill.; George B., of this sketch; and John J., a dental surgeon of Burlington.

In early life Mr. Little was a Jackson Democrat, but afterward affiliated with the Whigs, and later was one of the staunch Abolitionists. He was always a friend to education, and is liberal in his support of educational institutions. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of Kewanee, Ill.

George B. Little, the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education in the schools of Kewanee, and afterward took a partial course at the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kan. In 1870 he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Todd, at Kewanee, and subsequently attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which noted institution he was graduated in the class of '73. After completing his studies he immediately came to Burlington, where he has since been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been eminently successful, and has gained a reputation which many an older physician might well envy. He is a member of the Des Moines County Medical Society, in which he has filled several prominent positions, and as a citizen, he is held in high esteem for his sterling worth and upright character.

In 1874, at Kewanee, Ill., Dr. Little was united
in marriage with Miss Esther M. Palmer, a daughter of G. N. Palmer. She was born in Henry County, Ill., in 1854, and they are the parents of four children—Palmer J., Lulu B., Etta Floy and George B., Jr. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of Burlington.

JOHN SHARP, deceased. The pleasant memories which cluster around the names of those who during their lifetimes were accorded a proud place among men, are to be perpetuated only in history. To preserve the identity of the gentleman above named, and to give him and his family a place in the history of the county in which they have lived long and worthily, is both the duty and pleasure of the historian. Our subject was born in Washington County, Pa., and was a son of John and Jane (McCarroll) Sharp. John Sharp, Sr., was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America, settling in Washington County, Pa. His marriage to Jane McCarroll, a lady born in Ireland, was celebrated in Pennsylvania, and there, in 1812, John, Jr., their eldest son, was born. After him came William, now a resident of Jasper County, Iowa, who wedded Elizabeth Garrett; Joseph, deceased, wedded Mary J. Martin; Officer wedded Sarah A. Long, and resides in Grant County, Ore.; Alex H. wedded Elizabeth Hemphill, a sister of Mrs. Sharp; Mary became the wife of William Martin; and Samuel died unmarried.

John Sharp, Jr., was united in marriage in Pennsylvania, in 1837, with Miss Sarah Hemphill, now his widow, and for several years after their marriage they remained on a farm in that State. Mrs. Sharp is a daughter of Thomas and Deliah (Tarney) Hemphill. Thomas Hemphill was born in 1772, in County Armagh, Ireland, prior to the removal of his parents to America, and his wife, a native of Monongahela City, Pa., was born in 1781, thus being one of the early births in the history of that part of that State. The marriage of that couple was celebrated in the city of her birth, and both died in the State of Pennsylvania. They were parents of eight children, of whom the following survive: Nancy married Robert C. Stewart, of Butler County, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of William Martin, of Warren County, Iowa; James T. wedded Sarah Murdock, a resident of Washington County, Pa., of which he is Sher examination Mrs. Sharp is the eldest of these children and was born in 1811.

The Sharp family moved to Brown County, Ill., in 1844, and after two years' residence near Mt. Sterling, pushed farther west, and a location was made upon the land, now a beautiful farm, in Danville Township, purchased of H. A. Ritner, a pioneer, in the springtime of 1846. William Sharp, with his family, had preceded his brother John, and had erected a small house upon an adjoining tract, in which both families lived until the latter erected a house, the same in which his widow now resides, though it has been entirely remodeled, but the same frame and foundation remain. The giant elm tree that rears its branches so proudly above their chamber window was planted by Mr. Sharp the same spring they came, and is truly a monument to his memory. Beneath its spreading branches and its grateful shade their children have played, have grown to be men and women, and yet the old tree remains as a guardian angel to remind them of him who, in the early days of Des Moines County, began the work of developing for them a home in the new Northwest.

Their two eldest children, James O. and Carrie N., the latter the wife of George Hill, a photographer of Burlington, were born in Pennsylvania; Margaret J., wife of George Smith, of Decatur County, Iowa, was born in Illinois; Sarah M., Mary A., and John P., were born in Iowa upon the old homestead. The son, John P., is the husband of Alice Hemmings, whose father, John Hemmings, was one of the most worthy farmers of Danville Township, and of him a biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

John Sharp was a prosperous farmer and his children were carefully educated, his eldest daughter, prior to her marriage, having taught school in this county for a number of terms. As the years flew by Mr. Sharp and his good wife saw their possessions increased, and their toil was rendered lighter by the joys of a happy wedded life. Both were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and their children were reared in that faith. The death
of that honored gentleman occurred Jan. 7, 1882, and his remains were interred in the Linn's Point Cemetery, near Middletown. We are pleased to give this biography of the family who have been so favorably known for many years in the county, and it is highly gratifying to note that his widow, now in her seventy-fifth year, is in good health and easy circumstances. Her daughters, Sarah and Mary, and the eldest son, James, constitute the family, and the good mother still presides as hostess of a hospitable mansion.

A portrait of this honored pioneer is herewith presented to the readers of this Album.

WILLIAM STEYH. City Engineer of Burlington, Iowa, was born in a small village near Frankfort on the Main, Sept. 17, 1845, and his early life was spent upon a farm. When fifteen years of age he engaged with an engineering corps, and, being a close observer, he made rapid progress in the profession of civil engineering. In 1867 he came to America, going to Wheeling, W. Va., where he had friends living, but not finding any employment, was advised to go West, so after about three months' stay in that city, he came to Burlington. The following spring he obtained employment on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad with a party of surveyors, remaining with them until 1870, and then was employed for a short time on the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad. During the year 1871 and a portion of 1872, Mr. Steyh was in the employ of the State in the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, being engaged in surveying and laying off the grounds. The following recommendation will show in what appreciation his labors were held.

"To whom it may concern: Mr. William Steyh, C. E., has had charge of the extensive hydraulic works for supplying this institution with water, consisting of the construction of a heavy stone masonry dam, settling pond, filter and reservoir with connecting pipes, and has shown himself a most competent engineer. Under his guidance the work has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. He has shown good judgment in planning work for the large force of laborers, stone-cutters and masons under him, for the economical prosecution of the work. He has also done topographical surveying for laying out the hospital grounds for ornamental planting and lawns, and I feel that I can confidentially recommend him to any one needing the service of a skillful city engineer."

"MARK RAMSEY, Supt."

In 1872 Mr. Steyh returned to Burlington, and the next year had charge of the construction of the street car lines of the city. In 1878 he was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, constructing the double track, and in 1879 assisted in the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, between Plattsmouth and Red Cloud. He was the assistant in laying off the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops at West Burlington, and in the latter part of 1881 he was engaged in constructing the Burlington & Northwestern between Winfield and Brighton. Since 1882 he has occupied his present position as City Engineer, with the exception of one year, 1884.

Mr. Steyh was united in marriage in Burlington, in 1873, with Miss Christina Pleff, a native of Des Moines County. By this union there are four children—Lizzie, Tillie, Willie and Maggie. In politics Mr. Steyh is independent.

JAMES WARREN MERRILL, editor and proprietor of the New Era, Mediapolis, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born July 31, 1833. His father, Joshua Merrill, was the son of William Merrill, a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of one of the Puritan families of that region. In the War of the Revolution William Merrill did his duty as a brave patriot, while in the second war with Great Britain Joshua Merrill just as faithfully served. The latter wedded Rhoda Crosson, by whom he had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living: William, late a resident of Pennville, Ind., was a soldier in the late war, serving as a member of the 81st Ohio Infantry till the close of the war; Stephen M. is the well-known Bishop Merrill of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose reputation is world-wide; James W. is the
subject of our sketch; Eliza is the widow of Thomas Murren, of Page County, Iowa; Cornelia, wife of Thomas Davis, of Yellow Spring Township; Helen F., wife of Joshua Shockley, of Vermilion County, III.; Melissa, wife of G. F. Thomas, of Mediaspolis. The Crossons were of Irish descent, the family, however, emigrating to this country at an early day. Like the Merrills they were intensely patriotic, the grandfather Crosson serving as a soldier in the French and Indian Wars, and also in the Revolutionary War.

Joshua Merrill followed the occupation of a shoemaker, but was a man of strong mind and superior intellect, and had he been differently situated would doubtless have become a distinguished man. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, was a Whig, but of strong anti-slavery tendencies, becoming a member of the first anti-slavery society organized in his region. Joshua Merrill died in 1854, his wife preceding him to the unknown world one year.

When our subject was an infant the family moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, and from there to Greenfield, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, to learn the printers’ trade. After serving two years in the office of the Fayette New Era, he started out as a journeyman printer, and for the next ten years wandered over the country here and there through the States of Ohio and Indiana, working in various offices. In this way he secured a knowledge of the “art preservative of all arts,” such as could not be secured in any one office, and his views of men and measures were broadened. In 1857 Mr. Merrill went to Keithsburg, Ill., and worked in the office of the Observer, the first paper published in that place. On the breaking out of the Civil War he offered his services as a soldier, but was rejected on account of physical disability, but later was accepted, and became a member of Company G, 46th Iowa Infantry. On the 17th day of September, 1863, Mr. Merrill was united in marriage with Miss Jessie R. Telfer, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Alexander Telfer. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Anna May, Stephen C., Thomas A., Oak E. and Vida Helen. The deceased are Minerva A., who died at the age of nineteen years, and Francis, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R.

As a citizen, Mr. Merrill is ever ready to do his part in building up the place in which he resides. Like his father, he is a man of strong convictions, and that which he considers right he will advocate, however much he may be opposed, or whether the opposition may be ridicule of his views, or what might be thought to be a logical refutation of them.

James Hannum, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 1, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Sept. 5, 1806. At the close of the War of 1812 his father, Jacob Hannum, who had received a land warrant for services during that war, removed with his family to Washington County, Pa. The land warrant which the father had received turned out to be a forgery, and the rightful owner took possession of the land. The Hannum family remained in that county for a short time, but later removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where the death of the father occurred.

After the death of his father James Hannum made his home both in Pennsylvania and Ohio until 1828, when he was united in marriage with Jane Baird, a native of Washington County, Pa., and a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Anderson) Baird, who were natives of Ireland. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm in that county. Mr. Hannum working on shares. After making that their home for awhile, they removed to Jefferson County, Ind., from there to Guernsey County, Ohio, where they remained a short time, and later became residents of Pittsburgh, and in 1851 decided to come to Iowa, reaching Burlington in April of that year. A farm of 204 acres was purchased on section 1, Franklin Township, and Mr. Hannum immediately began the improvement of his land, and here he has ever since resided. On the 3d of May, 1887, his wife was called to her long rest. She was seventy-seven
years of age, and with her husband, was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hannum has been elected to various township offices, and filled each position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. From the earliest times he was an Abolitionist, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has ever stood firm in support of its principles. Mr. Hannum is one of the pioneer settlers of this county, has aided in its advancement and progress, has been liberal in his support of its institutions, and is everywhere respected and esteemed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannum were the parents of nine children; John enlisted in the 6th Iowa Infantry, served three years, then re-enlisted, was killed in the charge on Little Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia, and now sleeps in an unknown grave in the sunny South; Alexander, who served in the Colorado State Militia, died in Burlington, in 1882; Samuel is a resident farmer of Kansas; William is engaged in farming in Washington County, Iowa; James died in California; Joseph was a member of the 14th Iowa Infantry (see his sketch); Finley was a farmer of Concordia, Kan., and is now living a retired life, and Hugh and Thomas are deceased.

THOMAS HEDGE, Sr., a pioneer of Burlington, Iowa, of 1836, and for many years one of the most prominent and respected business men of that city, was born at Yarmouth, Mass., Feb. 14, 1815, and was descended from English ancestry. The first of his family to come to America was Capt. William Hedge, master of an English vessel, which he sailed from London to Boston in 1638, and effected a settlement at Yarmouth. His lineal descendant, James Hedge, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also a sea captain, and during the later years of his life a farmer of Yarmouth. His death occurred in 1834. Thomas Hedge was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public and private schools of Yarmouth. When seventeen years of age he went to Boston, where he was employed as clerk for two years in a commission house. He then entered the counting-room of Burgess & Sons, a house extensively engaged in the West Indian trade, and was at first employed as bookkeeper; and later was sent to Cuba, in the interest of the house. At the expiration of eight months, having completed the business on which he had been sent, he returned to Boston, and in the fall of 1836 undertook to establish himself in business in the then far West, and in company with two other young men came to Burlington, then but a frontier hamlet situated on territory from which the native Indians had but recently been transferred. He spent three years in mercantile business at that place, when, not finding the conditions of the frontier civilization favorable for money making, he sold out and returned to Boston. Upon his return to that city he re-entered the service of his old employers, Messrs. Burgess & Sons, and was once more assigned to duty in Cuba. After an absence of four years in that country, he returned to Massachusetts, to consummate an important event in his life, and was married at his native town (Yarmouth) to Miss Eliza B. Eldridge in September, 1843. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hedge returned to Burlington, Iowa, bringing with him a stock of merchandise, with which he opened a general store. He continued in that business from 1843 to 1858, when he sold out and engaged in banking, as a member of the firm of Lanman, Hedge & Co. From 1861 to March, 1862, he was carrying on a general produce trade. He then became satisfied that the lumber business was likely to prove more profitable, and became associated with the Gilbert Brothers, in that line. In 1865 the firm of Gilbert, Hedge & Co. was formed, of which he was an active and influential member, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life. The firm purchased large tracts of pine lands in Wisconsin which proved very valuable, and their business in Iowa grew to important proportions, so that at the close of his life Mr. Hedge left a large and valuable estate. His death occurred Jan. 8, 1885. Mr. Hedge was a Whig in early life and later a Republican, but he was never an active partisan. Still he took an active part in public affairs, and served in various public capacities, in a manner that was beneficial to the public and creditable to himself.
In 1861, when the system of county government was changed from the Commissioner to the Supervisor plan, he was chosen a member of the first Board of Supervisors of Des Moines County, was re-elected, and served during the years 1862–63. In 1870, when the number of Supervisors was reduced from thirteen to three, he was chosen a member under the new system, and was re-elected for the years 1871–72. For two years he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Insane Asylum, and was also a member of the first Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Burlington. He took an active interest in all public enterprises calculated to benefit the city or county, and was liberal in support of schools and churches. In 1854 he united with the Congregational Church of this city, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor.

In all the relations of life, both public and private, he was known as a genial, kindly, Christian gentleman, whose integrity was above question, and who commanded and enjoyed the highest respect and friendly regard of all who knew him. Mrs. Hedge, a lady possessing many excellencies of character, died in May, 1869, leaving two children, a son and daughter. The son, Thomas Hedge, Jr., is a practicing attorney of Burlington, and a member of the law firm of Hedge & Blythe (see sketch elsewhere in this work). The daughter, Anna B., is the wife of Mr. Charles P. Squires, a wholesale druggist of Burlington.

JACOB ALTER, a farmer residing on section 10, and one of the best known residents of Danville Township, was born in Washington County, Pa., March 1, 1817, and is a son of Henry and Maria (Rinehart) Alter, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Cumberland, the latter of Lebanon County. They were married in that county and removed to Washington County, Pa., where Henry purchased land, developing a fine farm from the virgin forest. They located in that county about 1807, and all the children were born, reared, and with the exception of two, were married there: Lucetta, the widow of Henry A. Ritner; David wedded Hester Weltz, and both died in Fairfield, Iowa; Eliza wedded James Roberts, both deceased; Margaret and Sarah were twins, Daniel Hewett marrying the first, John Hewett becoming Sarah's husband, and all have passed away. Henry R. was thrice married; Margaret Wirich was his first. Miss Hazen his second, and Mrs. Nancy (Dean) McRary the third wife; Henry was accidentally killed by a horse, and his wife and two children, Eva and Minnie, were killed in the terrible railroad wreck at Chatsworth, Ill., in August, 1887, another daughter, Emma, being badly injured at the same time; our subject is the next in order of birth; Solomon, the next, graduated at the Washington (Pa.) College, wedded Martha, a daughter of Judge Gordon, later went to Washington, D. C., and was a clerk in the employ of the United States at the time of his death; Maria wedded John Wolfe, and after his death was again married; Isaac married Catherine Brandige, resides in Lake County, Cal., and is the owner of “Paradise Valley”; Jeremiah became the husband of Elizabeth Romeg. The mother of our subject died in Washington County, Pa., and her husband removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was again married, and died in that county in 1852, aged about sixty-five years.

Our subject was reared upon the Pennsylvania farm, receiving only a mender country school education. He, however, studied hard, and prior to his marriage taught school one term in his own school district. Miss Jane S. Knox became his wife Feb. 7, 1838, and the following April the young couple removed to Preston County, W. Va., where Mr. Alter purchased a farm, and for several terms taught school during the winter. Eight years later they removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, bringing three children who were born in West Virginia—Elizabeth Catherine, Henry and Margaret. The two latter died soon after the arrival in Iowa. Elizabeth is the wife of John R. Ritner, a farmer of Taylor County, Iowa.

Purchasing his homestead in 1846, Mr. Alter brought his family in 1847, and since that date has been identified with the development of Danville Township. His lands are well improved, and every tree, every fence, the numerous out-buildings and
the substantial farmhouse, have been placed upon them since his location. His first house was frame, and a part of it yet stands, having been included in the building more recently erected. Enterprise and thrift have been prominent characteristics of Mr. Alter since becoming a resident of the county, in which he is an important factor. On the home-stead the following children were born: John K., husband of Mary Doddittle, is a farmer of Danville Township; Isaac W., husband of Hannah Young, resides in Plainview, Pierce Co., Neb., and is a dealer in agricultural implements; Jacob Benton, telegraph operator of Weaver Station, Lee County, is the husband of Hattie Moffat; Edwin M., husband of Ella Swift, resides in Taylor County.

The death of Mrs. Alter occurred Feb. 18, 1855, and Mr. Alter married Mrs. Elizabeth Delaplain, who was the widow of Aaron Delaplain, he dying in Madison County, Iowa, in 1849. She was the mother of one daughter at the time of her marriage with Mr. Alter, Naomi R., who became the wife of Thomas Shirley, a carpenter at Mt. Pleasant. After the marriage of our subject to Mrs. Delaplain, other children came to grace their home: Frank E., wedded Viola Bramhall and both died in Florida; Mary J., Cora B. and Nettie M. reside with their parents. Cora has been a teacher in the public schools of Lee County, she and Nettie having taken courses at Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, and Mary is now completing her musical education at Burlington.

Mr. Alter was one of the early Township Trustees, and was many times his own successor. He was for six years Assessor, and in 1861 was elected Township Treasurer, which position he has filled continuously since, in a manner creditable to his well-known business qualifications. He disposed of an annual average of $3,000 worth of township land for more than a quarter of a century without the loss of a dollar. One of the first to organize the Burlington Insurance Company, Mr. Alter is also one of the original stockholders, charter members and early Directors of that company. In 1885 he was elected Secretary pro tem, and the next year was elected to that office, still serving in that capacity. Having grown wealthy with his years, Mr. Alter lives practically a retired life, although man-

aging his nice farm besides his other business. We gladly give this sketch a deserved place among the pioneers and representative business men of Des Moines County, of whom Mr. Alter is one of the oldest and best known.

JOHN STORER. We take pleasure in presenting the name of Mr. Storer, a prominent and representative farmer residing on section 32, Flint River Township, who was born Jan. 27, 1828, in Allegheny, Pa. His parents, Richard and Mary A. (Snyder) Storer, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father descended from the Scotch, and the mother of German origin, and to them were born nine children, of whom eight are yet living: Hannah E., wife of Wilson Wall, they being residents of Allegheny County, Pa., living but a mile from the old home; Charlotte A., wife of George Snyder, a resident of New London, Henry Co., Iowa; Martha J., widow of Jacob Snyder, resides in Keosauqua, Iowa; our subject is fourth in order of birth; William, who served three years in a Pennsylvania regiment, lives in Elizabethtown, Pa.; Margaret L. married Samuel McKibben, and they reside in Muscatine; Iowa; Nicholas, a mechanic, is Superintendent in the Burlington Wheel Company, of Burlington, Iowa, and served three years in the 1st Iowa Cavalry; Mary C., widow of F. F. Perry, is living in Keosauqua, Iowa; Richard, the eighth child, was a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry, and died from exposure while in the service during the late war. The mother of these children died in 1841, at the age of thirty-six, in Allegheny County, Pa. She was a kind and indulgent wife and mother, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Storer after the death of his first wife was again married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatly, and by this union two children were born: Nancy and Frazer, the latter, like many others, giving his life on the altar of his country, being a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry. Mrs. Elizabeth Storer died in 1849, and Miss Mary Gardiner, a native of Pennsylvania, became his third wife. Eight children graced this last union: Oliver, Milton, James; Emma, wife of Thomas Lamme, a resident of Win-
field, Iowa; Frank, who was killed by a horse; and three children who died in infancy. Richard Storer, Sr., came with his family to Iowa in 1851, purchasing a farm in Flint River Township, Des Moines County, making that his home until 1863. He then sold that land, purchasing in Union Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1883, at the age of eighty-two years. Previous to his coming to Iowa, he served as a Deacon of the Baptist Church in his native State, and after coming to this county, performed the same office in the First Baptist Church at Burlington, until his death. The church lost one of its most active workers in his death, he being very liberal in its support. His third wife died about the year 1881, and she too was a member of that church.

Remaining at home until the age of seventeen, John Storer then began the battle of life for himself, and wishing to learn the carpenter's trade, he served an apprenticeship for four years, receiving for each of the first two years $35, and $40 for the succeeding two years. During that time he became a master workman, and receiving a recommendation, started out as a journeyman, working in Pennsylvania, where he received about $2 per day. Thinking that the new West would prove a better field for his labor, in 1851 he located in Burlington, and many of the beautiful residences stand as testimonials of his skill and ability. In 1852 sixty acres of his present farm were purchased in partnership with his brother-in-law, it then being wild and uncultivated land. John Storer settled on his farm in 1854, in the meantime continuing working at his trade until 1862, when he became a farmer, having previously rented the land upon which he resided until that time. At the expiration of that time he purchased his brother's stock and implements, and the care and cultivation bestowed upon it have produced one of the most beautiful farms in Flint River Township. All buildings necessary for a well-regulated farm have been erected, and now 100 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation.

Mr. Storer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Delashmutt, who was born in Tyler County, Va., Feb. 18, 1834, and is a daughter of Elias N. and Susanna (Gorrell) Delashmutt, who were natives of Virginia, the father being of French, and the mother of German descent. They were the parents of nine children. Mrs. Storer came with her parents to Burlington, Feb. 18, 1835. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Storer has been blessed with two children: Clara J., born Dec. 22, 1854, became the wife of Charles Walker, one of Des Moines County's sons, and to them was born one child, James O., born in July, 1874; Mr. Walker's occupation is that of a farmer. Amelia, born Sept. 15, 1856, wedded John Barnes, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children: Clarence, born in 1881, and Chester, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are residents of Montgomery, Iowa.

For over a quarter-century Mr. and Mrs. Storer have been members of the Baptist Church, in which they are active workers, and their daughters too have followed the teachings of their parents, and united with that body. Mr. Storer is a Republican in politics, though liberal in his views, and among the names of Des Moines County's respected citizens, those of Mr. and and Mrs. Storer deserve an honored place.

A DAM METZ. Master Mechanic for the Burlington & Northwestern and Burlington & Western Railroads, was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, May 21, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Eve (Stoll) Metz. He remained with his parents until sixteen years old, receiving a common-school education, and was then apprenticed to the trade of machinist for three years, paying $40 for the privilege, boarding and clothing himself. After serving his time, as was the custom, he traveled through Germany, Switzerland and France. From 1864 to 1865 Mr. Metz took a course in the Polytechnic School, which fitted him for the highest class of work and a thorough knowledge of his trade. In 1865 he emigrated to America, landing in New York in May, and after remaining there some time he came to Burlington, and was employed in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops until 1880. From that date until 1882 he was foreman at J. R. Burnham's Linseed Oil Mills, where he formed a partnership with E. Hern-
Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, and was for some time on the frontier and in New Mexico. In January, 1863, he resigned his position in the service and returned to Burlington, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

In December, 1865, Dr. Nassau was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Bodemann, daughter of Charles William and Ellen (Ellis) Bodemann. Mrs. Nassau was born at Burlington, where her parents were early settlers and highly respected citizens. The Doctor and his wife have two children—Eleanor B. and Mabel Louise.

In politics Dr. Nassau is a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Des Moines Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and of Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, of Burlington. He is President of Des Moines County Medical Society, with which he has been identified since its organization. His practice has been extensive and lucrative, and covers a period of upward of thirty years, all passed at Burlington, except the two years spent on duty as army surgeon. In public affairs he has always taken an active interest, and has been instrumental in promoting many important local enterprises and public improvements. He is connected with the water works and Street Railway Company, is a stockholder of the Merchants' National and the German-American Savings Bank of Burlington, and is the Vice President of the latter. He built and owns the post-office building, and was one of the original movers in the matter in building the present elegant opera house, of which he is the largest stockholder. The Doctor is recognized as one of the city of Burlington's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, whose professional and business record has won him the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, regardless of party or creed.

ON. JOHN GRAHAM FOOTE is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Burlington of 1843. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., on the 21st day of April, 1814. His parents were Justus and Harriet S. (Graham) Foot, of Connecticut, the former born June 24, 1782, the latter March 9, 1789. They were married at Middle-
bury, Vt., April 15, 1810. When a young man Justus Foot learned the trade of saddler, which he followed for many years in Middlebury, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 10, 1829. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Foot came to Burlington, Iowa, and died at her son's home, April 20, 1865. She was a member of the Congregational Church, a sincere Christian, loved and respected by all.

John G. Foote, the subject of our sketch, received his education in the Academy and College at Middlebury, Vt. In 1855 he left his native State, going to St. Louis, where he was employed as clerk, remaining there until 1843, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, and embarked in the hardware business, near where C. P. Squire's drug house now stands, successfully prosecuting the same for thirty-three years.

Mr. Foote has been twice married; first on Aug. 20, 1845, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of William B. Ewing, of Indiana. Mrs. Foote died Aug. 5, 1853, leaving a daughter, Harriet M., who, on Dec. 23, 1869, became the wife of Frank R. Dunham, of Burlington. On June 27, 1855, Mr. Foote was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Stevens Merrill, of Plymouth, N. H. They are the parents of one son, now living, Graham Merrill, connected with the Haxton Steam Heater Company, of which he is a member. The company is located at Kewanee, Ill., and is doing a large business. He was married, Nov. 9, 1881, to Miss Anna W. Joy, of Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Foote are members of the First Congregational Church at Burlington, and are counted among the worthiest and most respected people of the city of their adoption.

Mr. Foote has been an active worker in all interests of benefit to Burlington, and has been connected with many of its leading enterprises. He was connected with its first railroad, the Burlington & Missouri River, and was Treasurer of that company for a time. He was also a Director of the Peoria & Oquawka and the Carthage & Burlington Railroads. He was a Director of the first telegraph line to Burlington, and was one of the organizers, and afterward one of the Directors of the First National Bank. In early life Mr. Foote was a Whig, and at the breaking up of that party joined the Republicans, with whom he has since affiliated. In 1861 he was nominated by the Republican party for the State Senate and elected, serving from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, making a most efficient member. He was appointed and served as one of the Commissioners for the construction of the new and beautiful State Capitol of Iowa.

John G. Foote has been a successful business man, his success being due to patient toil, perseverance, prudence and good management, added to quickness of perception and promptness in action. In the life of such a man there is a lesson to be learned, and it is with pleasure that we present this brief sketch of his life, together with the excellent portrait of Mr. Foote found upon the opposite page.

J. B. MARTELLE, dental surgeon, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in New York City on the 1st of January, 1837, and is a son of John B. and Mary A. (Dorion) Martelle, the former a native of Quebec, born in 1817, the latter born in Montreal in 1820. They emigrated to New York City in 1836, and there our subject grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. At the age of fifteen he commenced to study dentistry with his uncle, Henry Dorion, and was in his employ until 1858, the uncle being under the instruction of Dr. Howe, one of the most noted dentists of New York. Henry Dorion first located in Brooklyn, there forming a partnership with Dr. Woods, but later removed to New York, where he engaged in business with Dr. Parmaly. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and there established the first dental depot in the city, in connection with Dr. Post, there being then but four other dentists in that place at the time.

Dr. Martelle went to Chicago, where he was in the employ of his uncle, but returned to New York in 1858, forming a partnership with Dr. Peck. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the 71st New York Militia, and the regiment of which he was a member was the third to report for duty at Washington. He participated in the famous battle of Bull Run, and the time of service having expired two days previous, there was a vote taken
by the regiment whether or not to re-enlist, and every man again volunteered. At one time he was taken prisoner, but succeeded in escaping. After leaving the army Mr. Martelle again assumed the practice of his profession in New York until 1869, when he again located in Chicago, and two years later came to Burlington, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Martelle was united in marriage, in New York City, with Miss Mary Bowers in 1869, and three children grace their union. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. The Doctor is a man of more than ordinary ability, of fine address, and has a thorough knowledge of his profession. His practice is very large and constantly increasing.

**Herman Weinrich**, secretary and manager of the Burlington Pickle Works, was born in Prussia, Germany, June 12, 1845, was educated in his native country, and emigrated to America in 1865, locating at Burlington, where he engaged in general merchandising. He carried on that business for four years, when he sold out and traveled for the Hawkeye Woollen Mill, and was subsequently engaged in various other undertakings until 1876, when he engaged in the manufacture of pickles, being the first to undertake that business in a commercial way. Until 1880 Mr. Weinrich conducted the business alone, when he formed a partnership with F. A. Smith, and the following year was instrumental in incorporating the Burlington Pickle Works, of which he is secretary and manager.

The marriage of Mr. Weinrich and Miss Emma Oberman was celebrated March 22, 1871. She was born in Muscatine, Iowa, of which city her father, Rev. K. F. Oberman, is the German Lutheran minister. Four sons and two daughters were born of their union—Carl R., Herman P., Oscar L., Hattie M., August and Irma. Mr. Weinrich is a member of the Turner Society. He was a Republican in politics until of late years, when he joined the large number of his countrymen who are opposed to the system of sumptuary laws instituted by the Republican majority in Iowa. He is now styled, by his old party companions, a mugwump, and is disposed to glory in the name.

**Milo B. Webster** for twenty-two years has been foreman of the planing-mill department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops, which are now located at West Burlington. By his efficient labor and steady habits he has won the utmost confidence and respect of his employers, whose interests he is ever ready to advance. He was born in Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1842, and is a son of Dwight and Eunice (Woodruff) Webster. There were but two children in the family, and his brother George died in infancy. When only four years of age, Milo came to Burlington with his parents, where his father worked at the carpenter's trade until his death, which occurred in this city in 1867, the mother having preceded him to her last rest, her death occurring about the year 1852. In the city of Burlington our subject was reared and educated, and at the age of eighteen began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, but when the news flashed across the country that Ft. Sumter had been fired upon, he left his bench to enlist in the Engineers' Regiment of the West. During his service, which lasted three years and three months, he was engaged in building breastworks at Corinth, Vicksburg, and other places.

After his term of service had expired, Mr. Webster returned to Burlington and resumed his trade, which he followed until 1865, when he secured employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. After eight months he was placed in charge of the planing-mill department, which position he has held for twenty-two years. On the 25th of December, 1865, he was united in marriage with Emily L. Bartruff, who was born in this city in 1845, her parents yet being residents of it. Two children have been born of this union—Ella L. and Stella L. Mr. Webster is a member of the A. O. U. W., and politi-
JOHN Q. GRAHAM. a farmer and stock-raiser of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 27, Flint River Township, is a native of Washington County, Tenn., born Sept. 13, 1834, and a son of James and Catherine (Stormer) Graham; Tennessee was the birthplace of both the parents. Our subject was one of a family of ten children: Mary J., wife of Alfred B. Chandler, a farmer of New London, Henry Co., Iowa; our subject; James A., a farmer and carpenter of Flint River Township, Des Moines County; Samuel M., who died at the age of seventeen years; Catherine died in infancy; Sarah and Wesley also died in infancy; Madison J. resides in Missouri; Lee E.; Leetha C., wife of George Becker, a farmer of Sarpy County, Neb. The father of these children came to Des Moines County in 1837, and located in Flint River Township, on the farm now owned by Robert Lynn. He purchased a claim, then entered, and afterward sold the land in 1848, buying another farm on section 28, residing there until his death, which occurred about the year 1879, at the age of seventy-two years. The death of his wife occurred in February, 1853, and both now rest side by side in Greenwood Cemetery. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Graham's early life was spent as a blacksmith. He was a man noted for his many good traits of character, and was highly esteemed throughout the community.

With the exception of about ten years, John Graham's entire life has been spent in Des Moines County. Here he was educated, reared, and on the 16th of March, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss E. J. Burk, daughter of Lennion and Rachel (Green) Burk, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Graham began farming, which occupation he has followed throughout his life. The young couple resided on section 28, Flint River Township, until 1866, when a farm of 105 acres was purchased in Henry County, and there they resided until 1877, when the land was sold and they returned to Des Moines County. Mr. Graham's land is now 130 acres in extent, seventy of which formerly belonged to the old homestead. Everything about the place denotes thrift and industry, showing that he clearly understands his business. Mr. Graham is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, has held the office of County Clerk, and is an earnest advocate of the temperance movement.

Eight children have graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Graham—Frank A., born in 1861; Birdie, James L. B., Alexis G., John, Samuel M., Grace G. and Rachel.

WILLIAM E. BROWN. Among the early pioneers and respected citizens of Des Moines County, Iowa, none deserves more especial mention than does he whose name heads this sketch. Coming to this county Nov. 18, 1834, and settling in Burlington, he has ever been a most faithful citizen, the interests of the community have always been his interests, and its enterprises have found in him a ready supporter. An earnest and efficient helper in the progress of civilization and in all that adds to the prosperity of his adopted State, he deserves and wins the respect of all.

William Brown is a native of Fairfield County, Conn., born Jan. 4, 1807, and a son of Jeddiah and Rebecca (Dikeman) Brown, both of whom were also natives of that State. Going to New York City when about twenty-three years of age, he was employed in a wholesale stoneware store for four years, when he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Burlington Nov. 18, 1834, where he worked at the blacksmith trade for a time, and was afterward employed in a foundry for seventeen years. He was united in marriage, in September, 1828, with Rhoda Bouton, a native of Connecticut, and by their marriage ten children were born, five of whom grew to maturity: William W., a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of the Missouri Conference; Emily, widow of Daniel Howard, is a resident of Burlington; Gould J. is a printer.
in Albion, Neb.; Anna E., widow of Melville Madd-
den, is also a resident of Burlington; Clara, who
died Jan. 18, 1868, at the age of twenty-three, was
a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The
mother of these children died March 3, 1864, at the
age of fifty-two. She was an active and consistent
Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, being a pioneer in that faith in this commu-

nity. She carefully trained her children to a belief in
the true God, and all are Christian men and women.

Mr. Brown was again united in marriage, April 8,
1866, with Elizabeth W. Andress, widow of D. S.
Andress. She was born in Switzerland County, Ind.,
Oct. 24, 1825, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary
M. Mitchell, the former being a native of Massa-
chetts, and the latter of Ohio. Her father died in
1860, but her mother is yet living with our subject,
and is a well-preserved lady for her age. She reared
a family of ten children, four of her sons being sol-
diers in the late war, following the teachings of
patriotism shown by their grandfather, who was a
soldier in the war for independence. Mrs. Brown
was first married April 3, 1845, to D. S. Andress,a
native of Indiana, a son of Jonathan R. Andress,
who was a Methodist Episcopal minister. They
came to Burlington the same year, the husband
working as a contractor and bricklayer until his
death, which occurred in October, 1858, at the age
of thirty-seven years. He was an active member
of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Class-
Leader of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Andress were
the parents of three children: Dora, widow of James
A. Tomlinson, who died in Kansas; Bishop J. J., a
farmer residing near Coronado, Kan.; Dillon is a
stock-raiser and also Justice of the Peace and Post-
master at Madaline P. O., Kan.

Mr. Brown united with the Methodist Episcopal
Church when twenty-four years of age, and was al-
ways an earnest worker in the cause of his Master
until age prevented him from performing active
service, though his interest is still unflagging. He
has held various offices in the church, among which
are those of Trustee, Steward and Class-Leader. He
was also Superintendent of the first Sunday-school
ever organized in the city of Burlington, it being
held in a log cabin in 1837. Mrs. Brown is also an
active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
of the best farms in the township, though when he became the owner there were no improvements whatever. The land was in a raw state, and there were no trees except a thicket of scrub crab trees, which have long since been cut down, the land being used for corn, wheat and other products.

After getting the land under cultivation Mr. Allen began to look about for some one with whom to share the pleasures and trials of life, and on the 28th of June, 1846, he was married to Miss Nancy Wassom, a native of Tennessee. Her father had migrated to Illinois, and from there to Iowa in 1844. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen: Mary, wife of E. F. Jackson, a farmer residing near Lincoln, Neb.; Martha, wife of Lucullis Cousins, who is engaged in farming in Montana; and John, who became the husband of Nancy Moore, and is a farmer of Franklin Township. On the 7th of January, 1860, the mother of these children, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, was called to her final rest, and on the 23d of January, 1861, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Catherine Ripley, a native of Des Moines County. One child was born of this union, Frank, who now has charge of the home farm.

Mr. Allen is now the owner of 160 acres of prairie and twenty acres of timber land, constituting one of the best farms in the county. The little cabin to which he brought his young bride has long since given way to a fine two-story brick building, and all the improvements which go to make up a model farm may be found on his land. Like other pioneers he was forced to endure many trials and hardships, and in those early days, not having a table, his first meal was taken from the stove hearth, which he used in place of that article, though he soon built a table, which he yet keeps as a relic of the early days of this now populous and prosperous county. Mr. Allen has always taken a warm interest in public affairs. In 1866 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin Darwin in the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1867 was re-elected for a full term. During his term of service he was one of the leading men in the House and had much influence in the councils of his party, showing decided ability for legislative duties. Firm in his convictions of duty, he was an earnest supporter of the laws of the State and everything which he believed to be right. During his earlier years Mr. Allen was a Douglas Democrat, but during the dark days of the Rebellion he was loyal to the cause of the Union, and many times his voice has been heard appealing to the people to stand by the old flag. Since those days he has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and it was by that party he was sent to the Legislature. In the year 1852 Mr. Allen was elected Justice of the Peace, having filled that position for more than half of the time since; his decisions have always been guided by the law and evidence in the case and have never been reversed. Mr. Allen has been instrumental in the advancement of many public enterprises, and has also given much time and attention to the management of his farm, and is thoroughly familiar with farm life in all its details. He is in sympathy with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, but is not a member. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are highly respected and honored citizens, whose neighbors and friends speak of them in no stinted terms of praise.

Mr. Allen's parents, who were of the old Scotch-Irish Covenantant stock, emigrated to this country when he was about eighteen months old, and went direct to Warren County, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1853, at the age of seventy-two, and the mother in 1858, at the age of forty-five. Mr. Allen never married again. Hugh Allen was a weaver by trade, at which he worked in Warren County for five years, when he rented a farm for eight years more, then bought a place of his own, on which he lived until his death. By becoming surety for a brother in Ireland, and buying the release of another brother from the English army, Mr. Allen had lost most of his means before emigrating, but he determined to try to better his fortunes in the New World. At the time of his emigration, in 1818, the English Government was making great efforts to colonize Canada, and passage to that country being cheap, he sailed for a Canadian port. Arriving there he was offered a land bounty for himself and each member of his family, amounting in all to about 500 acres. Imbued with a love of liberty he refused the offer,
although almost destitute of ready money, and selling off at auction all the bedding and clothing he could spare, took passage for Cincinnati, near which city he had a brother-in-law living, preferring to begin life anew under the flag of freedom. On getting to his destination not only was his money all gone but he was $4 in debt, with not a cent in his pocket. He borrowed the money to pay this trifling debt, and began his new life with energy. The result of his labors was satisfactory, and the courage of the poor emigrant was rewarded, as in his later years he was possessed of a comfortable competence. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, of unassailable integrity, of positive convictions, of great generosity, and a remarkably kind disposition, always willing to assist a neighbor in need. He was in his native land a Covenanter, and after coming to this country joined the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an Elder. The lesson of Mr. Alien's life is full of encouragement to young men who have their way to make in the world, and shows what can be accomplished by energy, industry, and an upright life.

CAPT. J. ALLISON SMITH, for ten years Principal of the High School, of Burlington, Iowa, was born near Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va., Sept. 5, 1815, and is a son of William C. Smith, who was also a native of West Virginia, born in 1797. John Allison Smith, the paternal grandfather, emigrated to the West from New England prior to the War of 1812, and in that war served under Gen. Jackson, of whom he was afterward a great admirer. William Smith also served in the whisky war of Pittsburgh, Pa. He wedded Miss Mary Neely, who was a native of Ireland, and came with her parents to America in childhood. Five children were born to this worthy couple: J. Allison, the subject of this sketch; Dorcas, wife of John Hosick; Elizabeth, wife of George Wright; Susan, wife of Thomas Todd; and William T., unmarried; the last four are residents of Leavenworth, Kan. They were all reared in the Presbyterian faith and are members of that church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now deceased, the former departed this life in 1843, the latter in 1851.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, his primary education being received in the West Alexandria Academy, supplemented by a course in the Washington College in Washington County, Pa., where he was graduated in 1840. He cast his first presidential vote in 1840, taking an active interest in that campaign, and in the same year he went to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was in charge of the Canfield Academy. In 1843 he went to Wheeling, Va., there also having charge of the Wheeling Academy for four years, and later became Principal of the Florence (Pa.) Academy. While in the latter place he obtained a position as a teacher in a private family at Milliken's Bend, La., at a salary of $2,000 per year, but through the perseverance and influence of his adviser, the Rev. W. D. Smith, who was strongly anti-slavery in his views, and did not want him to go into a slave State, he abandoned the offer and was elected as Principal of the Lebanon Academy, at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. After continuing in that position for four years, he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he was instrumental in building the Springfield Female Seminary at a cost of $10,000, and was the largest stockholder, having charge of the school for nearly four years, when, in 1857, he went to Edgar County, Ill., where he was Principal of the Edgar County Academy for five years. He then removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he was employed as Principal of the High School until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Having many friends in the South, it was thought by some people of Mt. Pleasant that his sympathies might be with the people of that section. He was therefore called upon by some Republicans to ascertain his views in regard to the impending struggle. Feeling somewhat injured by the way he was approached, Mr. Smith mounted a stand, and in a speech made to a large crowd, which soon gathered round, he gave them to understand that his sympathies were wholly with the Union. It was now vacation time and he made a trip to the East. On his return to Mt. Pleasant he was greatly surprised to find a company which had been enlisted gathered at the depot to meet him, with a band of music.
His astonishment was even greater on being informed that he had been elected Captain. Placed in a position from which he hardly knew how to extricate himself, and having a family depending upon him for support, Mr. Smith asked the boys for a couple of days in which to consider their proposal, and, if he decided to go, to make arrangements for his family. Some of the prominent men of the city came forward and assured him that his wife and children should not want, and so he accepted the command, becoming Captain of Company B, 25th Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in at Mt. Pleasant. After remaining in camp at that city for a short time, the regiment was then ordered to St. Louis, expecting there to remain in camp for at least two months. The company had been well drilled at Mt. Pleasant by Col. Stone and Lieut. Brydolph, and on their arrival at St. Louis were anxious to make a display of their military proficiency, so calling on Gen. Curtis they performed a number of their best evolutions before him at his headquarters. To repay their efforts the General at once gave orders for them to report to Gen. Gorman at Helena, so they had no camp life at St. Louis. Six companies left by boat for Helena that same day, and the other four were to follow on the morrow. Below Island No. 10 the boat ran aground (it being thought that it was done intentionally by the officers of the boat, who were evidently in sympathy with the Confederates), and all efforts of the boat’s crew to get it off were ineffectual. It seemed as if they were destined to stay there indefinitely. On the third day after their detention a small boat was seen coming down the river, upon which Capt. Smith took passage for Memphis for the purpose of securing relief. He arrived in that city about 10 o’clock at night, and there met an unexpected difficulty. The city was then under military law, of which fact the Captain was unaware, and when he had proceeded up the street for a short distance, he was met by a policeman who ordered him to stop, and on manifesting an unwillingness to do so, he was placed under arrest. Just at that moment an officer was passing with a relief corps to change the guard. Feeling that he belonged to the great army of the West and that he owed obedience to that power in preference to the civil authority, Capt. Smith at once requested the officer to take him to Gen. Sherman, with whom he had important business, never once stopping to reflect whether he had the right to do so nor did he know. All he wished was to see the General, and it proved very beneficial to him. Arriving at Sherman’s headquarters at 12 o’clock at night, they found him busy with his subordinates. In a few moments, being at liberty, the General pleasantly asked Capt. Smith his business, and, on receiving a brief reply, gave him an order for the steamboat “Queen of the West,” and also for ample supplies. Then, turning his piercing eyes on him, he smilingly said, with a look which Mr. Smith will never forget, “Captain, I would like to know what you did before you came into the army.” Mr. Smith replied that he taught school. “I thought so,” said the General. “No other man would have been so foolish as to run the risk you did to get here.” Capt. Smith soon returned and released the boys from their perilous situation.

While stationed at Young’s Point, near Vicksburg, together with about 300 or 400 sick soldiers, June 7, 1863, an alarm was given that the rebels were coming. There were few available men, and probably not fifty guns capable of execution. Death or capture seemed inevitable. There were some long ditches dug for the purpose of draining the land. Into one of these the men dropped for the purpose of using it as a rifle pit. The rebels seeing them, changed their course, when the other pit was appropriated, but was occupied but a few moments when the men were ordered to fall behind the levee. There was a narrow strip with two deep sloughs, one on either side, which led to the levee, and not more than fifty men could cross it abreast. At this point, behind the bank of the levee, which was about ten feet high, the Union troops took position, hoping to kill a number of rebels before they should all be killed. Capt. Smith took his position on top of the levee, but behind a tree, not being extremely anxious to be a mark for a rebel bullet. While there he saw the enemy halt, and the officers collect in front, evidently for consultation. After a moment’s pause the enemy turned and marched away, greatly to the relief of the little band of sick soldiers. The Captain took an active part in the campaign in and around Vicksburg, but not
being accustomed to roughing it, his health failed him and he was obliged to resign his commission.

In 1865 Mr. Smith came to Burlington, where he was Principal of the High School for ten years. The marriage of Capt. Smith and Miss Mary Bunce, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817, was celebrated in Washington, Washington Co., Pa., in 1842. By this union there are six children, three sons and three daughters: Frank W., a jeweler of Creston, Ia.; Lillie, a graduate of the Springfield Seminary of Springfield, Ohio; Clara, a graduate of the High School at Burlington; Ella, wife of J. W. Patterson; William C., a resident of Ft. Madison; and Albert A., local editor of the Burlington Gazette. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SUnderland, deceased, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1800, and was a son of John and Sarah (Van Nice) Sunderland, both of whom were from New Jersey. Mr. Sunderland was born when Cincinnati was but a small village, and he distinctly remembers when the first brick house was built in the city. When but a small child our subject removed with his parents to Butler County, near Hamilton, Ohio, when that now beautiful city was but a small village. His boyhood days were spent in attending the common schools and helping his father on the farm, which was situated a few miles out of the city limits. In 1819 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Page, and the following year the young couple removed to Parke County, Ind., where Mr. Sunderland established a general merchandising store at Rockville, the county seat of that county. In connection with his mercantile business he carried on pork packing, shipping his pork and produce on a flatboat down the river to New Orleans. He continued in this business until 1845. Previous to this, in 1843, Mrs. Sunderland was called to her final home. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Ten children were born of their union, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, and of that number five are yet living: W. P., who was a physician, died in New Orleans; Eliza A., born April 4, 1822, became the wife of Judge Maxwell, and yet resides in Rockville, Ind.; Sarah, born Jan. 22, 1824, wedded Rev. John Tansey, and is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Rebecca, born May 29, 1826, is the wife of Robert Q. Roach, a banker of California, Mo.; Mary, deceased wife of Dr. William Reeder, was born July 4, 1828; John C., born Jan. 31, 1831, is now deceased; Susan, born April 3, 1833, is the deceased wife of L. A. Foote, a resident of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Harriet, now Mrs. David Ashbaugh, of Oregon, was born April 26, 1836; Ellen P., born Oct. 24, 1834, is the wife of Edward Howe, a teacher in the schools of Sacramento, Cal.; Margaret E. died of yellow fever in the year 1853, in the city of New Orleans. After the death of his first wife Mr. Sunderland was again married, April 14, 1845, to Mrs. Nancy Andrews, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Wallace) Sigerson, the father a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Kentucky. By this second union several children have been born: Emma L., born April 12, 1848, is the wife of Henry D. Cameron, a farmer of Union Township, Des Moines Co., Ia.; Philomena, born April 25, 1851, is the widow of Dr. Thomas B. Downes, and resides in Wichita, Kan.; Clara N., born May 28, 1853, resides at Burlington, and is the widow of Oscar Rhea, who was formerly a druggist of that place; James C., born at Rockville, Ind., Oct. 14, 1859, is an architect of Kansas City, Mo.

In 1853 Mr. Sunderland, with his family, made an overland trip from Rockville, Ind., to the Willamette Valley, Ore., and after remaining in the valley for about ten months, returned to his former home, making the trip by water. In 1858 the family made a trip to Austin, Tex., returning the following year, and, in 1860 they removed to Burlington, Ia., where Mr. Sunderland resided until his death, which occurred July 25, 1879. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Burlington, and his death caused a great loss to the community. He was a careful and conservative man in all his business dealings, was charitable and kind to his fellow creatures, was ready to aid in all educational and church work, and was an attendant of the
Presbyterian Church. Throughout his life he was a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. Mrs. Sunderland is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the W. C. T. U., of Burlington.

FRANK G. JONES, Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Street Railway Company, and one of its largest western stockholders, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., May 8, 1838, and is a son of Rev. Lewis and Lucy E. Jones, who were formerly of Connecticut. The family removed to Michigan in 1870, where, after finishing his education, Frank G. learned telegraphy. He came to Iowa in 1876, where he was employed as book-keeper for the Des Moines, Oscoda & Southern Railroad Company, and later was appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent, continuing with that corporation for five years. He spent some time at Princeton, Mo., coming to Burlington in 1885, being engaged in various occupations until he purchased an interest in the Union Street Railway, having since 1885 served as Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Jones was married in Clarke County, Iowa, June 10, 1880, to Miss Nina B. Kohler, a native of Liberty, Pa., and daughter of George F. Kohler. Two children were born of this union, a son and daughter—Frank Henry and Lulu Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Princeton Lodge, I. O. F., of Princeton, Mo., and of Lodge No. 84, Order of Elks, of Burlington, Iowa.

JOHN M. SHERFEY, President of the Rand Lumber Company, and a pioneer of Burlington of 1837, was born near Boonsboro, Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 2, 1831, and is a son of Solomon and Catherine (McNeil) Sherfey. He came to Burlington, Iowa, with his parents in 1837, but the family soon removed to a farm on Flint Creek, where the father had a sawmill, which was situated about three miles north of the city of Burlington. Mr. Sherfey was reared on a farm, working in the mill as his services were required. When twenty-one years of age he engaged with E. D. Rand, as salesman in the lumber business, and was subsequently admitted to partnership in the firm of E. D. Rand & Co., and in 1879 helped to organize the Rand Lumber Company, which was an outgrowth of the former business. This is an incorporated company, having branch yards at Bedford, Villisca, Corning, Afton and Mediapolis, Iowa, and handling about 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides large quantities of shingles, lath, etc. Mr. Sherfey has been connected with this business continuously since 1852, and has risen from the position of an humble employee to that of President of the company. He has been connected with the lumber business since he was large enough to handle a board in his father's mill to the present time, covering a period of upward of forty-five years. By close application to business and unswerving integrity, he has won a foremost place among the leading business men of Burlington. He is a member of the Burlington Bridge Company, the Commercial Club, the Crystal Lake Club, and other organizations for the business and social advancement of the city. He has always taken a warm interest in educational matters and has served as a member of the School Board for nine years. In politics he is a Republican but has never been an active partisan.

Mr. Sherfey was united in marriage, Oct. 31, 1858, with Miss Mary A. Rand, eldest daughter of Hon. E. D. Rand. Mrs. Sherfey was born at Burlington, Sept. 23, 1840. Seven children were born of their union, five of whom are living: Sarah M., wife of Thomas Wilkinson, of Burlington; Mary L., wife of John H. Kendall, of Watertown, Mass.; Catherine M., wife of Henry W. Chittenden, of Burlington, Iowa; Eva died in infancy; Herbert R., a bright, intelligent young man of eighteen years, was drowned in Spirit Lake, Aug. 30, 1886, while rescuing a child from the same fate. He succeeded in saving the child's life, but lost his own. The younger children are Raymond M. and Ruth C.

A representative of the mercantile interests of Burlington, as well as an honored pioneer, he has
NELSON JONES, M. D., of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Montreal, Canada, May 18, 1852. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in McGill University, graduating in the literary and medical departments in the spring of 1874. Soon after graduating he went to London, England, where he spent one year in St. Thomas' Hospital. He also visited the principal hospitals of France. In the fall of 1875 he located in Burlington, a perfect stranger, but by close attention to business, he has succeeded in working up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor is a member of the Iowa State Medical Association, also of the County Medical Society. Although diligently attentive to his calling, he does not lose sight of his obligations as a citizen, and takes an active interest in political and public affairs, being strongly attached to the institutions and devoted to the welfare of his adopted country.

In political affiliations and sentiment, Dr. Jones is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, maintaining all his views with sobriety and toleration which become the citizen of a free republic. With an untarnished reputation for integrity, he may justly be regarded as a citizen worthy to fill any position to which he may be called. He holds the office as surgeon, at Burlington, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and also for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. As a physician he is acknowledged, both by his professional brethren and the public generally, as one of the best in the city.

Richard Purcell, residing on section 8, Yellow Spring Township, is one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, having crossed the river on the 28th of September, 1846. Thus, for over forty years, he has watched the growth and development and has aided largely in the advancement and progress which have placed Des Moines County among the first of the State. The prairies upon which were the waving grass and the beautiful wild flowers have been transformed into cultivated farms, whose broad acres pay tribute to the labor and care of the owners; towns and villages have sprung up and churches and schoolhouses have been erected. This respected pioneer was born in Frederick County, Va., Feb. 22, 1823, and is a son of Hansford and Rebecca (Wood) Purcell, who were also natives of Virginia. When our subject was a lad of twelve years, his parents emi-
grated to Chillicothe, Ohio, the father renting a farm near that city, engaging both in farming and teaming, generally hauling freight across the mountains. Upon that farm the family made their home until 1846, when they emigrated to Iowa, landing at Burlington, and near that city Mr. Purcell purchased land, engaging in farming until his death, which occurred in 1858, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife survived him for ten years, and then she, too, was called to her final rest, at the age of seventy years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Purcell was a man who took an active part in politics and cast his vote for the Democratic party. While he lived in Virginia he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Frederick County. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell reared a family of ten children, five of whom are yet living: Richard is the eldest of the survivors; Ann, wife of James Boyle, of Dayton, Ohio; Melvina wedded to Peter Fuss, of Warsaw, Ill.; Benjamin, a teamster living in Council Bluffs, Iowa; and William, a farmer, living near Council Bluffs.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed upon a farm, and his education was received in the subscription schools common to a new country. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Rebecca Kerr, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a daughter of Adam and Nancy (Hutchinson) Kerr, whose birthplace was in the State of South Carolina. Both of her parents, who were members of the Presbyterian Church, died in Ohio, the father at the age of seventy-two years, the mother at the age of eighty-four. After their marriage the young couple remained in Ohio for two years and then emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, where Mr. Purcell purchased a farm near the city of Burlington, consisting of 160 acres of partially improved land, upon which he made his home until 1855, when he removed to Yellow Spring Township. Purchasing 160 acres of land on section 8, he still makes that farm his home, though he has disposed of eighty acres of his land.

Mr. and Mrs. Purcell have been the parents of nine children: Louisa, who died in childhood; John, who now resides in Graham County, Kan.; James, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Amanda, wife of Robert Scott, grocer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ida, deceased wife of Bolen Payne, of Yellow Spring Township; Lillie is the wife of Oscar Davis, of Huron Township; Louie A., residing with her parents; Albert R. and Mary B. both died in childhood. Mr. Purcell began life a poor boy, and has made all he has by his own efforts, and now has a competency for old age. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Purcell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. S. BERRY, a resident of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Pittsfield, Merrimac Co., N. H., April 15, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Shaw) Berry, both of whom were natives of Great Falls, that State. His father was a farmer and proprietor of a sawmill, which latter business he began in 1808, remaining in the same occupation for sixty years, his death occurring at the ripe old age of eighty-six.

W. S. Berry was reared on a farm, and at the age of twelve years commenced working in a sawmill. On attaining his majority he was employed as a salesman in a store at Manchester, N. H., remaining there for thirteen years, and in the spring of 1867 came to Burlington, Iowa, bringing with him a portable engine and boiler. In connection with Dr. Moses Hale, they built a sawmill near the site of the Burlington Lumber Company's old office, and Mr. Berry operated this mill until it was consumed by fire, causing a loss of about $5,000, but with characteristic energy, they rebuilt, and within three months had it in full operation. E. D. Rand and William Carson purchased an interest in the business, but after years of service the old mill was torn down, and the present mill of the Burlington Lumber Company was erected. In 1876 Mr. Berry sold his interest, and the next year built and put in operation, in company with H. H. Gilman, a sawmill, situated at the cascade below Burlington. A. Kaiser became a member of the firm in 1878, the business continuing under their former name until 1880, when, in April of that year, it was incorporated as the Cascade Lumber Company, which organization succeeded to the business, and under the management of these able gentlemen has been very successful.
In Manchester, N. H., in February, 1852, the marriage of Mr. Berry and Miss Clara Marden was celebrated. She was born in Gilmanston, N. H., and her ancestors were of an old family of that State. Four children graced this union, two of whom are living. William H. died in infancy; Clara Bell, wife of Robert G. Sauderson, Superintendent of the city schools; Jennie, who wedded John Volkmeir, of Burlington; and William, who died in infancy. Mr. Berry has been a member of the Burlington School Board for six years; is also a member of the Congregational Church; he helped to build the High School. Politically, he is an earnest Republican; socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Mechanics’ Lodge No. 13, Manchester, N. H. For over thirty years Mr. Berry has been a resident of Des Moines County, Iowa. The city in which he now lives, at the time of his location, was but a village, and in its development he has taken an active part. Always ready to aid in the advancement of public enterprises, and a friend to education, Mr. Berry has given substantial proofs of his interest in the progress and development of the county, and to such pioneers its present prosperous state is due.

Rev. William F. Cowles, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Iowa, of 1851, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., May 11, 1819, and is a son of Russell and Dorea (Gardner) Cowles. His father was a native of Columbia County, N. Y., was a lineal descendant of the Puritan Cowles, of New England, and on his father’s side is descended from French Huguenot ancestry, and on the mother’s side from an old English family.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native town, supplemented by a course at Cortland Academy, though he has been largely self-educated since arriving at man’s estate. Rev. Cowles became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of eighteen years, and at twenty-two began to preach the Gospel. He was licensed the following year, was regularly promoted to Deacon and Elder, and elected Presiding Elder, served seven years on circuits, twenty-four on stations, thirteen as Presiding Elder, and two years as agent of the Iowa Wesleyan University. Three times he has been elected to the General Conference, twice leading the delegation. He traveled his first circuit in Ohio, labored eight years in Michigan, one in Missouri and thirty-six in Iowa, beginning in September, 1851. As Presiding Elder, Rev. Cowles served in the Oskaloosa, Muscatine, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington districts, a full term in each except that of Muscatine. He first came to Burlington in 1853, and here he organized the South Burlington Mission Church, subsequently known as the Ebenezer Church, later as Division Street Church, and now the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The structure used as a house of worship by this society was built under his supervision in 1854-55. Rev. Cowles is now a supernumerary and a member of the Iowa Methodist Episcopal Conference.

In politics Mr. Cowles is a Republican, and helped to organize that party in Iowa. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue under Mr. Lincoln, serving in that capacity four years, during which time he also discharged his duties as pastor of the church.

Mr. Cowles has been thrice married, first at Lyons, Mich., Sept. 18, 1846, to Miss Alexina Blanchard, daughter of Dr. Blanchard, by whom he had five children; Elloura married A. G. McColm, of Muscatine, Iowa; Eliza resides with her father; William B. married Jennie Chambers, and is in the nursery business at Omaha. Two children died in infancy, and the mother died June 16, 1855. Mr. Cowles was again married, Feb. 24, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth M. La Monte, daughter of Thomas La Monte, and a native of Charlotteville, N. Y. Four children were born of their union; two died in infancy, and two sons are yet living. La Monte married Miss Hattie Kane, and is a practicing attorney of Burlington, Iowa; they have one child, a daughter, Ethel. The younger son, Gardner, married Miss Flora M. Call, resides in Algona, Iowa, and they have two children, a son and a daughter. The mother of these children died Aug. 3, 1873, and Mr. Cowles was married to his present wife,
George Hoerr, of Burlington, Iowa, has for many years been a resident of this city, and among its oldest business men. He was born in Frankish Crumbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 17, 1816, and while a lad learned the trade of a baker from his father, who always followed that occupation. When sixteen years of age he left home, working as a journeyman. In 1837 he left his native land to seek his fortune in the new country, and after ninety long and dreary days in a sailing-vessel he reached America, locating at Baltimore, Md., where he soon found work at his trade. He remained in that city until 1840, and then went to St. Louis, where he worked as a journeyman, but later embarked in business for himself.

In St. Louis, in 1845, Mr. Hoerr wedded Catherine Birck, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 21, 1821. In 1854 he went to California with his brother Philip, but soon returned, and in 1855 they removed to Burlington, which has since been their home. Soon after taking up his residence in this city, Mr. Hoerr embarked in business on Jefferson street, and in 1858, in company with his brother Philip, purchased the place where the business is now carried on. Three years later he sold his interest to his brother, and engaged in a separate store in the Palmer property, remaining there for eight years, and then purchased the building in which he is now located.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoerr are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, the first three having been born in St. Louis. They are: George, William and Caroline; the last three—Fred, Rika and Charles—were born in Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Hoerr came to this country in limited circumstances, but they have, by hard work and fair dealing, accumulated a comfortable property. They were both reared in the Lutheran faith, though they are not members of any church. Politically, Mr. Hoerr is a Democrat, having supported that party since he has been an American citizen.

ON. WOLCOTT SEYMOUR, deceased, the first son of Jeremiah Seymour and Emily Denning, his wife, was born Aug. 17, 1813, in Hartford County, Conn. His ancestors were from England, being among the first settlers in Connecticut. About 1675 three brothers came to this country, and from these all the Seymours have descended, among whom we may mention the Hon. Horatio Seymour, at one time Governor of New York; and Hon. Thomas H. Seymour; the latter was educated at West Point, held the office of Colonel in the Mexican War, was elected Governor of Connecticut, also Congressman from the Hartford District, and was appointed Minister to Russia. In 1838 Mr. Seymour left the scenes of his youth, gave up the comforts of a pleasant home, and migrated to Iowa, landing in Burlington July 5, the day after it became a Territory. After exploring six months he concluded to make Danville his future home. Beginning life in moderate circumstances, Mr. Seymour entered 320 acres of wild land, which he immediately began improving, but when the land came into market in 1839, it could hardly be called a home. In the course of time, it, with many other farms, became an oasis in the wilderness, and at the present writing is a fine farm with improvements second to none in the country. Mr. Seymour held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-nine years, and for eight years the office of Secretary of the School Board. Originally a
Whig, he afterward joined the ranks of the Republican party, and was a supporter of the principles and doctrines which the party recognized in their platform. In 1852 Mr. Seymour was elected to the Legislature as a Representative from Des Moines County; being elected by the Whigs, he was a member of a small minority, the Democracy holding the balance of power. In 1877 our subject was chosen to represent the Republican party as her choice, and Hon. Wolcott Seymour became, for the second time, a member of the House of Representatives, and his former experience, added to his well-known decision, made him a valued member of the Seventeenth General Assembly of the State.

Mr. Seymour was united in marriage, Feb. 3, 1842, with Miss Amelia Harkins, of Wheeling, W. Va., that being her native State. Two sons graced the union: Henry C., husband of Isabella Clingman, who is a resident of Danville Township, and John H., who resides upon and is part owner of the old homestead. The death of Mrs. Amelia Seymour occurred in 1865, and the second marriage of Wolcott Seymour was celebrated Jan. 2, 1873, Mrs. Mary (Hall) Robinson becoming his wife. She was born in England, and in Burlington wedded her first husband, Henry Robinson, who was a soldier in the late war, and died from disease contracted while in the service. One daughter completed their family, Flora S., now the wife of Charles Messenger, train dispatcher for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, of Burlington.

Mr. Seymour was elected President of the Burlington Insurance Company, and served seventeen years, or until his death, Oct. 19, 1884. With other large business interests at hand, aside from the duties pertaining to that office, he found time to attend to all in the most satisfactory manner, and under his direction the Burlington Insurance Company grew and prospered until it stands second today to none in the State of Iowa. As a citizen, Mr. Seymour was one of the most enterprising; as a man of business, one of the most sagacious; as a father, none was kinder, and he was a husband of whom any woman might feel proud. The various public trusts held by him betoken his honesty of character, and when the death of Wolcott Seymour was announced, a deep sorrow came upon the community in which he resided. We desire to do justice to the memory of this gentleman, who was twice elected to the General Assembly of Iowa, and to so many positions of trust in his township and county. His death occurred upon the Seymour homestead at Danville Center in his seventy-first year. He was the first Clerk of Danville Township, and from his first to his last official act, integrity and honesty of purpose were manifest.

J OHN D. BRIDGES, carpenter and builder, of Mediapolis, Iowa. Throughout his entire life, with the exception of three years in Kansas, Mr. Bridges' home has been in Des Moines County. He was born Feb. 14, 1845, in Yellow Spring Township, and has witnessed the transformation which has changed the raw, uncultivated land into beautiful homes and farms; villages have sprung up, graded schools and colleges have taken the place of the old log school-house, and now Des Moines County ranks among the first in the State.

Mr. Bridges' parents were David and Clarissa (Haight) Bridges, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of New York. David emigrated in 1841 to this county, settling in Yellow Spring Township, where he purchased a claim of forty acres, residing there until his death, which occurred April 15, 1870, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Class-Leader for many years, and a devoted worker for the cause.

On his mother's side Mr. Bridges traces his ancestry back to the early part of the seventeenth century. His mother was Clarissa Bridges, whose maiden name was Haight. Simon and Susanna Haight came from Northumberland County, England, in 1620, settling near the site of Boston. The family remained in the Massachusetts Colony for probably about a century, when they emigrated to the Province of New York. An old record, now in possession of the family, written by Aaron Haight in 1748, traces their genealogy from Simon down,
the writer being of the sixth generation. He says: 
"My mother's family were some of the first settlers of New England, and were people of consequence, and of an original English stock of Puritans of old Plymouth." Aaron's son Cornelius, grandfather of Mr. Bridges, was born in 1782 in New York State, and died in Des Moines County, Iowa, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. His wife was Abigail Atwood, also a native of the State of New York. She died on the same farm as her husband, adjoining Mediapolis. This couple had a family of seventeen children, one of whom was killed in boyhood by the kick of a horse. The others all lived to maturity, and three of them are now surviving. The entire family were remarkable for their great stature and weight, the men being all considerably over six feet tall and heavy in proportion, and the lightest of the women weighing over 200 pounds. Mr. Bridges' mother was born in 1812 and died April 21, 1888, in her seventy-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges were the parents of three children: Abigail, wife of Silas Bridges, is now deceased; James A., a resident of Kossuth, Iowa, and John D.

Spending his boyhood days upon a farm, and receiving his education in the district schools of the township, John D. Bridges at the age of eighteen years, April 6, 1863, responded to his country's call for volunteers, and enlisting with the many brave boys of the 7th Iowa Cavalry, became a member of Company C. Serving over three years, most of his time was spent in protecting the frontier, participating in all the scouting expeditions of his regiment, and he was wounded in the knee joint by a gun shot at Brownville, Neb.

Being mustered out in May, 1866, Mr. Bridges returned to his home and then learned the wagon and carriage making trade at Kossuth. On the 2d of March, 1867, he was married to Marcie J. Vincent, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Sarah (Eddy) Vincent, the father being a native of New York and the mother of Rhode Island. Mrs. Bridges was left fatherless at a very early age, and her mother died in 1855 at the age of fifty-nine years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridges—Wesley D., Frederick G., Minnie J., John Morris and Sadie A., all of whom are at home.

In 1869 Mr. Bridges removed to Crawford County, Kan., residing there three years engaged at carpentering, and at the end of that time returned to Mediapolis, where he has since lived, engaged in the same occupation. Socially, he is a member of Sheppard Post No. 157, G. A. R., and of the Progress Lodge No. 226, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Master. He was honored by his fellow-citizens by being elected a member of the Town Council, and served three years.

WILLIAM TURNER, of Burlington, Iowa, does a general retail business in flour, feed and provisions, and has been a resident of the city since March, 1869. He is a native of Wiltshire County, England, born Dec. 12, 1813, and is the oldest son of William and Sarah (Wilkins) Turner, who were natives of the same place. Mr. Turner was reared as a gardener, and was married, Feb. 1, 1836, to Miss Ann Willett, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cook) Willett, who were both natives of Wiltshire, England. On the 9th of June, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Turner with their family left their native home and went to Liverpool, and on the 17th day of the same month took passage on the sailing ship "Nelson," commanded by Capt. Chiever, bound for Canada, and after a long and tedious journey of seven weeks and three days they landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., and from there proceeded to Canada, and located at Bradford, in Simcoe County, Ontario, where they remained for about thirteen years. While at Bradford Mr. Turner was engaged in buying grain, and Mrs. Turner kept a general grocery store. In 1869 they left that country and removed to Burlington, Iowa, where they have since resided. Twelve children have been born to this worthy couple, only six of whom are now living: Sarah, now Mrs. Frederick Cook, of Burlington; James served as a soldier in the Union army during the late Civil War; he enlisted as a private, and returned as Captain of his company. He was a brave soldier and participated in a number of battles, received a wound in his shoulder, and now draws a
pension. He resides at Unionville, Mo. Elizabeth A., who is now a widow; George, who keeps a dairy at Burlington; Lillie, now Mrs. Kerozen, who resides in Chicago; and Martha, now Mrs. C. T. Griggs, lives at Hustonville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have both been life-long members of the Methodist Church, and their fathers were both local preachers in that denomination, and Mr. William Turner has acted in the same capacity for nearly half a century.

Mr. Turner is a Republican in politics, and is a warm supporter of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Turner celebrated their golden wedding in February, 1886. They are both hale and hearty, and highly respected members of the community in which they live.

Nils Anderson, County Recorder of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Christianstad, Sweden, Nov. 10, 1848. His parents died when he was only a lad, leaving him but a small amount of money, which he used for the purpose of educating himself. He attended the common schools and then took a partial course in "Kristianstads Elementar Larnoverk." He soon after was apprenticed to the shoemaker’s trade, serving five years and receiving his board in return for services rendered.

In 1870 he emigrated to Iowa, locating at Burlington, where he embarked in the boot and shoe business, but subsequently was employed by Mr. A. Kaiser as a clerk in a clothing house. He entered the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Land Department as clerk in 1878, and remained in said office until Jan. 1, 1887. Mr. Anderson was the nominee of the Democratic party for County Recorder in 1886. He was elected, and entered upon the discharge of his duties Jan. 1, 1887, and has acquired the reputation of being a courteous, careful and competent official.

Mr. Anderson has been twice married. His first wife, Mathilda Tornquist, died after a married life of two years. His second union was with Augusta Tornquist, a sister of his former wife, in 1882. By this union there are two children—Carl Plato and Lillie Mathilda. Our subject is a young man of clever attainments, is broad and liberal in his views, public spirited and progressive, and we predict for him a successful career in life. He has a fine physique and a rugged constitution, qualities eminently fitted to do battle for life.

Franklin B. Jaggar, President of the Burlington Linseed Oil Company, and a pioneer of Des Moines County of 1838, was born at Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1825, and is a son of Luther S. and Luanna (Crandall) Jaggar. His father was born on Long Island, of German parentage, and his mother was born in the State of New York, her ancestry being of Scotch origin. When our subject was twelve years of age he emigrated with his parents to Quincy, Ill., where they spent two years and then came to Iowa, locating in Danville Township, Des Moines County, where his father engaged in farming. His parents reared a family of four sons and a daughter: Erasmus D. died Aug. 11, 1884; Henry B. is a druggist of Hudson, Wis.; Edwin L., a minister of the Congregational Church, is chaplain of the penitentiary in Hartford, Conn.; the sister, Adeline Eliza, was the wife of Rev. Charles Burnham, and died in Danville, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1848.

Franklin B. Jaggar, the subject of this sketch, engaged in farming until 1856, when he came to Burlington, here engaging in the manufacture of linseed oil with John J. Burnham, under the firm name of Burnham & Jaggar. They were the first to establish that line of business in this city, starting in a small way, increasing the facilities for oil manufacture as the growth of flaxseed increased in the West, till they built up an extensive business. That connection continued from 1856 until 1878, when Mr. Burnham died and Mr. Jaggar sold his interest to J. R. Burnham. In 1880 Mr. Jaggar formed a partnership with Marcus Simpson, in the same line, under the firm name of Jaggar & Simpson. The business was carried on under that name until 1886, when the present Burlington Linseed Oil Company was incorporated.

Mr. Jaggar was united in marriage at Delaware,
Ohio, Oct. 7, 1851, with Miss Emily B. Burnham, of Delaware, Ohio, who was born in Ipswich, N. H., and was a daughter of John A. Burnham; she died Aug. 31, 1885. In July, 1887, at Cottage City, Mass., Mr. Jaggar again formed a matrimonial alliance, with Mrs. Susan E. Barnes, who was born in New York State, and was the widow of J. W. Barnes and daughter of Mr. Lately. Mr. Jaggar is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Burlington, of which he has been a Deacon for many years. Mrs. Jaggar is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Burlington. In early life Mr. Jaggar was a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party, he has been an active supporter of its principles. He has never sought political distinction in any way, preferring to devote his time to business pursuits.

A portrait of Mr. Jaggar will be seen on a preceding page.

William C. Brown, Superintendent of the Iowa lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, having been in their employ since 1875, was born in Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 29, 1853, and his father, the Rev. Charles E. Brown, a minister of the Baptist Church, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., was of Scotch descent, and married Miss Frances Lyon, the mother of our subject, who was born at Little Falls, N. Y., and was also of Scotch ancestry. Rev. Brown came to Iowa in 1842 as a missionary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, settled in Jackson County, and removed from there to Howard County, where he now resides. Mrs. Brown, an estimable lady, died June 19, 1887.

Our subject was born while his parents were on a visit to his mother's old home in New York, and was brought to Iowa while an infant, thus his whole life has been passed in this State. Here he was reared and attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he began railroadng on the old Racine & Mississippi Road, now the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Learning telegraphy, Mr. Brown spent one year with that company, and then entered the train dispatcher's office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Minneapolis, Minn. In 1872 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, as train dispatcher of the Illinois Central, remaining with that company one year; was next employed with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific in the same capacity and for the same period, and in 1875 came to Burlington as train dispatcher under Thomas J. Potter, who was then Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when, after five years' service in this city, he was transferred to Illinois as chief train dispatcher on the St. Louis Division, where he served as Chief Dispatcher, Trainmaster and Division Superintendent from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1887, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Iowa lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Burlington, which position he now holds.

On the 4th of June, 1874, Mr. Brown was united in marriage, at Lime Springs, with Miss Ella Hewett, daughter of C. C. Hewett. Mrs. Brown was born in McHenry County, Ill., and is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Burlington. They have two children, daughters: Georgia, aged thirteen, and Bertha, aged six.

Mr. Brown is a typical, successful, Western railroad man. He began at the bottom and has won honorable promotion to the responsible position he now holds by hard work and close application to business, making the company's interests his interests, and never fearing to do too much for the amount of salary received. To be sure he possessed the essential, natural talent for the business, sound judgment and untiring energy, coupled with superior executive ability, cool courage, and the other essential qualities that distinguish a leader of men. The great strike of February, 1888, put his metal to the test, and it gave out the true ring of a competent, fearless manager, when on that eventful 27th of February, when nearly all engineers of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system deserted their posts, Mr. Brown took possession of engine No. 149, and with Trainmaster J. W. Working as fireman, ran the train successfully to Galesburg, returning with train No. 7. From that time to the present he has been actively striving to perfect the operating force on the lines under his con-
James W. Brooks, Assistant Cashier of the National State Bank, is a native of Burlington, Iowa, born Dec. 18, 1853, and is a son of Francis William and Harriet C. (Beach) Brooks. He received his preparatory education in the Burlington city schools, and then took a course at the Lawrenceville Academy, of New Jersey, graduating in the class of '73. Two years later he made a tour of Europe, visiting England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and returned to the United States in the autumn of 1876, in time to visit the centennial at Philadelphia. Accepting a position in the Union National Bank of Chicago, as Assistant Note Teller, one year later, Mr. Brooks returned to Burlington, entered the National State Bank as correspondent, and has been connected with the bank ever since. In 1887 he succeeded Mr. Fleming as Assistant Cashier, and was also elected a Director the following January.

On the 24th of September, 1879, Mr. Brooks was married, at Burlington, to Miss Lily Louise Roads, a native of this city, and a daughter of A. R. Roads. Four children were born of their union, two sons and two daughters—Francis William, Miller Roads, Mary Roads and Harriet Louise. Mr. Brooks is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan. He is an efficient officer of one of the leading financial institutions of the State, of which his father was one of the incorporators, the first cashier, as well as one of the largest stockholders.

A. Collins, foreman of the round-house of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at Burlington, Iowa, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1844. His parents, George and Ann (Athens) Collins, were also natives of that city, the former born in 1798, the latter in 1817. George Collins emigrated with his family to Burlington in 1849, there engaging in the manufacture of brick, many of the prominent buildings of the city being composed of brick from his yard. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were the parents of a large family of children, six of whom are living: Orlando, now of Burlington, Iowa, was employed in the Quartermaster's department during the great Rebellion; J. W., of St. Charles, Mo., enlisted in the 11th United States Service; Georgie, wife of T. H. Notevine, of Chillicothe, Mo.; Ursula, wife of Solomon Weiss, also of Chillicothe, Mo.; James W., residing at Ft. Worth, Tex.; and A. B., the subject of this sketch. The death of George Collins occurred in March, 1862. In early life he was a Whig, but at its organization joined the Republican party, and until his death always cast his vote with that body. An honorable, upright man, he was highly esteemed throughout the community. His wife still resides in this city.

The subject of this sketch came to Burlington with his parents when but five years of age, and received a good common-school education. About the time his school life closed threats of secession were being made, and shortly after Ft. Sumter was fired upon. Mr. Collins who at this time was but seventeen years of age, nevertheless offered his services to his country, became a member of the 7th Iowa Infantry, Company I, and being mustered into service, proceeded with his regiment to Belmont, Mo., there participating in the first battle fought by Gen. Grant in the Rebellion. He participated in the capture of Fts. Henry and Donelson, and then went to Pittsburg Landing, where he was discharged on account of poor health, caused by exposure. As soon as he was able, he was employed in the Quartermaster's department at Little Rock, and while serving in that capacity was taken prisoner April 26, 1863, at Mark's Mills, Ark., paroled Dec. 17, 1863, at Hempstead Camp, Gross, Tex., and sent to New Orleans by way of Houston and the Gulf.

Returning from the war, Mr. Collins then engaged in freighting on the plains, the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad being at Ottumwa. He afterward went to Chillicothe, Mo., where he embarked in the manufacture of
One of the most prominent and best known residents of Huron Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is a settler of 1850, living ever since that time on land which he had entered in 1839, he and his family owning now 1,700 acres there. He was born in 1816 in the town of Charlotte, Vt., ten miles south of Burlington on Lake Champlain. His grandfather, William Williams, was one of the early settlers of that State, whence he had removed from Lanesboro, Mass. He was a Colonel in the United States army during the last war with Great Britain, and was stationed on the Canada line. His maternal grandfather was a Major General during the same war, and died just before the battle of Plattsburg, at which he was to have commanded. At the age of six years our subject was left an orphan, and was taken to rear by a widowed grandmother on his mother’s side, named Barnes, who brought him up on a farm, early training him to habits of industry and inculcating a love of reading, which in after years he never lost, and which served to make him the well-informed man he subsequently became, and which has contributed much toward his success in life. His district school education was supplemented by most of three winters and one summer spent in the Hinesburg (Vt.) Academy, and more than a year in the Washington County Grammar School, at Montpelier, Vt.

Determining to adopt civil engineering and surveying as a profession, he put himself under tuition and had the advantage of the teaching of John Johnson, State Surveyor General, and his son, both in the field and in the office at Burlington, Vt. He devoted himself with ardor to his chosen profession, and has been eminently successful therein, his work being characterized by great accuracy and thoroughness. So highly thought of is his work in Iowa that a certificate from him is accepted without question in any court in the State.

In 1836 young Williams determined to come West, and landed in Chicago in November of that year. The western metropolis was then but a small village, and he heard the prairie wolves howling around the cabin in which he slept. He was soon after in Milwaukee, when intelligence was received of the location of the Wisconsin capital at the Four Lakes at Madison, and in common with many others he bought land in that vicinity, then an uninhabited region, the nearest white settler being at Ft. Atkinson, on the Rock River. The most of the winter of 1836-37 he spent traveling on foot and alone through Wisconsin and Illinois, and in the spring of 1837 he was engaged as Deputy County Surveyor in Morgan County, Ill., near Jacksonville. The commission he retained but a short time when he accepted the position of County Surveyor in Hancock County, Ill., which he held for twelve years, holding at the same time commissions as United States Deputy Surveyor from Gen. William Milburn, Silas Reed and Joseph C. Brown, of the Surveyor General’s office at St. Louis. During this time he executed some difficult surveys on the bottom lands and islands of the Mississippi River, receiving therefor, in recognition of his valuable services, double the usual compensation. He afterward held commissions from George B. Sargent and Gen. Warner Lewis, of the Dubuque (Iowa) office, and from John Loughborough, of the St. Louis office, and in 1851 a joint commission from the two latter to survey islands in the Mississippi River and complete the survey of sixty miles of the boundary, as run by Sullivan in 1817, west of the
Des Moines River, and connect the public surveys therewith, on each side of that line. His services were so satisfactory that Surveyor General Longborough in his report of the survey used the following language in regard to Mr. Williams:

"I selected for the field work John W. Williams, Esq., who for the past fifteen years has been known to this office as a most competent and faithful deputy, and who is also known as such by the Dubuque office. Mr. Williams has performed his work to the satisfaction of this office on the Missouri side of the line, and I have but little doubt that the work on the Iowa side will be equally acceptable to Surveyor General Lewis."

At this time Mr. Williams was living on the land in Huron Township where he still resides, and which he had taken up in 1839, and in 1852 he was elected to the Fourth Iowa General Assembly, in which he so distinguished himself as a wise and prudent legislator that he was repeatedly called upon by his constituents, and served them five terms in the House and two sessions in the Senate, making fourteen years' service in all. His terms of office were not consecutive, but he was called upon whenever the people felt the need of his vigilant and watchful care over their interests in the General Assembly. Probably no man in the State of Iowa has ever made a better record as a legislator than has Mr. Williams, and none ever more thoroughly served those who elected him. In his first term in the House, in 1852, his colleague was James W. Grimes, afterward Governor and United States Senator.

December 1, 1847, Mr. Williams was married, in Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Charles and Jerusha (Kellogg) Robison, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, who had removed to Oneida County, N. Y., where they lived until 1807, when they came further West, locating in Oxford, Ohio. In 1823 they removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and in 1829 to Hancock County, in the same State, settling on the rapids, nearly opposite the town of Nashville, where the wife died. Mr. Robison was subsequently married to Mrs. Catherine Wells, a native of New York State. He died at West Point, Iowa, and his second wife in Burlington, Iowa. Mrs. Williams was born near Oxford, Ohio, in 1822. Her childhood was passed in Sangamon County, Ill., she being but seven years old when her parents removed to Hancock County. There she lived until two or three years prior to her marriage, at which latter time she was engaged in teaching. She had completed her education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had six children, as follows: Herrick, the eldest, married Mary Pugh, and lives on a part of his father's tract in Huron Township; Lelia Minerva died in infancy; Wilson B. is married to Amelia Schindler, and lives on a farm adjoining his father's; Julia E. is the wife of David Waddle, also living on a part of the Huron tract; Minna M. died unmarried at the age of twenty-five, and an infant died unnamed.

Mr. Williams was in early life a Whig, but joined the movement to organize the Republican party, with which he has ever since acted in politics. He has always been a strict temperance man, and a total abstainer from tobacco as well, and boasts that he never knew one intoxicating drink from another, and is equally ignorant of any game of cards or other gambling device. In private life he is unpretentious and unassuming, and among the leading citizens of the county none stands higher in the estimation of his neighbors than Mr. Williams, his ability, integrity and entire trustworthiness being universally recognized.

James Brown, contractor and builder, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Scotland, born April 16, 1841, at Cold Stream, and a son of George and Marion (Smith) Brown. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Grace, Marion, George, Agnes, Peter, Margaret, James, Jessie, Jane and Catherine. James Brown attended the schools of his native land until fourteen years of age, when he began working in an ironstone mine, afterward serving an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, becoming a first-class workman. Going to Glasgow, Scotland, he there worked at his trade for twelve years, at the end of which time, deciding to come to America, he set sail in 1872, leaving Scotland on the 16th
of April, and being on the water for twenty-two days. After landing in this country Mr. Brown at once came to Burlington, Iowa, where for a year he worked at his trade as a day laborer for Martin Gillis, afterward serving as his foreman for three years. At the expiration of that time he commenced contracting for himself, and has continued in that occupation ever since. Among the many works that have been under his supervision may be mentioned the remodeling of John H. Gear’s wholesale grocery building, at the corner of Main and Valley streets; the Presbyterian Church, on Jefferson street, and the parsonage, on Augusta street; J. S. Schram’s residence, and the Murry Iron Works. He also superintended the construction of the county courthouse at Tarkio, which was erected at a cost of $24,000; the college at College Springs, Page Co., Iowa, at a cost of $15,000; the residence of William Lindsay, on Angular street; made additions to two of the public schools in Burlington, and remodeled Mr. Foraker’s residence. As a contractor and builder Mr. Brown has few equals, and the above-mentioned buildings stand as monuments to his skill and labor.

On the 1st of July, 1864, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Elizabeth Scott, and three children graced their union—James, Elizabeth S. and Agnes L. The wife and mother was called to her final home Nov. 27, 1883, and Mr. Brown was again married, July 2, 1885, Mary E. Turner, daughter of William and Emma Turner, becoming his wife. He is a member of the Congregational Church, in politics is a Republican, and has the respect of all who know him.

AMES WILSON, chief clerk of the local freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Burlington, since 1882, was born in the town of Elgin, Northern Scotland, Nov. 10, 1847, and is a son of James and Jessie (Stuart) Wilson. His education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and his first employment was as a merchant’s clerk at Glasgow. In 1872 Mr. Wilson emigrated to America, making his home in Burlington, Iowa, and in March, 1873, entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as porter at the storeroom. One year later he was given a place as clerk in the freight office, and in 1882 was promoted to chief clerk, a position he has continued to hold until this date.

In Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1872, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of William and Mary (Rankin) Douglas. Mrs. Wilson and her parents are natives of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1872. Four children were born to this union, one son and three daughters—Mary Rankin, Jeanie, William Douglas and Ethel Swan, all born at Burlington, Iowa. In their religious views Mr. Wilson and his wife are United Presbyterians, while politically, he is a Democrat. The saying that corporations have no souls may be true, but no one questions their sagacity in selecting the right sort of men for positions to be filled. Mr. Wilson’s promotion from the humble position of porter to that of chief clerk of a department of so much importance as that of the local freight department of Burlington, is a compliment to his ability, and an evidence that he has proved faithful and competent in discharge of duty assigned him.

CHARLES WILLNER, attorney at law, office southwest corner of Washington and Third streets, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3, 1860, of German parentage. His parents, Barnhardt and Pauline (Blahd) Willner, emigrated from Germany to America in early life. His father was born at Schweising, in 1823, came to America in 1842, was married in this country, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., after spending one year at Cleveland, Ohio. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Milwaukee until 1861, when he sold out and removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he pursued the same business. His death occurred in this city, in June, 1880. His wife survives him and is still a resident of Burlington.

Charles Willner was educated in the Burlington city schools, passing through the various grades, and closing with the High School course. He then
entered the State University, with the intention of taking an academic and law course, but his means being limited, and his training in the High School having been pretty thorough, he was advised by the Faculty to dispense with the academic course and devote himself exclusively to the law, which he did, and having passed a very creditable examination, was granted a diploma at the early age of seventeen years, in 1877. Mr. Willner at once entered a law office in Burlington, where he pursued his studies and began to practice. A few months later he formed a law partnership with Mr. W. Pilling, under the firm name of Pilling & Willner, and was regularly launched on the practice of his profession while in his eighteenth year—being the youngest man in the profession in the State. Of course he labored under great difficulties on account of his youthfulness and inexperience, but through the kindness of friends, who trusted him with their business and thus tested his ability, he soon made headway and secured a fair share of the local practice. His connection with Mr. Pilling continued but two years, since which time he has been alone. Mr. Willner has now been in constant practice for ten years, has built up a fine business, and no longer has reason to dread the world’s prejudice against youth and inexperience. He looks back with amusement to the days of his precocious youth, when he was known as the youngest lawyer in the State.

CONRAD LUTZ, commercial printer, engraver and book-binder, established business at Burlington, Iowa, in 1879, and occupies the three floors of No. 117 Jefferson street; he operates five steam presses in his business, two cylinders and three jobbers, also does art printing by the new photo process, and employs from ten to twelve men.

Conrad Lutz was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Jan. 4, 1852, and is a son of John C. and Lena Lutz. The family emigrated from Germany to America in 1853, and came direct to Burlington, where Conrad was educated in the public schools of the city, and served a regular apprenticeship to the printing trade. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the details of all departments of his establishment, and has now been in business nine years, during which time he has won a reputation for good work and fair dealing, and has built up a fine business.

On the 1st of July, 1873, in Burlington, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. Lutz and Miss Flora E. Turner, daughter of James Turner of this city, was celebrated. Four children blessed their union, three sons and a daughter: James Maurice, who died Nov. 22, 1886, aged nine years; Albert, Robert Conrad and Lena Katherine, all born in Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and socially, a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 142, A. O. U. W., and of Flint Hills Lodge No. 39, K. of P.

H. A. BROWN, of the firm of H. A. Brown & Co., retail dealers in boots and shoes, is a native of New York, born at Dunkirk, on the 27th of March, 1841. His parents were Barnabas and Mary (Foster) Brown, and for many years were residents of Albany. His father was born at North East, Pa., and his mother at Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., of New England parentage, her people having emigrated to that State from Vermont.

Our subject came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1857, and was employed as clerk in the hardware business until the breaking out of the late war, when he joined J. R. Nelson in the sutler’s department, accompanying the 7th Iowa Infantry, and continuing with that regiment until November, 1863, when he was commissioned sutler of a colored Alabama regiment, which position he held until he was captured during Gen. Forrest’s raid from Athens, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn. He was held prisoner at Corinth, also at Cahaba, Ala., and paroled after three months, at Memphis, Tenn. His business interests demanded his return to the army, and he was soon in the field again. He pursued his business as sutler successfully until the close of the war, and returned to Burlington in the fall of 1865.
The following year Mr. Brown bought an interest in the boot and shoe business with T. W. Barhydt, which has been carried on continually since, and with marked success, the firm having a wholesale house under the firm name of T. W. Barhydt & Co., and a retail house known by the name of H. A. Brown & Co.

On the 11th of June, 1866, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Barhydt, sister of T. W. Barhydt, and daughter of Nicholas and Phoebe H. (Gardner) Barhydt. Mrs. Brown was born at Schenectady, N. Y., her family being of Holland descent, and her ancestors were of the old Knickerbocker stock, the original settlers of New York. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are living—Ella B., Mary A. and T. Wells Barhydt, all born in Burlington. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Burlington. Mr. Brown is a thorough business man, prompt, energetic and clear-headed. The important business interests that he has helped to build up, and conducts so successfully, testify in no uncertain manner to his capacity and integrity, and among the leading business men of Burlington he stands as high as any.

HON. CHARLES HENRY PHELPS, Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa, is a native of Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., and was born March 27, 1825. His father, Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, a distinguished statesman and eminent lawyer, was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1793, and was descended from English ancestors. The first of the Phelps family to settle in America were three brothers, who emigrated from England about ten years later than the advent of the Plymouth colony, and they effected a settlement at three different points in Connecticut. The direct ancestor of our subject located at Litchfield, the birthplace of Samuel S., and the home of numerous descendants of the emigrant ancestor. It is said to have been the custom of this branch of the Phelps family to name the eldest sons alternately Edward and John, the present United States Minister to England, son of Samuel S. and brother of Judge C. H. Phelps, being the only one to whom both of those historic names were ever given. Samuel S. Phelps moved from Litchfield, Conn., to Middlebury, Vt., in early life, where he established a law practice, and being a man of superior ability, soon became prominent in public affairs. He was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, in 1831, and served until 1839, at which date he was elected to the United States Senate, where he was a colleague of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. He was elected his own successor and served two terms, or until 1851. Three years later he was appointed to the same position by the Governor, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Upham. While in receipt of a good income from law practice and official salary, Mr. Phelps never accumulated wealth, for he had a large family and spent lavishly for their education and comfort, the results justifying his course, as his children were all thoroughly educated, and his sons have won prominence as statesmen and jurists. Edward J., of Vermont, the present minister to England, is one of the most talented and distinguished citizens of the United States; James S. is in the Government employ at Washington; Egbert is a prominent lawyer of Joliet, Ill.; D. W. and Frank are deceased, the latter being well known to the citizens of Burlington as a journalist of bright talent and rare literary ability.

The sister, Hattie, is the wife of Elias Lyman, of Burlington, Vt.

Charles H. Phelps graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in the class of ’45, and soon afterward proceeded to Fredericksburg and taught one year, and the next year entered the law office, at Middlebury, of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who was a relative of his father, and an ex-United States Senator from Vermont. Having familiarized himself with the fundamental principles of law, Mr. Phelps commenced the study of telegraphy, and was appointed telegraph operator at Vergennes, then the only city in Vermont. During his term of service as telegraph operator he was pursuing his law studies, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar. Very shortly after that important event in his life, he anticipated Mr. Greeley’s advice and went West, landing in Burlington in May, 1850, where he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. C. Hall, and afterward
with Hon. Henry W. Starr, an eminent lawyer of that city. Subsequently Judge Phelps became associated with Gen. S. L. Glasgow, with whom he pursued the practice of his profession until 1878, when he was appointed to the Circuit Judgeship of the First Judicial District of Iowa, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of the following year he was elected to the same position, and was re-elected each succeeding time until 1886, when he was elected District Judge. The first official position that he was called upon to fill was that of City Solicitor, to which he was elected in the early days of his residence at Burlington, in 1851 and 1852, and again held that position in 1858 and 1864. In early life Judge Phelps was a Republican, and continued to act with that party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democracy.

On the 22d of November, 1853, Judge Phelps was united in marriage with Miss Enniece A. Webb, daughter of Nathan and Sally Webb, of La Fayette, Ind. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are living: Francis, the eldest, died in childhood; Edward S., born at Burlington, Iowa, April 21, 1858, was educated at the city schools and the Burlington University, was appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue in 1874, which position he still holds, is also engaged in the insurance business, and was married, May 29, 1883, to Miss Jessie Garrett, daughter of William Garrett, Esq., of Burlington; Minnie Webb died at the age of eleven years; Charles E., born Jan. 14, 1863, was educated at Burlington, Iowa, and is the present assistant purchasing agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Omaha, Neb.; Enniece A., the only surviving daughter, resides with her father at Burlington. Mrs. Phelps, who was an estimable Christian lady, died March 27, 1883.

Rev. Charles Dewitt Trumbull, pastor of the Reform Church at Morning Sun, Iowa, is a native of East Craftsburg, Orleans Co., Vt., born April 4, 1837, and is a son of John and Laura (Dunbar) Trumbull, both of whom are of the same State, the former born Sept. 15, 1800, the latter, March 17, 1811. The family removed from Craftsburg, Vt., to Georgeville, Canada, in 1841, and from there to Logan County, Ohio, in 1851. John Trumbull was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the first to espouse the cause of the slaves, being early known as an Abolitionist, by which name he was never ashamed to be called. For years his house was a station on the famous "underground railroad," and many a poor negro escaping from bondage, found there a place of rest, and was assisted in making his way to a free country. The family consisted of five children: Charles D., the subject of this sketch; Augustus G., senior partner of the firm of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, dealers in agricultural implements, of Kansas City, Mo.; Helen M., wife of James F. True, of Newman, Jefferson Co., Kan.; and James S., who died Aug. 18, 1880, at the age of thirty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull were both members of the Reform Presbyterian Church, and gave liberally to its support. The former died in Logan County, Ohio, in the month of August, 1874, and the latter in August, 1876.

While yet residing in Canada the subject of this sketch attended common schools, and on his removal to Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio, he entered Geneva College, where he remained until his senior year. It was for the purpose of giving his children good educations that John Trumbull removed his family to Northwood, the college there being well conducted and under the control of the Covenant Church. Leaving Geneva College, Charles Trumbull entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1858. For the two years following he was a teacher and Assistant Principal in Geneva College. Having an earnest desire to enter the ministry, he began the study of theology while yet a teacher, reciting privately to his pastor, Rev. William Milroy. In November, 1860, he entered the theological seminary of the Reform Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, Pa., and finished his study of the ministry in March, 1863, being licensed to preach by the Lakes Presbytery on the 21st of April following. Rev. Trumbull began his pastoral work at the Reform Presbyterian Church of Linn Grove, Des Moines Co., Iowa, and was ordained by the Iowa Presbytery Jan. 29, 1864. For
eleven years he ministered to that congregation and April 1, 1874, resigned, accepting a call from the church at Morning Sun, being installed April 14, 1874, as its pastor, and has since been in charge of this work. At the time when he entered upon his duties the membership amounted to only about fifty, but since then has been added to the church 203 members, 130 of whom have either died or moved away, leaving the present membership 119.

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

In addition to his ministerial labors, Mr. Trumbull has been an occasional contributor to the various publications of the church, several of his sermons being found in the church magazines. He has also contributed a number of articles of historic value, and as Chairman of several boards and committees, he has rendered efficient service. In 1878 he was unanimously elected Moderator of the Synod, the highest position of the Reform Presbyterian Church. Few men enjoy the respect and confidence of the people, both as a minister and as a citizen, more than Rev. C. D. Trumbull. For a quarter of a century he has been pastor of the Reform Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun and its sister church at Linn Grove, and it is not to be wondered that in that time he has made many warm friends both in and out of the church, and many he has brought into the Kingdom.

Thornton L. Delashmutt, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Union Township, Des Moines County, residing on section 5, was born in Tyler County, W. Va., March 1, 1825, and is a son of E. N. and Susan Delashmutt, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. E. N. Delashmutt, accompanied by his family, migrated to this county in 1835, and has always been one of its prominent and leading citizens, though for the past twenty years he has been blind, the affliction being caused from exposure while serving in the Graybeard Regiment of Iowa. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and his whole life has been spent upon a farm. Being the oldest son the management of the farm devolved upon him, and he is now one of the practical and well-to-do farmers of the county. With the exception of two and a half years spent in California, he has never been a resident of any county but Des Moines since 1835.

On the 20th of March, 1855, when thirty years of age, Mr. Delashmutt left the parental roof to make a home for himself. On that day he was united in marriage with Isabella Delapp, a native of Illinois, and to them were born three children, two of whom died in infancy; the remaining child, Albert, is now engaged in farming on section 35, Canaan Township, Henry Co., Iowa. Mrs. Delashmutt, who was a member of the Christian Church, died April 8, 1858, and he was again united in marriage, with Caroline E. Baker, a native of Iowa. By this union one child was born, Elsworth, who is engaged in farming on section 35, Canaan Township, Henry Co., Iowa. On the 27th of January, 1862, the second wife was called to her final home, and Feb. 19, 1863, Mr. Delashmutt was again united in marriage, Miss Ellen J. Shaw becoming his wife. She was born in Miami, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Shaw, who died in that city. Two children grace this union—Hattie B. and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. Delashmutt have given their children a good education, and their daughter Hattie has great musical talent, and is a very successful music teacher. Mrs. Delashmutt is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Delashmutt, though not a member of any Church, contributes liberally to their support, and also to the other institutions and enterprises which are of public benefit. Mr. Delashmutt's first purchase of land consisted of 140 acres, but from time to time he has added to that until he now has 332 acres, besides having given 320 acres to his sons in Henry County. He has made all he has by his own efforts, perseverance and industry, his only start in life being forty acres given him by his father. Practically, he is a self-
made man, and one who has performed his part in the up-building of the county. Upon his farm may be found a fine grade of Short-horned cattle, Poland-China hogs and Morgan and Hambletonian horses. Mr. Detashmutt has filled almost all of the township offices, and is one of the honored and respected citizens of the county. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, and strongly advocates the principles of that party.

A portrait of this honored pioneer will be found upon page 576.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, a prominent fruit grower residing on section 30, Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Carrollton, Ky., Nov. 1, 1834, and is a son of Seth and Emily (Goddard) Anderson, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Maryland. They were the parents of three children: John F., a farmer near Salem, Ore.; Matilda A., who died at the age of eleven years, and our subject. The two former were born in Des Moines County. Seth Anderson, with his wife and son James, came to this county in the spring of 1836, in company with the family of William Garrett. They resided near the Cascade for one year. Mr. Anderson afterward entering 160 acres on section 30, where our subject now resides. Seth Anderson only lived about two years after coming to Des Moines County, his death occurring in 1838. He was a public-spirited man, always doing his share in public enterprises. His widow subsequently married Comfort Peck, a native of Massachusetts, and to them were born three children: Elizabeth, wife of Martin Ryarson, a farmer of Union Township, and mother of two children—Paul and Edna; Hubert C. wedded Ellen Kyle, a native of Mercer County, Ill., and two sons were born to them; Ray Clarence is a farmer in Burlington Township. Mrs. Peck is yet living, and resides in Burlington Township. She has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker for her Master.

At about the age of twenty-three our subject began the battle of life for himself, and well has this battle been fought. Always industrious, he soon gave his attention to fruit-growing, and is now extensively engaged in raising fruit and garden products. About the year 1843 he and his mother made a trip to Mississippi, visiting there until 1845, when they returned to this county, and in 1846-47 they traveled through Arkansas. In the fall of 1849 the house that afterward became the home of Mr. Anderson was erected. The timber composing the house is oak and hickory, and the roof is made of shaved pine shingles. But little does the present generation know of the privations and toils which made up the life of the pioneer settler. Indians were numerous in this part of the country at that time. Where once was unbroken timber, now, as far as the eye can see, stretch broad, cultivated farms, the trees being felled in the daytime, and the brush burned at night. The flowery path of knowledge was untrodden in those days, the little education received being obtained under great disadvantages. Mr. Anderson attended the log school-house, with its slab seats, puncheon floors and huge fireplace. The boys in those days were compelled to rise before daylight, saw logs until school time, then run to school, back again at night, sawing logs until dark, when the chores had to be done, and then after supper shell corn until 10 or 11 o'clock.

Mr. Anderson, on the 10th of September, 1861, was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Vertz, who was born in Indiana County, Pa., April 26, 1839, and is a daughter of George and Mary (Wheeling) Vertz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: Virginia, born Aug. 16, 1862, is the wife of Albert P. Harvey, a resident of Scranton, Pa., and they have one daughter, Alice M.; Frank B., born in 1863, married Miss Rickey Middleman, a native of Germany; Horace C., born Feb. 19, 1865, wedded Miss Nellie Vance, a native of Des Moines County, and resides in Scranton, Pa.; Lilian E., born March 7, 1870, is still with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has always been an active worker. His life is worthy of commendation, and one that the young men of today would do well to follow. With scarcely any early advantages, he has yet gained an honorable
place in the business world, and his rank in the social world is as high. In his temperance principles he is firm, having never used tobacco in any way, and as much can be said of his use of liquors. This is a record any one might be proud to possess, and such a legacy given to the children is more priceless than gold. Mr. Anderson attributes his good health to his temperate habits; during his whole life his doctor bills only amount to $5. Politically, in early life he was a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has been an earnest advocate of its principles. Mr. Anderson has witnessed the many changes that have taken place in Des Moines County, and as a pioneer, a gentleman, and a respected citizen, we are pleased to place the record of his life on the pages of one of Iowa's best counties.

ANDREW COREY, baker and confectioner.

No. 711 North Sixth street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1838, and came with his father, Swan Corey, to America in about 1846, and to Burlington in 1852. The father later removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, and there died in 1884. Andrew Corey, our subject, came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1852, and here was apprenticed to the trade of a baker, with Treat & Rankin. In 1863 he went to Chicago, where he was foreman in Woodman's bakery, one of the largest institutions of the city before the fire. He was a witness of that awful fire which raged over the city, destroying both property and life, leaving many homeless and friendless. Woodman's factory being destroyed, Mr. Corey was thrown out of employment, and so began business for himself on the West Side, which he prosecuted until 1877, then being obliged to leave on account of poor health. Going to Denver, Col., but not finding any satisfactory employment, he returned to Burlington, and has since made his home in this city.

In 1867, in Chicago, Mr. Corey was joined in wedlock with Miss Susan Burne, a native of Canada, and by this union there are two children—Bertha J. and Harry B. Mr. Corey is a staunch Republican, and is a man highly respected in the community where he resides. He has one brother who is now a resident of Jefferson County, Iowa, who fought in defense of the stars and stripes with credit to himself and the cause he advocated.

GEORGE BOSCH, residing at No. 612 South Main street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in the kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, Jan. 5, 1822, and is a son of George and Catherine (Joos) Bosch, who had two other children: John G., a brewer, of Burlington, Iowa, and Margaret, who yet resides in her native land. The two brothers were the only members of the family who came to America, the parents both dying at their old home, where they were members of the Lutheran Church. According to the custom of the church, the children were all baptized in infancy, at the age of twelve were taught the faith and belief of the church, and at fourteen were taken into full fellowship, being allowed to partake of the Lord's Supper after the confirmation. As required by the laws of Germany, our subject went to school from the age of seven to fourteen, and after completing this course was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, serving a term of two years. Being a natural mechanic, he soon learned the trade, and his work being transmitted to the Board of Examiners and standing the test, he was allowed to go as a journeyman. Proceeding to Stuttgart, Mr. Bosch had charge of some very fine work, and there mastered drawing and mathematics. In 1843 he was drafted into the army, serving five and a half years, three of which were in active duty in the cavalry.

Having saved enough money while in the service to pay his passage to America, Mr. Bosch set sail for New York, arriving at his destination in October, 1848, in time to witness the election of that year. He then proceeded directly to Chicago, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1850, when, with a cousin, he went to Naperville, there taking charge of a brewery until the following spring. Going to Burlington, Mr. Bosch began the brewery trade with his cousin, and in connection
rectifying wines, also making vinegar from high
wines. The building which they occupied is where
the broom factory is now situated, and there they
carried on the business until 1853, when a new
building was erected. Their business increased
as the city grew, but in 1871 a fire occurred, which
caused them to lose about $10,000 worth of stock,
and on account of the great fire in Chicago, which
occurred five days later, they were able to collect
but a small part of the insurance, thereby sustaining
a loss of $30,000. Again rebuilding, the busi-
ness was continued until 1881, the establish-
ment then being sold to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Railroad, the brother renting of the company and
our subject acting as corresponding secretary and
book-keeper.

On the 22d of February, 1852, George Bosch
and Caroline Mertz were united in marriage. She
was born in Germany, and came to America with
her parents and four brothers, the former having
since departed this life. Mr. and Mrs. Bosch have
been the parents of nine children, four of whom
died in infancy: Ottilie, residing at home; Amel-
ia is the wife of Adolf Naumann, head book-
keeper in the Bank of Minnesota, and a resident
of St. Paul; Arthur is a book-keeper in a wholesale
house in St. Louis; Leander, first assistant cashier
in the Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, and Gertrude,
residing at home, is an artist of considerable abil-
ity. Mr. and Mrs. Bosch have taken special pride
in the education of their children, thereby fitting
them for the responsible positions they now hold.
The family are nearly all fine musicians, Leander
being able to play on six different instruments. Mr.
Bosch has filled various city offices, and in 1858
was elected Alderman from the Fourth Ward.

HENRY H. HAIGHT, deceased, one of the
leading citizens and pioneers of Des Moines
County, Iowa, of 1837, was born in Athens
County, Ohio, in 1827, and was a son of
James and Lydia (Howard) Haight, who were na-
tives of New York. The Haight family was founded
in this country by Simon and Susanna Haight, who
were natives of Northumberland County, England,
and came to America with the early Pilgrims of
Massachusetts, settling ten miles from the present
site of Boston. Moses Haight was born in Connecti-
cut in 1660, and from him the direct line can be
traced. His son Aaron was born in Connecticut
in 1706, and his son, also named Aaron, was a
native of New York, born in 1740. Aaron Haight,
Jr., was the father of Cornelius, who was born in New
York in 1782, and his son James was the father of our
subject. James Haight went to Athens County, Ohio,
in 1816, and there married Mrs. Lydia (Howard)
Fulton, who was born in 1802. Mr. Haight was born
in 1801. They were the parents of five children:
Henry H., our subject; Daniel, a merchant of Cres-
cent City, Cal.; Minerva, wife of Harry Burbank,
a stock-dealer of Pine City, W. T.; Philip and
Eliza died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Haight
were both members of the Methodist Episcopal
Church.

In the year 1837, James Haight with his family
emigrated from Ohio to Des Moines County, Iowa,
and in the spring of 1850, in company with our
subject, with ox-teams, made an overland trip to
California. They remained in that State until the
fall of 1851, when they returned home, and in the
spring of the following year James Haight removed
his family to Del Norte County, Cal., where he
spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring
in 1879.

Our subject came with his parents to this county
in 1837, when but a lad of ten years, and here he
grew to manhood. He received such educational
advantages as could be obtained in the new country,
and when twenty years of age was united in mar-
riage. By that union seven children were born,
three of whom were sons, namely: George, who
now resides in Furnas County, Neb.; James and
John, now residents of Oakville, Louisa Co., Iowa.
The mother of these children departed this life in
April, 1867, and Mr. Haight was again married,
Sept. 4, 1872, Miss Margaret Gibson becoming his
wife. She is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a
doughter of James and Elizabeth (Martin) Gibson,
natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Des Moines
County in 1850. Mrs. Gibson died in 1875, at the
age of sixty-three years, but Mr. Gibson is still liv-
ing, and resides in Kingston, Iowa. Three children grace this union—Martha, Henry and Jessie.

Mr. Haight was one of the self-made men of Des Moines County. By his own energy and industry he made his life a success and obtained a comfortable competency. After having given homes to all his children he was yet the owner of 1,300 acres of land, which was well improved. A public-spirited man, he was always ready to aid in the advancement of any social, educational or religious movement. For twenty-two years Mrs. Haight was a teacher in the public schools of Des Moines County, in which profession she was very successful, and many of the leading men of the county were instructed by her. Mr. Haight was a kind father, a noble-hearted man and an honorable citizen, and his death was greatly felt throughout the community. He was a member of the Baptist Church for many years, being one of its active workers, and his death occurred Sept. 9, 1887. Mrs. Haight, who is a most estimable lady, is still living upon the farm on section 1, Benton Township.

Henry II., the only son of Henry and Margaret Haight, born Feb. 12, 1875, now resides with his mother on the old homestead, which was bequeathed to him by his father. He will doubtless honor the name of his noble father.

REUBEN TOMES, a farmer residing on section 27, Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., Nov. 22, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Whiteneck) Tomes. James was a native of New Jersey, but grew to manhood in Seneca County, N. Y., where his marriage to Miss Whiteneck was celebrated. Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to Lenawee County, Mich., probably settling there about 1827, and making a location in the forest. James Tomes was a great lover of the chase, a sportsman whose rifle brought down great quantities of game, with which that new country abounded; in fact that was the inducement that led to their emigration. Exposure, however, brought on illness which terminated fatally, and James Tomes was buried when our subject was a lad three years of age. He was the father of five children, of whom Reuben was the youngest; Ann died unmarried; David, Richard, Rachel and Reuben. After the death of the father the mother returned to New York, and the children were cared for by relatives of the family, thus becoming separated until all trace of them is lost. Rachel married Edwin Foster, carpenter, of Buffalo, N. Y., but they removed to Girard, Branch Co., Mich., where she died, leaving three children—William, Reo and Reuben. Mrs. Tomes was again married, her second husband being Henry Guelick, of Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y. They became parents of one son, Henry, who was perhaps fifteen years of age when his mother died, and he went to Oregon with relatives, though all trace of him is now lost.

Reuben Tomes, our subject, was twelve years of age when his uncle, also of that name, and with whom he was reared, removed from Seneca County, N. Y., to the new State of Iowa, settling in this county in 1846, upon a piece of rented land, making, however, a purchase of the tract now owned by our subject in 1848, upon which both himself and wife lived during the remainder of their lives. They had no children of their own, and their love and care were given to Reuben from his fifth year as long as they lived. Work in the new country was plentiful, and the farm upon which Mr. Tomes now lives was a barren tract of prairie land, which his plow turned over acre by acre. Reuben, Jr., broke most of the soil with two yoke of cattle, but as the months and years went by all was put in the finest condition, and the uncle and aunt lived to see the town of Danville with its stores and churches, and its railroads carrying freight almost past their doors. Their first house still stands, the home of our subject, and the chestnut trees in front of the farmhouse were grown from seed which was planted by Reuben and his wife. Both reached a ripe age, he eighty, she eighty-four years. Their deaths occurred within ten days of each other, in March, 1881.

When twenty-one years of age Reuben Tomes began life for himself as a miller, having a situation in a sawmill, and two years later he went to Nebraska, securing a similar position in Childs & Mc-
Cassie's mills near Bellevue, later renting another mill, and while this was operated fine wages were earned. In November of that year he returned home and tried farming for one year, making, as he says, "my board, which Shoemaker lost," but the wet season ruined their crop and they harvested no corn. In 1859 Mr. Tomes returned to Michigan on a visit to his sister Rachel, and while there worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother-in-law. In 1862, returning to Iowa, he worked the homestead the next season, then rented a sawmill in Pleasant Grove Township, operating it for two years, afterward becoming the proprietor, in partnership with Marion Carter, remaining in that occupation until after his marriage. Having changed partners in the mill, the firm was then known as Tomes & Snell, and two years later Mr. Tomes purchased the other interest, and owned the property until 1875.

Reuben Tomes was united in marriage with Miss Frances Chase, July 1, 1867, and their domestic life was begun and continued for a number of years at the old mill site in Pleasant Grove Township. Her parents, Kimball and Emily (Guy) Chase, came from Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to Iowa in 1836, settling in Des Moines County, on land now within the city limits of Burlington. Mr. Chase was a farmer and sawyer, and remained a resident of Des Moines County for a long time, then, after the death of his wife, he removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he died at the residence of his daughter, Hannah Chamberlain, Oct. 3, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were the parents of seven children: Abigail, deceased wife of Edward Jackson, a farmer residing at Sperry, Iowa; Laura, wife of J. E. McAllister, of Rice County, Kan.; Hannah, wife of M. D. Chamberlain; and Mrs. Tomes. James, the eldest son, died from disease in the army. He belonged to Company B, 25th Iowa Infantry, and died at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Charles and his youngest sister, Kate, died in childhood. There are none left to inherit the Chase name, but the family were not only early settlers, but were well known to most of the pioneers.

In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Tomes came to the homestead and took charge of the farm, the aged uncle and aunt making their home with them during their remaining years. Two children, Guy and Mary, were born to Reuben and Frances Tomes, both of whom were born in this county, as was also their mother, and both are yet at home. Mr. Tomes has been an official of Pleasant Grove and Danville Townships for a number of terms. In the former he was twice Township Clerk, Treasurer of the School Board two years, was twice Assessor of Danville Township, and Secretary of the School Board several years, being the present incumbent. He was the heir of his deceased uncle, Reuben Tomes, and is now the owner of a valuable farm overlooking the village of Danville. Mrs. Tomes was a teacher for several years prior to her marriage, having taught several terms in Washington and Yellow Spring Townships.

THOMAS HEDGE, attorney-at-law, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in that city, June 24, 1844. His father, Thomas Hedge, Sr., was a pioneer of Des Moines County of 1836. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Burr Eldridge. Both were natives of Yarmouth, Mass., of old New England families and of English origin. The first member of the Hedge family who emigrated to America was Capt. William Hedge, who came in 1638, and settled in Yarmouth, Mass. The maternal side of the house also dates back the history of its establishment in America to the days of the Puritans.

Thomas Hedge, Jr., received his primary education in the schools of his native city, and then took a preparatory course at Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1861. The following year he entered Yale College as a student, but was interrupted in his course of study by the late war, and enlisted in the 106th New York Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and served one year. Returning once more to school, he was graduated from Yale College in 1867, and afterward became a student of the Columbia Law School of New York City, completing the course in 1869. He returned at once to Burlington and began the practice of his profession, as a clerk in the office of P. Henry Smyth, of that city. For the past ten years Mr. Hedge has been in part-
nership with Mr. J. W. Blythe, the present solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, under the firm name of Hedge & Blythe.

On the 8th of January, 1873, Mr. Hedge led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Frances Cook, daughter of Hon. Lyman Cook, of Burlington, Iowa. Four children were born of their union, two sons and two daughters: Thomas, born Sept. 27, 1874; Lyman Cook, Jan. 16, 1877; Anna Louise, Dec. 6, 1882, and Henry Lorrain. June 15, 1885, Mr. Hedge is an earnest Republican in his political sentiments, is a most excellent lawyer, and has the respect of all who know him.

C. HARPER, grain and coal dealer, of Mediapolis, Iowa, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 2, 1832, and is a son of William and Sarah II. (Campbell) Harper, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. William Harper was born in Fayette County, July 12, 1803, and was a son of William and Nancy (Ferris) Harper, both of whom were natives of Berkeley County, Va., the father being of Irish descent, the mother of Scotch. William, father of our subject, was reared on a farm in his native county, and was there married to Sarah II. Campbell, in 1825. Making that their home for twenty years, they then removed to Des Moines County in October, 1845, when our subject was a lad of but thirteen years. Settling in Yellow Spring Township, Mr. Harper purchased eighty acres of partly improved land, upon which he lived until his death, being called to his final rest May 12, 1851, when forty-eight years of age. Mrs. Harper, the mother of our subject, was born May 5, 1806, and is still residing at Mediapolis with her daughter, Mrs. Heizer. This worthy couple had a family of twelve children, four of whom reside in this county: Our subject; Nancy, wife of William Husted, a resident of Yellow Spring Township; Louisa, the widow of Henry Heizer, living in Mediapolis; and Harriet, wife of John R. Hutchcroft, a resident farmer of Yellow Spring Township.

For over forty-two years II. C. Harper has been a resident of Yellow Spring Township. He was reared upon his father's farm, receiving his education at the district school, and after the death of his father took charge of the farm, the whole care of his mother and the younger children devolving upon him. On the 23rd of January, 1861, Mr. Harper was united in marriage with Sarah J. Stahl, a native of the Buckeye State, born in Fairfield County, and a daughter of B. F. Stahl, now residing in Mediapolis, of whom a history is given elsewhere in this volume. Shortly after their marriage the young couple began their domestic life on a farm on section 13 of Yellow Spring Township. This farm had previously been purchased, in 1854, by Mr. Harper, it being 120 acres in extent, and there this worthy couple passed a quarter of a century of happy married life. The farm was rented in 1886, the family removing to Mediapolis, where Mr. Harper engaged in the coal and grain business, also keeping a full line of agricultural implements in their season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper have been the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: William E. is now engaged in the harness business at Mediapolis; Benjamin F. resides at home and is his father's assistant; Mary L., the only daughter, died when but fifteen months old. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Harper casts his ballot with the Republican party, and has held various township offices. He and his family are highly respected in the community where they reside, and are numbered among Des Moines County's best citizens.

JOSEPH HANNUM, a farmer residing on section 1, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 2, 1842, and began his school life in Pittsburgh, Pa., having gone to that city with his father, James Hannum, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. At the age of nine our subject became a resident of Des Moines County, where he has since made his home, and where he engaged in farming until Oct. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in the 14th
Iowa Infantry for three years. He took part in all the engagements of the gallant 14th Iowa from the time it was mustered into service until its discharge Nov. 15, 1864, and participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hills and many others. Although but a youth, he was ready and willing to accept the trust of defending the nation from its foes with others of the brave boys in blue. From the history of his ancestors, who served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, he learned the lessons of patriotism, and during his service fought nobly in defense of the stars and stripes which now float so proudly over our united nation.

Returning from the war, Mr. Hannum again engaged in his life occupation of farming, and on the 6th of May, 1878, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Robins, who was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, March 7, 1858, and is a daughter of Cornelius and Jane (Hodcomb) Robins. Her father departed this life in 1863, and her mother is a resident of Winfield, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hannum have been the parents of four children: Harvey, born Sept. 1, 1881; Jennie, born May 19, 1883; Finley, born March 7, 1885; and Sarah, born Aug. 11, 1886. Mr. Hannum is a member of the G. A. R., Shepherd Post No. 157, of Des Moines, and in politics is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has always followed the occupation of farming, and is now the owner of 102 acres of fine land.

J. HUNT, M. D. Among the many excellent physicians of Burlington, none stands higher than the subject of our sketch, who was born in Ireland, Sept. 1, 1847, and educated in Limerick, in the academy of that city. His medical education was had at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin, graduating at the age of twenty-one. Soon after receiving his degree he was employed by the National line of steamers plying between Liverpool and New York. In 1867 he came to America, when he received the appointment of Surgeon in the 5th United States Cavalry, passing a strict examination before the Medical Board. The Doctor was stationed at Jacksonboro, Tex., remaining in the service until May, 1876, when he located in Burlington, where he has, by strict attention to business, worked up a practice he can well be proud of.

Dr. Hunt was joined in wedlock, Oct. 23, 1885, to Miss Mary J. Pratt. By this union there is one child, John Devere. Dr. Hunt is a man of fine address, well posted in his profession and affairs of the country, a deep thinker and close observer. He is a man who will command respect wherever he goes.

R. D. Mc MILLAN MARSHALL, one of the prominent practicing physicians of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Fairfield County, S. C., Dec. 19, 1819, and is the son of Alexander and Mary (McMillan) Marshall, also natives of the same county. Alexander Marshall was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a land warrant for his services. He was the father of seven children, six sons and a daughter: Robert, a prominent farmer of Henderson County, Ill.; Jane, wife of Isaiah J. Brook, of Blue Mound, Kan.; the subject of our sketch; John, a farmer of Henderson County, Ill.; James, also a farmer residing in the same county; Hugh, a practicing physician of Momonuth, Ill., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago; and William, a retired farmer of Biggsville, Ill. Alexander Marshall and family were among the early settlers of Henderson County, locating there in 1837. The country was one vast wilderness and their nearest neighbor was ten miles away. Here he made his claim and developed a farm, upon which he and his good wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Marshall died in April, 1864, and Mrs. Marshall in August, 1878. They were reared in the faith of Old School Presbyterians, but after coming to Illinois they joined the United Presbyterian Church. They were people highly respected for their honest and upright lives.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in the district schools of Henderson County, Ill., and at the age of twenty-two entered the office of Dr. William McMillan, an uncle at Biggsville,
remaining with him for four years, and in the meantime attending lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. He completed his medical studies, receiving his degree from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, March 20, 1856. The same year Dr. Marshall settled at Warren, Henderson Co., Ill., remaining there until 1874. That year he went South, being the year of the cholera epidemic. On returning to the North he settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he is still in practice. He has been practicing for thirty-nine years. The Doctor is a member of the Des Moines Medical Association, and although on the shady side of life takes an active interest in his profession.

In 1852 Dr. Marshall was united in marriage with Elizabeth Trimble, a daughter of Alexander Trimble, of Henderson County, Ill. Mrs. Marshall departed this life in 1880. She was a sincere Christian, and a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Politically, Dr. Marshall is an out-spoken Democrat.

On the preceding page will be found an excellent portrait of the Doctor, which will be appreciated by hundreds of the good people of Des Moines County.

HENRY C. BOWMAN, a farmer and dairyman residing on section 35, Flint River Township, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Oct. 1, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Fannie (Garman) Bowman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Lebanon County in July, 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. He was one of the leading citizens of the county, and served as its Sheriff for many years. The mother is still a resident of her native county.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Lebanon County, and then followed the shoemaking trade until the age of seventeen years, when he enlisted in Company A, 93d Pennsylvania Infantry, in October, 1861, for three years. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Williamsport, Va.; Fair Oaks, seven days' battle of the Wilderness, Harrison Landing, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg; and was with Joe Hooker in his campaign, and then returned to the old camp at Fredericksburg. They participated in the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, siege of Petersburg, Charleston, Winchester, Flint Hill, Fisher's Hill and Cedar River. In several battles Mr. Bowman was scarred by rebel bullets, and on the 25th of March, 1865, received a shell wound in the right thigh. The term of service having expired, the regiment re-enlisted at Harper's Ferry in February, 1864, serving until the close of the war. For four years and eleven months Mr. Bowman fought bravely and faithfully in defense of the stars and stripes, and was then discharged in July, 1865.

Returning to Lebanon County, Pa., during that fall Mr. Bowman went into the oil regions and followed teaming until the spring of 1866. Having decided to come West, he took up his residence in Des Moines County, renting a farm for a year. Selling his crops he went to Kansas City, where he remained for one year engaged in freighting from that city to Ft. Scott. The following year he came once more to Burlington, and in 1869 he returned to Kansas City in order to sell a lot of horses which he had purchased. Disposing of his stock he again returned in the fall, and began working for his uncle, Charles M. Garman, buying horses which he drove to Kansas to sell.

On the 24th of November, 1872, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Sperber, who was born in Des Moines County, May 1, 1850, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Issinger) Sperber, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Sperber were among the very earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, becoming residents when there was but one little log cabin on the site where the now populous city of Burlington stands. Mr. and Mrs. Sperber continued to make Des Moines County their home until 1886, when the death of Mr. Sperber occurred, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Sperber is yet a resident of Union Township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman—William, Harry and Mollie. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Bowman went to work for Iowa Smith, and in 1873 purchased the Hupp dairy, which was situated where the railroad shops now stand. In 1877 he removed to the Pearce
farm, and in the year 1881 purchased a tract of eighty-four acres of land on section 35, Flint River Township, where he still continues to reside. On this land he started the H. C. Bowman dairy. He has forty-four head of fine grade Holstein cows, probably the largest stock in Des Moines County, and there also may be found an excellent grade of Hambletonian horses. Mr. Bowman is a lover of fine stock, and his farm is one of the best in the county. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., while politically, he is a Republican.

W. H. STEWART, Justice and Notary Public, of Danville, Iowa. Few men are living in Des Moines County who were residents in 1840, and we present with pleasure the sketches of those pioneers who from the early days in Iowa have conducted the business and built up a county second to none in the State.

In Hamilton County, Ohio, our subject was born Dec. 3, 1833, and is a son of James A. and Eliza (Bradley) Stewart. The paternal ancestry were of Scotch origin, but James was born in Hamilton County, Ohio. His wife was a native of Delaware. In 1840, the family removed to Lowell, Henry Co., Iowa, and ten years later made a permanent location at Danville, Des Moines County. Previous to this the death of Mrs. James Stewart occurred, on the 1st of January, 1842. Mr. Stewart later married Lucinda Coles, and in 1886 they removed to Minden, Neb. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, and one of the best known men in this neighborhood. Our subject is the only child living whose birth graced the first union. A sister, Eliza, born in Ohio, came with the family, but died in childhood. Ten children were born after the second marriage, and all being well known we speak individually of each. Oscar E., who married Anna Ogden, of Ottumwa, is Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and resides in Burlington; Mary wedded A. White, of Axtell, Neb.; Harvey, a volunteer in Company D, 1st Iowa, died in the service; Solomon, a banker of Axtell, Neb., was twice married, his first wife being Mary Goldsmith, the second, Dora Carpenter; John M., of Lincoln, Neb., who wedded Alice Warner, of Libertyville, was formerly a banker of both Axtell and Minden, but is now Assistant Attorney General; Rebecca is the wife of Joseph Gilman, a capitalist and real-estate dealer of Minden, Neb.; Laura is the wife of Mr. Cheney, of California, who was formerly employed in the United States Mint at Carson City; Nellie is the wife of Jesse Bird, a miller of Minden; Sybil wedded Milton Wickersham, a tinner, residing at Cheyenne Wells, Col.; and Emma, who completed her education at Fairfield, has been engaged in teaching several years at Minden.

W. H. Stewart, our subject, was married Oct. 16, 1869, to Miss Sybil Higley, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, a daughter of E. C. and Anna (Messenger) Higley, who were among the first settlers of the county, locating here in 1839. Mr. Higley is still living in this township, and has reached the ripe age of seventy-seven years. Two children came with the parents to Iowa in 1839, one the wife of our subject, the other, Harriet, who became the wife of Judson Seoville, a resident farmer of Lucas County, Iowa. Mr. Higley and his brother-in-law both purchased large tracts of land at an early date, the former still residing upon the same, and the latter we speak of elsewhere.

We now mention the children of the Higley family as completing still further the sketch of our subject. Henry wedded Mary Minson, and resides upon a farm adjoining his father's homestead; Emily is her father's housekeeper; Mary died at the age of fourteen. The death of Mrs. Higley occurred March 14, 1886. She lacked only three days of attaining her seventy-fifth birthday, and had lived to see this country transformed into a miniature paradise. The Higley cabin was among the first built on this great prairie, and both Mrs. Higley and her mother were among the first members of the Congregational Church in this township, of which the only surviving member is Mrs. Seymour, of New London.

W. H. Stewart enlisted in Company D, 1st Iowa Cavalry, in 1863, and served three years in the Western army. After his return he established a nursery, the first in Danville Township, which he conducted for sixteen years. After this business was relinquished Mr. Stewart was placed in charge
of the "Material Department of the Santa Fe Railroad," as one of the foremen, and his attention to
details has brought him into favor with other lines
of railroad, one of which large corporations has
offered him a similar position, which he will prob-
ably accept. Mr. Stewart has been elected Justice
of the Peace for five consecutive terms, and was ap-
pointed Notary Public in 1876.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were
all born in Danville Township; Edward is a dealer
in hardware and real estate in Oberlin, Kan.; his
wife was Miss Blanch Rodelhaver. Alice N. is the
wife of William B. Hunt, a son of one of the earli-
est settlers, and resides upon the Wesley Hunt
homestead; Clara B. is the only one at home.

For several years Mr. Stewart served as Town-
ship Clerk, and has been one of the energetic and
highly useful citizens of this county from his early
manhood. He is a local politician of note, and has
for years been a member of the County Republican
Central Committee. He is also a member of the
Masonic fraternity, and has a membership in Dan-
ville Lodge No. 48, of which he is Secretary. Mr.
Stewart is also a member of Burlington Chapter
No. 1, R. A. M.

Oscar E. Stewart, Superintendent of the
East Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burling-
ton & Quincy Railroad since April, 1883,
and an employe of that corporation since 1868, is
a native of Henry County, Iowa, born near Lowell,
Oct. 11, 1844, and his parents, James A. and Lu-
cinda (Cowles) Stewart, were pioneers of that
county of 1840. His father was born in Hamilton
County, Ohio, and was of Scotch descent. The
paternal grandparents of our subject were for-
merly from Pennsylvania, and his mother, who was
born in Steubenville, Ohio, was of an old New
York family. Mr. Stewart, Sr., emigrated to Iowa
in 1840, settling near the village of Lowell, Henry
County, where he was engaged in farming for
many years, and both he and his estimable wife are
still living, and residents of Minden, Kearney Co.,
Neb.

Our subject was reared on a farm until sixteen,
and when seventeen enlisted in the late war, Nov.
26, 1861, as a private of Company E, 15th Iowa
Infantry. He spent the winter of 1861-62 at Keo-
kuk, but left there in March, and in April was sta-
tioned a few days at Benton Barracks, Mo., and
then proceeded to the front in time to take part in
the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of
Corinth, Oct. 4 and 5, 1862, the Vicksburg cam-
paign, the Atlanta campaign, and received a gunshot
wound in the left hand, while in action before the
latter city, July 21, 1864. Having served the term
of his enlistment, he re-enlisted as a veteran at
Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 1, 1864, and continued in the
service until the close of the war, the date of his
discharge being Aug. 26, 1865.

On his return from the war, Mr. Stewart spent
two years at home, and in 1867 learned telegraphy,
after which he entered the service of the Burling-
ton & Missouri River Railroad Company. In the
year 1868 he was appointed station agent at Ba-
tavia, Iowa, was subsequently, at various times,
made ticket agent at Ottumwa, Council Bluffs and
Nebraska City, was train dispatcher at Red Oak,
Chariton and Ottumwa, and was chief operator at
other points. In 1873 Mr. Stewart left the road
and went to California, where he was in the em-
ploy of the Central Pacific Railroad for about
one year. He then returned to the Burlington &
Missouri River in Nebraska, and was appointed
ticket agent at Lincoln, Neb.; later he returned to
the old line and was stationed at Creston, Iowa, as
operator; from there he came to Burlington as
train dispatcher; subsequently was employed as
chief train dispatcher at Ottumwa, and was made
trainmaster of the Middle Division of the Chi-
cago, Burlington & Quincy. His next move was
to Chicago, where he served as superintendent of
telegraphy over the whole line, and in April, 1883,
he returned to Burlington to accept his present
position, which he has held continuously since.

On the 26th of October, 1875, Mr. Stewart was
married, at Ottumwa, Iowa, to Miss Annie Ogden,
who was born near Eddyville, Wapello Co., Iowa.
Two children grace their union: Ruth, now aged
eleven, and Edith, aged six. Mr. Stewart is a Re-
publican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.,
C. L. Matthes Post No. 5, of Burlington. As his
record shows, he has been actively employed in railroad work for twenty years, and with the exception of about two years, has been with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, or with the original companies since incorporated into that great system. His experience has been varied, and he has served in many different capacities. That the duties devolving upon him have been discharged with ability and fidelity is well attested by his long continuance in the service of a company whose policy has always been to retain faithful and competent men in their employ as long as possible.

On, William Harper, of Mediapolis, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is numbered among the pioneers of 1842. He is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born Nov. 3, 1819. His father, Job Harper, was a native of Pendleton County, Va., now West Virginia, while his mother, Lydia (Jones) Harper, was a native of Augusta County, Va. His paternal grandfather, Adam Harper, was also a native of Pendleton County, but of German descent. By occupation he was a farmer, as was his son Job. The latter was a very conservative man, yet strong in his convictions of right. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he was a strong believer in the doctrianal teachings of that body, and continued firm in the faith until his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1882, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven. His wife preceded him to the eternal world several years, dying at the age of seventy-four. They reared a family of six children, of whom five are yet living: William, the subject of this sketch; John, a resident farmer of Yellow Spring Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Robert J., of Manhattan, Kan., is now Clerk of the Court of Riley County, and was formerly Judge of the Probate Court; Job, a furniture dealer at Great Bend, Kan.; Anna, wife of Edward Heizer, of Yellow Spring Township; Adam, who died at the age of seventeen years.

William Harper, of whom we now write, like the great majority of able men in the country, was reared upon a farm and was early made acquainted with a life of toil. In the district schools of his native State he received the rudiments of an English education, and at the age of nineteen made teaching his occupation in the winter time, working upon a farm in the summer. For three years he continued thus alternately to employ his time, and then resolved to go West. The fame of Iowa, "the beautiful land," so named by the Indians that had for years inhabited this favored region, had spread abroad, and he resolved to there abide and make for himself a home. In October, 1842, he first crossed the "Father of Waters," making his way to North Prairie, in what is now Yellow Spring Township, where he determined to locate. The winter following his arrival he taught a term of school in a log cabin church, and in February, 1843, made his first purchase of land, being ninety-five acres on section 17, Yellow Spring Township. On the land was a small cabin, which had been erected but a short time, while five acres of the ground had been broken. Soon after making his purchase he returned to Ohio, and on the 7th day of August, 1844, was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Heizer, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of Samuel and Polly Heizer, who were natives of Virginia, but of German descent. Soon after their marriage the young couple started with a team to their prairie home, arriving here Oct. 3, 1844. Moving into the cabin, they lived in frontier style for four years, when Mr. Harper erected the commodious dwelling-house which yet stands upon the place, and in which the family lived until 1877, when they moved to the village of Mediapolis. To his original purchase Mr. Harper added other lands, until he had a fine farm of 210 acres, which he still owns. In 1877 he built a handsome residence in Mediapolis, which he now occupies. One child blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Lurissa Jane, who was educated at the State University, and is now the wife of Hon. William E. Fuller, of West Union, Iowa, an attorney-at-law, who is now serving his second term as Member of Congress, representing the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Fuller is a man of fine ability, and is fast making a record as one of the leading men of the State.

Like his father before him, William Harper is a man of strong convictions. When once his mind is made up it will require overwhelming proof that
he is wrong before he can be changed, but on no question of public interest does he hastily come to a conclusion, but believes in investigating thoroughly every subject. In early life, and until he reached middle age, he was a stanch Democrat, and by that party was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Third General Assembly of the State, in which position he served in a creditable manner and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In educational matters he always took great interest, his experience as a teacher giving him an insight as to the needs of the school system. Knowing his interest in such matters, his party placed him in nomination for the office of County Superintendent of public schools, to which position he was elected and re-elected, serving in all six years. While acting with the Democratic party, he was always strongly opposed to slavery, and when, as he thought, the question could no longer be evaded, he severed his connection with the Democratic party and became just as ardent an advocate of the principles of the Republican party. As a Republican, Mr. Harper was elected in 1870 a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly and served one term, since which time he has held no political office, though still retaining his interest in political affairs. It is due him, however, to state that he was never an aspirant for political favors, and that his preference has always been to live in private. His service in official stations has always been through the earnest solicitations of friends.

The religious faith of Mr. Harper's father was inherited, and in his advocacy of the cardinal points of Presbyterianism he is energetic and well grounded in "the hope set before him." Becoming a member of the church at an early age, he has at all times been an ardent worker in the cause of his Master, the church and the Sabbath-school being to him an ark of refuge. For thirty-three years he has served as a Ruling Elder, and in that office has shown rare gifts of one who "ruleth well," and who has a love both for the cause and those who advocate it. Twice has he been sent by the Presbytery of Iowa as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United States, the first time in 1856 at New York City, and again in 1876, at Brooklyn, N. Y. This is an honor of which he may well be proud, especially as he was chosen among many who would have been pleased to attend, and who were well qualified to discharge the duties of a delegate. Mr. Harper became a member of the first Presbyterian Church organized in his locality, the old Round Prairie Church, with which he was connected for some years, transferring his membership to the Yellow Spring Presbyterian Church at the time when a large number of the two bodies united in a new organization, on account of the slavery question. When the church at Mediapolis was organized, he entered into relationship with it, assisted in its organization, and became one of the first Ruling Elders, in which position he has continued to act to the present time. In all work the aid and encouragement of a good wife is very beneficial, but especially is this so in the work performed for our Master, and in this way has Mrs. Harper been truly a helpmeet. She, too, is a member of the Presbyterian Church; her zeal is untiring, her labor unceasing, and the reward of a true Christian life will surely be hers. An earnest Christian lady, she wins the love and respect of all.

In the building of the old Jefferson Academy, subsequently known as the "Yellow Spring Collegiate Institute," and later as "Yellow Spring College," Mr. Harper was quite active, and was the President of the Board of Directors during the entire existence of the institution. As long as the college existed he was one of its stanchest friends, but it has not alone been in church and educational matters that Mr. Harper has been active, but in all questions of reform, and in every legitimate public enterprise. None has ever been more willing to do his part in anything tending to the public good, and in the discharge of the public duties he has often had to sacrifice his own convenience and work at a personal loss. Few men in Des Moines County are better known, and none more universally respected. Age does not dim his faculties, or quench his desire to be of some service to the world, and to do good to his fellowmen.

Since his removal to Mediapolis Mr. Harper has been engaged in the real-estate and loan business. Since 1850 he has been a Notary Public, receiving his first commission from Gov. Hempstead. As administrator and executor he has administered on
more estates than any man in Des Moines County, and no charge of misappropriation of funds has ever been laid at his door. Honest and upright in his dealings, considerate of the feelings of others, it is not to be wondered that he enjoys the confidence of his fellowmen in an eminent degree. The life of such a man is a perpetual lesson to the rising generation.

Cornelius L. Poor, attorney-at-law, Parsons Block, No. 307 Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Venango County, Pa., May 13, 1845, and is a son of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Henderson) Poor. His father was born in the same county, Jan. 1, 1818, of an old New England family, descended from John Poor, of Newburyport, Mass., whose ancestors were of English origin, and first settled at Newburyport in 1640. The old homestead of the family, 240 years old, is still intact at that place. The family of Mr. Poor's mother were Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish descent, and date their settlement in that State back to early Colonial days. Her death occurred at the homestead in Venango County, Pa., April 3, 1883. Her husband survives her, and resides at the old home.

Cornelius L. was educated at the State Normal School, of Edinboro, Pa., and soon after leaving school entered upon the study of law in the office of Taylor & Mackey, a prominent law firm of Franklin, Pa. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania in 1874, and established himself in business at Franklin, Pa., and was admitted to partnership with one of his preceptors, Hon. C. W. Mackey. In 1875 he came to Burlington, Iowa, and established an office for the firm in this city. The senior member of the firm failed to remove to Burlington as he had contemplated, and in 1876 the firm was dissolved. Mr. Poor then formed a partnership with Mr. E. A. Millspaugh, under the firm name of Poor & Millspaugh. This connection continued from 1877 to August, 1880, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. He next formed a partnership with Charles Baldwin, under the name of Poor & Baldwin, which continued until Mr. Baldwin removed to Salt Lake City in August, 1887, since which time Mr. Poor has been alone in business. He is a Republican in politics and has been identified with that party since becoming a voter. He was united in marriage, in Erie County, Pa., March 20, 1867, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of William and Margaret Goodman. Mrs. Poor was born in Erie County, Pa. Four children were born of their union, two sons and two daughters: Fred L., born Jan. 8, 1868, at Franklin, Pa.; Cora E.; born Feb. 15, 1870, also at Franklin, Pa.; Elizabeth, born Jan. 5, 1876, at Burlington, Iowa; and Ben Perley, born March 31, 1881, at Burlington.

Mr. Poor has built up an extensive practice, and has won a leading place among the members of the Des Moines County bar. Industrious as a student of current court decisions, and the best authorities in the profession, careful and methodical in the preparation of cases, his clients have learned to have the utmost confidence that their best interests will be guarded with care and their cases ably conducted. He was four times elected City Solicitor of the city of Burlington, and served in that capacity from 1878 to 1882, during which time some of the most important litigations in which the city was ever concerned were conducted to a successful termination. In addition to his law practice Mr. Poor is identified with the manufacturing interests of the city, and is Vice President of the Burlington Wheel Company. As a citizen and neighbor he is highly esteemed, and possesses the respect and kindly regard of those with whom he has business or social relations.

John M. Mercer, of the law firm of Tracy & Mercer, Burlington, Iowa, was born at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., Aug. 28, 1858, and is a son of William and Sarah C. (Miller) Mercer, both of whom were born in County Down, Ireland, of Scotch origin, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. They emigrated to America when quite young, and are both living, being residents of Burlington. Mr. Mercer is foreman in the engine painting department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and has held that position for the past eighteen years.

John M. Mercer came to Burlington with his
parents in 1859, was educated in the city schools, and began reading law in the office of Newman & Blake, a prominent law firm of Burlington. Later he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, graduating from the law department in the class of '80, and then accepted a position as private secretary to Judge Joshua Tracy, practicing his profession as opportunity afforded. In 1882 he formed a law partnership with S. K. Tracy, whose business being largely railroad litigation for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Company, and continued in that connection until 1884, when the partnership was dissolved, and the existing one formed with George S. Tracy, son of Judge Joshua Tracy.

Mr. Mercer was united in marriage, at Burlington, Feb. 23, 1881, with Miss Jennie M. Bernard, daughter of Cornelius Bernard, an early settler of that city. By their union four children have been born—Herbert M., Harry B., Paul R. and Jane A.

In his political views Mr. Mercer is a Democrat, and has been in public office several years, having served as Clerk of Burlington Township, was elected City Clerk in 1882, and with the exception of one term, has held the office continuously since, being present incumbent. He is also in the service of the United States as Surveyor of Customs for the port of Burlington. Mr. Mercer is a talented young lawyer, who possesses a good knowledge of his profession, combined with fine executive ability, and makes an efficient and popular public officer.

WILLIAM M. EGE, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Burlington, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., Dec. 16, 1855, and is a son of Andrew S. and Mary A. (Marshall) Ege, both of whom were natives of New Jersey and pioneers of Rock Island County, Ill. The parents yet reside in that county, and both are members of the Baptist Church, at Cordova. Andrew S. Ege held the office of Deacon for a number of years, and almost his entire life was devoted to his Master's service, and he early taught his children how necessary to one's peace and happiness is the Bible. Mr. and Mrs. Ege were the parents of seven children: Emma, deceased wife of Isaac Bates; George, John M.; Adeline, wife of Andrew D. Ege, a resident of Rock Island, Ill.; Charles, a Baptist minister of Washington, Ill.; Mary and our subject.

William M. Ege was educated in Rock Island County, and after completing his course taught school for two terms, and in 1877 he entered the University of Chicago, working his way through that school, and graduating in the class of '81. After his graduation he came to Burlington, Iowa, where he was employed as a teacher in the Burlington Collegiate Institute until October, 1882, when he was elected by the Board of Managers of the association as Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Burlington, which position he has filled continuously since. His labor in this cause has been incessant, his zeal unflagging, his courage unfailing, until he has placed the association in the position to be recognized as one of the permanent organizations of the
city. He devotes his entire time to the work, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability and Christian fortitude, none standing higher in the esteem of all than does he.

On the 13th of June, 1883. Mr. Ege was united in marriage with Miss Louie A. Davis, who was born Nov. 8, 1856, in Sheboygan County, Wis., and is a daughter of the late Charles A. Davis, who was President of the Burlington Fuel Company. Her mother is yet a resident of Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Ege are parents of one child, a son, Raymond, born Aug. 22, 1884. They are both members of the First Baptist Church, of Burlington.

JOHN WAITE, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 14, Flint River Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., May 24, 1810, and is a son of John and Abigail (Cranston) Waite, also natives of that State. Seven children were born to them, but only three are now living: Our subject, Samuel, and Mary, widow of Thorne Smith, and now a resident of Portland, Mich. The father of these children died at the home of our subject, in Portage County, Ohio.

John Waite received his education in his native county, and there followed various occupations until eighteen years of age, when he learned the cooper’s trade, which vocation he followed for about thirty years. About the year 1830 he removed to Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, there carrying on the cooper’s business, and remaining until 1867. In the meantime, in that city, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Clark, who was born in Tallmadge, Portage County, Feb. 1, 1819, and is a daughter of Ephraim and Alia Amelia (Sperry) Clark, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Her parents emigrated to Ohio about the year 1796, at a time when the State was very thinly settled, following a trail which was marked by the blazing of trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Waite have been the parents of three children, born in Portage County, Ohio: Amelia, who died when three years old; John L., now manager and chief editor of the Burlington Hook-

eye; Mary Ella became the wife of John M. Eads, and after his death wedded Randall M. Hartzell, a farmer of Chautauqua County, Kan. On their arrival in Des Moines County, Mr. and Mrs. Waite took up their residence in Burlington, where he embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on for a year, then formed a partnership with John P. Leebrock, and later, in connection with a Mr. Lockwood, engaged as a commission merchant. In 1870 he removed to the farm on section 14, Flint River Township, consisting of eighty acres of fine land, with many good improvements, and here he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Waite have, for almost a half-century, been active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waite has held various minor offices of his township, in which he is one of the leading citizens. He takes his stand strongly in favor of the temperance movement, and the enforcement of prohibition laws, and is an ardent Republican in politics.

JASON A. OSTRANDER, Auditor of the Burlington & Northwestern and the Burlington & Western Railway Companies, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1829, and is a son of Shelemiah R. and Mary (Aulnrs) Ostrander. The father was born in the same county, Jan. 1, 1803, of Holland descent, the family being among the early settlers of New York, while his mother, who was born in Saratoga, Jan. 1, 1806, was of Puritan ancestry. Our subject received his education in his native city and at Poulney, Vt., graduating from the Poulney Institute in the class of ’46. He was employed as civil engineer on the Saratoga & Washington Railroad for about two years, and from there went to Ohio, where he was employed in the engineering department of the Little Miami Railroad. During the late war Mr. Ostrander was engaged in the United States Military Railway service, located at Columbus, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., remaining at the latter city until 1866, when he was mustered out of the United States service. The succeeding two years he was employed at Sandusky, Ohio, as General Ticket
Agent on the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad; in 1869 and 1870, he was employed as Auditor and General Ticket Agent for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, now known as the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad; the next year he secured the position of Auditor and General Freight and Ticket Agent on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, remaining in that employ until 1882, when he accepted the position which he now holds.

On the 26th of April, 1855, Mr. Ostrander and Miss Julia A. Berry, daughter of James Berry, were united in marriage at Springfield, Ohio, her native city. Socially, Mr. Ostrander is a member of Clarke Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M., of Springfield, Ohio, and also of Chapter No. 98, R. A. M. Since 1869 he and his estimable wife have made their home at Burlington, where they have a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Ostrander has the entire confidence of the company with which he is engaged, and is one of its efficient officers.

S. YOUNG, a general contractor, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Pettelange, France, where he was born Sept. 21, 1835. His parents, John and Magdalene Young, were both natives of that country, and were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Soon after the birth of our subject the family moved to Belgium, where they resided until 1845, when they left that country and emigrated to America, to try their fortunes in the New World. After a tedious and uneventful journey of forty-two days' duration, they landed at New York City. Soon after their arrival they settled in Western New York, where they resided for about four years, and while there Mrs. Young died, and Mr. Young again married, a Mrs. Heffner becoming his wife. In 1849 the family removed to Watertown, Wis., and there engaged in farming.

Our subject received most of his education in New York City, and enjoyed many good advantages during the comparatively short time he attended school. He remained at home on the farm with his father's family until he was nineteen years of age, when, having an aversion to farm life, and actuated by a spirit of independence and a desire to seek his own fortune, he left the parental roof. In 1853 he went on foot to Milwaukee, and then took passage on a steamboat to Chicago, thence by rail to Michigan City, and so on to Reynolds Station, Ind., where he obtained employment and was engaged in the construction of the Toledo, Wabash & Peoria Railroad until the following April, when, owing to lack of funds, the work was suspended. He then went to Warsaw, Ill., going by way of Chicago and Rock Island, taking passage from the latter place on the steamer "Lady Franklin," while there he worked on the Warsaw, Rock Island & Rockford Railroad for three months, at the end of which time the contractor with whom he was employed failed, and all the compensation Mr. Young received was an old watch, the first one he ever owned, and doubtless the most dearly bought, which may account for his carrying it several years. During the remainder of the summer and succeeding winter he did odd jobs and such honorable work as he could find to do, and the following summer, work having been resumed on the Warsaw, Rock Island & Rockford Railroad, he obtained employment from his brother, who had a contract for grading near Dallas, Ill., and remained there until lack of money again caused the work to stop. The next year (1856) work was again resumed, and he worked with his brother near Lomax, Ill. In the fall of that year he went to Wisconsin to visit his father's family, and remained nearly all winter, when he joined a surveying party under Mr. Van Manen, helping to locate the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Milton to Minnesota Junction.

Illinois next became the scene of his labors, as he went to Joliet, and there became overseer for Kent & Parshall, contractors for the St. Louis Railroad, and remained there during the summer. At this time his first business venture was made, when he took a small contract from the railroad company and made $200 in eight days. This was so much better than working for a salary of $60 per month that he then decided to become a contractor, whenever an opportunity occurred. The winter was again spent in Wisconsin with his parents, and
the following spring, 1858, he went to Minnesota, where he became foreman on railroad construction, making his home during the winter at St. Paul. In the spring of 1859 he engaged with a contractor to take his teams and outfit back to Reynolds Station, Ind., and complete the work begun there six years previously. He finished his contract in the fall, and then went to Albany on the Ohio River, and took passage on a steamboat for Vicksburg, intending to spend the winter in the Sunny South. He got a situation as foreman, taking charge of the construction of a levee during the winter of 1859–60, and during the following summer he spent most of his time at his old home in Wisconsin. In the winter of 1860–61 Mr. Young had a contract to get out ties for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and was at Corinth, Miss., when the news came of the fall of Ft. Sumter. He finished his contract there, and was for some time after engaged on railroad work near Paducah, Ky. Being strongly in sympathy with the Union cause, and having the courage of his convictions, he soon found that if he remained in the South he must do so at the risk of losing his life, so he again returned to his home in Wisconsin. In 1862 he was employed as overseer on the railroad at Kankama, near Green Bay, Wis., and in the fall he went to Downer's Grove, Ill., where he had a contract. The next summer was spent at Escanaba on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and in the fall he returned to Downer's Grove to finish that contract, and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and took a contract near the city, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Near Milwaukee, Wis., on the 17th of September, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Slenger, a German by birth, and a daughter of George and Maria J. Slenger, who emigrated to the United States when Mrs. Young was but four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had nine children born unto them, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Viola E., George J., Josephine E., Mary C., William H., Arthur Le Roy and Earl H.

About a year after their marriage, they located for a time at Chillicothe, Iowa, where Mr. Young had a contract on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. In 1866 they removed to Burlington, where they have since resided. During his residence here Mr. Young's business has been that of a general contractor, and his operations have not been confined to this locality but have extended into different States.

In 1873 he built the first street-car line in Burlington, the South Hill street railroad, and many of the city's other improvements have been superintended by him. Mr. Young is one of the self-made men of the community, who has made the most of his opportunities. He began life as a poor boy, but by honesty, industry and perseverance, he has been successful, not only in acquiring a handsome competence, but in making for himself an honored name among the enterprising and successful business men of Burlington. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good, and is a liberal supporter of any deserving public enterprise. He not only gives his children good educational advantages, but encourages them in the study of music and other useful accomplishments.

He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but not an aspirant for political preferment himself. He is President of the Crystal Lake Club, and has held that position since its formation, and was one of the prime movers in organizing that institution, which has for its object recreation, hunting, fishing, and social intercourse among its members. Mr. and Mrs. Young are consistent members of the Congregational Church, of Burlington. A portrait of Mr. Young is given in connection with this brief sketch.
gustine came with his parents to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1845, when but six years of age. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, taking the University course, and graduating in the class of '65. The next year he began the study of law in the office of Henry Amber, of Mt. Pleasant, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and established practice at Burlington the same year, which he has continued to date, covering a period of more than twenty years. During this time he has built up an extensive practice, and by his ability and strict attention to business, has established a reputation as one of the leading members of the local bar. The existing partnership with William C. McArthur, under the firm name of Antrobus & McArthur, was formed in 1885.

On the 13th of January, 1873, at Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Antrobus and Miss Arpin C. Ross were united in marriage; the lady is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa. Three children were born of their union: Margaret, who died at the age of seven years; Ernst and Edgar, twins; the first-named died in infancy; the latter is now eight years of age.

In his political views Mr. Antrobus is a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office. He has also taken a warm interest in educational matters, has been a member of the School Board for nine years, and is now serving as President of that body. Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus attend the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL K. TRACY, a resident of the city of Burlington, Iowa, general solicitor of the R., C. & N. R. R., is the son of Samuel and Antoinette (Stone) Kimney, though on his adoption by Hon. Joshua Tracy he took his name. He was born in Washington County, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1845, and came to Des Moines County when five years of age. His education was received at Burlington University, and after completing his course in that school, he studied law at the Iowa State University, being admitted to the bar in 1872. He was City Solicitor for three years in Burlington, and in 1876 formed a law partnership with Judge Tracy, of this city. In 1882 he was appointed to his present position, which he fills faithfully and well. In politics, Mr. Tracy affiliates with the Democratic party.

MORTIMER GILBERT HAIGHT, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Burlington, Iowa, and formerly the well-known Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroads, was born in Newport, Washington Co., Ohio, on the 12th of January, 1846. His father, Gilbert K. Haight, was a native of New York, born Sept. 2, 1810. His mother, whose maiden name was Mercy Mabee, was also a native of that State, born April 15, 1811. They were married in their native State and emigrated to Ohio in 1845, locating at Newport, Washington County. They were the parents of two daughters and four sons: Sarah H., now residing at Cape Girardeau, Mo., is the widow of Andrew Gibloney; she was a graduate of the Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio, under Dr. Charles Beatty. Louisa, wife of Bazil Furgeson, a retired farmer of Newport, Ohio; James B., proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Marietta, Ohio; Charles C., a farmer in Linn County, Mo., was a soldier in the 12th West Virginia Infantry; George W., now engaged in mercantile business at Newport, Ohio; Mortimer Gilbert, the subject of this sketch, was next in order of birth. Gilbert K. Haight in early life was a wagon-maker by trade, following that business for several years. While on an expedition down the river with wagon-stuff, the raft on which he was riding was driven ashore at the head of Raccoon Island and was totally wrecked. The island being but a short distance from the main shore, Mr. Haight, with others, endeavored to reach it by swimming, but was drowned in the attempt. His wife survived him some years, dying Nov. 6, 1869. She was a Christian woman, loving and tender-hearted, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

When his father died, the subject of this sketch was a mere lad, and, the family being left in limited circumstances, he was compelled to seek his own
fortune. On the 22d of April, 1860, when but fifteen years of age, he left Newport without one cent of money and went to Wheeling, now in West Virginia, where he had the promise of a situation as cabin boy on the steamer “Sally List.” At the breaking out of the war he was in the Government employ and followed Grant's army up every river from St. Louis to New Orleans. He was on the boat which carried the soldiers to Ft. Henry and Donelson, and was with the fleet of 103 vessels at Pittsburg Landing. He was then with the fleet engaged in operations against Vicksburg, remaining in the vicinity of that city until its surrender to Grant, being at times in dangerous positions. After the surrender of Vicksburg the boat on which he was engaged was sent down the river, carrying supplies up the Red and Arkansas Rivers. After the close of the war Mr. Haight followed the river until 1868. In the spring of that year he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged by the Northern Line Packet Company, running between St. Louis and St. Paul. During that year a great rivalry existed between the Northern Packet and White Collar Line Company, and there was a regular scramble for business. Mr. Haight was quite active in the service of his company, which fact was noticed by the General Superintendent, who, believing him to be a valuable man for the place, sent him to Burlington to take charge of the passenger department of his company. He remained in the employ of the Northern Packet Company for two seasons, when he engaged as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Burlington, where he remained six years. He then secured the appointment as Passenger Agent of the Diamond Jo line, and continued with that company for one season. About that time the competition between the railroad and river was very great, and Mr. Haight exerted all his power to obtain business for the company. The railroad men noticing the ability shown by him tendered him the position of City Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and B., C. R. & X. Railroad Companies, which position he accepted, and continued to act in that capacity for eleven years. In that time he became one of the best known Passenger Agents in the United States. Most persons who ever passed through Burlington will remember Mr. Haight. The kind attention shown by him to the traveling public has been appreciated to the fullest extent. No man in a like position ever received as many presents for faithful service as Mort Haight. From the Burlington *Hawkeye*, under date Aug. 3, 1886, the following extract is taken:

"Mort Haight came out yesterday in a new uniform of glossy, spotless blue, with gold-braided sleeves bearing the initials C., B., Q. and B., C. R. & X., a new cap with a gold band, and a fifteen-cent shine on his boots.

"Upon his noble Democratic bosom he wore an array of badges and pins and jewels and decorations and other adornments that more than outrivaled the display of the Grand Duke Alexis. And they were all honestly won and worn too.

"At the top of the heap stood his old reliable 'City Passenger Agent' pin with the little lantern hanging from it, presented him years ago by the railroad people for his unfailing courtesy to travelers, his special kindnesses being shown, if at all, to the aged, infirm and unprotected. Then came the big triangular gold K. of P. badge, presented by Supreme Chancellor Van Valkenburg on account of kindnesses shown the excursionists to the New Orleans meeting of the Supreme Lodge in 1884; the gold pin of the order of Knights of Maccabees, a memento only granted to charter members; a similar emblem of the order of Royal Arcanum, and also from the Red Cross Lodge of the A. O. U. W.; the Cleveland badge, presented him by the Henry County Democrats at the Chicago National Convention, when Cleveland was nominated; the souvenir mailed him from Toronto a few days ago by the excursionists who went through here on their way to the session of the Supreme Lodge at that place; the badge of the National Veteran Association, gained while in Chicago at the convention of 1884; the badge of the Reception Committee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, given him during their convention here, June 15; the badge of the Women's Relief Corps, of Ohio, presented him by Commander Mrs. Battles, while on the way with her department to the G. A. R. Encampment at San Francisco, and half a dozen more similar mementos, picked up here and there during years of contact with the traveling public. Mort is a standing member of all reception
committees, and his constant attention to all excursion parties, secret and civic organizations, and the people generally who travel, honorably entitles him to wear the numerous decorations he has received. The custom of presenting him with such emblems of honor was inaugurated long ago, and it seems likely to continue as long as he does."

Mr. Haight was united in marriage at Ft. Madison, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1870, with Josephine, youngest daughter of George W. and Rachel Elsread, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of North Carolina. They were among the earliest settlers of Ft. Madison, Iowa, in which city Mrs. Haight was born June 11, 1852. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Socially, Mr. Haight is a member of the Flint Hills Lodge No. 39, K. of P.; Red Cross Lodge, A. O. U. W., and the Royal Arcanum. Politically, he is a Democrat. For the past year he has been the genial landlord of the Central Hotel.

CHARLES M. GARMAN, residing on section 1, Union Township, is among the prominent citizens and representative farmers of Des Moines County, Iowa. He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Aug. 21, 1831, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Killinger) Garman, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the parents of ten children, four of whom are deceased: John, who died in 1852; Matilda died in Des Moines County, in January, 1888; Henry, Jr., who went South about the year 1849, and is supposed to be dead, as he has not since been heard of; Cyrus died in infancy. The children living are: Frances, widow of Joseph Bowman, who resides in Lebanon County, Pa.; William, a farmer yet upon part of the old homestead, in Union Township; D. K., of Burlington, whose sketch appears on another page of this book; Catherine is the widow of David Earnest, who was a member of the 25th Iowa Infantry, and now sleeps in one of the unknown graves in the Sunny South, having died on a hospital boat near Memphis; Luca, wife of Rev. Morgan Edwards, a Baptist minister residing in Burlington, and our subject. In 1846 Henry Garman emigrated from Lebanon County, Pa., to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he purchased 110 acres of land on section 1, Union Township. He lived but a short time after coming to this county; overtaxing his strength one day in the harvest field, he was taken sick and died shortly afterward. The mother departed this life in 1856. Both were members of the Lutheran Church for many years, though the mother, prior to her death, joined the Baptist Society. They were both highly respected and honored citizens in this and in their native county.

When fifteen years of age our subject came to Des Moines County, which since his boyhood has been his home. He was reared upon a farm, and his whole life has been spent as a tiller of the soil. In 1855 he began life for himself, renting 153 acres of land, upon which he began a stock farm. He purchased a number of calves, and from that time on he has engaged in stock dealing, some years selling stock to the amount of $50,000. This business proved very successful, and Mr. Garman was soon able to purchase land, becoming the owner of eighty acres of tillable and thirty of timber land, for which he gave $1000 per acre. Besides his cattle he also handles a line of Hambletonian horses, he being the first to introduce that stock into the county. He now has twenty head of that breed, and is one of the most successful stock dealers and breeders in the community. Though giving much of his attention to his stock, he yet has time for the cultivation of his farm, which is one of the best in this section.

Mr. Garman was united in marriage with Mary J. David, who was born in Burlington, Jan. 9, 1842, and is a daughter of Barton T. and Mary A. F. (Rosser) David, natives of Maysville, Ky., who came to Des Moines County in 1835, in its pioneer days. The father is yet living, being a resident of Burlington, but the mother, who was a member of the Baptist Church, departed this life in 1855, at the age of thirty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Garman are the parents of one child, Katie, who was born Sept. 4, 1876, and they are both members of the First Baptist Church, of Burlington.

Among the honored citizens and early pioneers of Des Moines County, who have aided largely in its progress and advancement, we are pleased to
mention the name of Charles M. Garman. It is the early pioneers who have given the county the foremost place it occupies in the State, and much credit is due to these noble men. In politics he is a Republican, and is the only Republican Supervisor who was ever elected from Jackson Township. By his election it gave a majority of that party on the board, which served during the dark days of the Rebellion, and Mr. Garman held his position for six years, from 1860 to 1866, during which time he was nominated for Representative. Positively declining to accept the nomination, S. A. Flanders was nominated and elected. Mr. Garman has always taken an active interest in all public matters, and for several years was Secretary of the Agricultural Society, and has been one of the Directors. Besides that society, he is Secretary of the Farmers’ Mutual Insurance Company, of Des Moines County, having held the position since 1873, when the company was organized, and is also General Agent. Mr. Garman has ever been a prominent man in this county, as his family was in Pennsylvania. They were there representative citizens, and one of his uncles, John Killinger, and also his son, John W., represented their Congressional districts for many years in the State Assembly, and John W. was also a Member of Congress.

John Pettit, a pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, and a resident of Burlington, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1811, and at an early age went with his parents, John and Charlotte Wright, to Cattaragus County, N. Y. His father was born in 1762 and his mother in 1767. Our subject grew to manhood in Cattaragus County, there receiving a liberal education, and in 1836 he made a trip to Des Moines County, then a part of the Territory of Michigan, and purchased a claim of 320 acres, situated two miles west of Dodgeville, which he developed into a fine farm.

On the 20th of June, 1839, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Jane Bridges, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Green) Bridges, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Bridges was married in Dearborn County, Ind.; they were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters—Solomon, Julia, Elizabeth, Napoleon, Mary Jane, Lawson, Nancy, Norval, Louisa and Columbus. Lawson, Norval and Mary Jane are living. In 1884 Mr. Bridges moved from Dearborn County, Ind., to Indian-
apologies, where he remained five years, then to Coles County, Ill., making that his home for one year, next locating in Des Moines County, settling upon a farm in Washington Township. The death of Mrs. Bridges occurred in 1863, Mr. Bridges departing this life in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-six years and six months. Religiously, they were members of the Christian Church, and were highly respected for their honesty and integrity.

The following children graced the union of John Wright and Jane Bridges: Eli G., an attorney-at-law at Sioux Falls; Sarah E., deceased; Milton, a farmer of Sioux Falls; Jeanette, wife of David Mingus, of Saratoga, Cal.; Cassandra, wife of Edward Burr, of Sioux Falls; John, a farmer of Des Moines County; Harriet T., wife of Edward Curry, of Chicago; Ida, matron of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Sioux Falls; Laura, wife of James Simpson, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, of Sioux Falls. Mr. Wright was engaged in farming in Des Moines County until 1870, when he came to Burlington, residing in this city until his death, which occurred June 13, 1876.

Politically, he was an old Jackson Democrat, but though he would not accept any office, always was well informed on public affairs. He was a member of the Christian Church, and took great interest in all its work. Upright and honest in all his dealings, his word was as good as his bond, and as a citizen and a pioneer who aided largely in the development of one of the first counties in the State, we welcome this worthy gentleman to a foremost place in this volume. Mrs. Wright, who is still a resident of Burlington, is a fine Christian lady, and has many warm friends who appreciate her noble character.

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Gen. Samuel L. Glasgow, a prominent member of the bar of Burlington, Iowa, and a resident of the State since 1856, is a native of Ohio, and was born near Winchester, Adams County, Sept. 17, 1838. He received an academic education, and came to Iowa in 1856, spent two years at Oskaloosa, and then removed to Corydon, Wayne County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1860. On the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted, in July, 1861, as a private of Company I, 4th Iowa Infantry, and soon afterward was elected First Lieutenant of his company, which position he held one year, when he resigned, and, returning to Wayne County, organized Company D, 23d Iowa Infantry, of which he was chosen Captain. Before the regiment had left the State he was appointed Major, and soon afterward promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier General, to date from December, 1863. He continued in active service until the close of the war, and was mustered out in September, 1865. On his return from the war Gen. Glasgow resumed the practice of law, at Corydon, Iowa.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been prominently identified with that party since its organization. In the Presidential campaign of 1868 he was Elector-at-Large for Grant, and the following April was appointed Consul at Havre, France. He was transferred from there to Glasgow, Scotland, in January, 1874, and served until the spring of 1877, when he returned to Iowa, and located at Burlington, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was chosen to represent Des Moines County in the Iowa Assembly, in 1879, and served two years. Since his residence in Burlington Gen. Glasgow has attained high rank at the bar, and acquired the confidence of its citizens, who respect him for his upright and straightforward character.
cided to remove to Burlington. Taking up his residence in this city, Mr. Holstein carried on his business of book-binding until 1870, when he accepted a position in the book-binding establishment of Acres, Blackmar & Co., which position he held until 1886, when he again began doing business for himself, continuing the same until the present time.

In 1849 the union of Stephen Holstein and Miss Martha Eli, daughter of Conrad Eli, was celebrated. Six children graced their union, four sons and two daughters. The three eldest boys died in infancy, Otto F. alone surviving. The daughters, Amelia E. and Charlotta, are at home.

JUDGEE THOMAS W. NEWMAN, an eminent lawyer and early settler of Burlington, Iowa, now senior partner of the law firm of Newman & Blake, is a native of Maryland, born in Somerset County, Jan. 23, 1829. His family dates its origin in America back to the early Colonial days of the Republic. His paternal grandfather was born in Somerset County, Md., about 1765, and his father, Isaac Newman, was born in the same county in 1799, and died in 1840. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Batson. She survived her husband, and in 1845 removed with her children to Baltimore, where she died a year later, leaving the younger children to the care of Thomas, then but seventeen years of age.

Our subject was educated at Washington Academy, at Princess Anne, Md. He entered upon the study of law at Baltimore in 1848, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and came at once to Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected County Judge for Des Moines County in 1855, and served until 1857, inclusive. In 1855-56 he was Director of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned by President Lincoln, Aug. 5, 1861, as Captain of the 11th United States Infantry, and served on detached duty at Burlington, Iowa, and at Indianapolis, Ind., as mustering and disbursing officer. While in the latter place he was military commander of the post during the winter of 1862-63, and was forced to resign in the spring of 1863 on account of failing health. On becoming convalescent, Judge Newman resumed his law practice at Burlington, which was interrupted in the fall of 1874 by his appointment by Gov. Carpenter to the Judgeship of the First Judicial District of Iowa, to fill a vacancy. At the election in the succeeding October, he was elected to the same office to fill the unexpired term, ending Jan. 1, 1875, and also for the succeeding long term of four years, from the last-mentioned date. In 1870, at its organization, Judge Newman was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank, at Burlington, which position he has held continuously ever since, and for many years has been its attorney.

Since the establishment of the Burlington University, in 1852, Judge Newman has been actively identified with that institution in various official capacities. He has served as Secretary, Treasurer, member of the Executive Committee, and a member of the Board of Trustees continuously. In 1850 he united with the Baptist Church, and has ever since maintained his connection with that society, and for three years served as President of the Iowa Baptist State Convention. He became a Mason in 1851; was a member of the first Masonic Lodge of Iowa, Des Moines Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and still retains his membership. He is now a Knight Templar, a member of Iowa Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and of St. Omer Commandery No. 15, K. T., all of Burlington. Judge Newman has served in various special, semi-official capacities in carrying out state and government projects.

On the 3d of November, 1852, the marriage of Judge Newman and Miss Sarah A. Warren, daughter of the Rev. John and Emma Warren, was celebrated. Mrs. Newman was born near Trenton Falls, N. Y., and is also a member of the Baptist Church. Seven children were born of their union, five of whom are living. There were two sons and five daughters: Hattie E. resides with her parents; Sadie M. is the wife of T. C. Roney, Professor of English Literature, of Sheperdson College, of Granville, Ohio; Warren died in infancy; Nellie, a young girl who was held in high esteem for her many fine qualities, died in the spring of 1873, at
the age of fifteen years; Thomas G., now a practicing attorney in the office of his father, was born at Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1861; he was graduated in the literary course of the State University of Iowa, in the class of '83, and in the law department the year following. The younger children, Josephine and L. Mabel, reside with their parents. Mrs. Newman's father was a minister of the Baptist denomination, whose family was of English descent, and dates its origin in America prior to the days of the Revolution.

Judge Newman is a Republican in politics, and has been an active supporter of that party ever since its organization. He has taken a particularly active part in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and, while not a regular member of the Prohibition party, is active in temperance work, and a supporter of the laws of the State on that subject as they stand. He has now been a resident of Burlington for thirty-eight years, and is one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers of the State. Educational and religious matters have always excited the warmest interests in his mind, and have received from him a hearty and liberal support. In fact, all worthy public improvements and enterprises have received proper consideration and encouragement at his hands. As a business man, he possesses the entire confidence of the community in which he has lived so long, and where his integrity and honor need no indorsement. Genial and warm-hearted, and an entertaining conversationalist, the Judge is a social favorite in a wide circle of acquaintances. We take pleasure in presenting his portrait in connection with this sketch.

CHARLES WINZER, of the wholesale grocery house of Beklin, Winzer & Co., of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Westphalia, a Province of Prussia, Germany, on the 15th of June, 1845, and is a son of Julius and Paulina (Cordemann) Winzer. He was educated at Rheda, Germany, and trained to mercantile pursuits, spending some time in Belgium in the grocery trade. He came from there to the United States, locating at Burlington, Iowa, in the fall of 1865, where he at once engaged in the grocery trade, which he continued until 1870, at that time joining Henry Weis in the general commission business. The latter connection continued until 1873, when Mr. Winzer became a partner in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Starker, Hagemann & Co., and two years later, in February, 1875, he aided in the organization of the firm of Biklen, Winzer & Co., who are successors to the former firm. This is now one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in the State.

The marriage of Mr. Winzer and Miss Augusta Kunst was celebrated in Burlington, Iowa, April 13, 1869. She was born in St. Charles, Mo., and is a daughter of Carl Kunst, Esq. Five children were born to them: Pauline, Emma, Ella, Alma and Elsie, all born at Burlington. Mr. Winzer is a Democrat in politics, but not an active partisan. He was the first of his family to emigrate from the old country to America, and is thus entitled to the credit of being the founder of a family in the New World. An active, enterprising business man, he is liberal in his views on matters of public policy, prompt and reliable in the fulfillment of all his promises, and has won a foremost place in the business circles of the city, wherein he has made his home for nearly quarter of a century.

CHARLES C. WOLFE, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, now residing on section 35, Yellow Spring Township, was born in Franklin Township, Aug. 9, 1852, and is a son of John Wolfe, who was one of the early settlers of this county, having become a resident in 1846, and who was a native of Germany, born near Frankfort in 1812, and a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Schwartz) Wolfe. In his native country he engaged in farming until 1846, when he emigrated to America. Coming to Iowa the same year, he made his first location in Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where he purchased forty acres of timber and some prairie land, on which he made his home for three years, when he sold his prairie land and bought the farm in Yellow Spring Township where
his son Charles C. now lives, and there he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 18, 1865. To this place he had added by subsequent purchase, owning at the time of his death a fine farm of 213 acres. His widow still lives there with her son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wolfe was a member of the Lutheran Church, and for many years before his death had been an invalid. In 1838, in his native place, John Wolfe was united in marriage with Mary Kenner, and five children were born of their union: Elizabeth, wife of Peter Schwartz, a stone-mason, of Burlington, Iowa; Catherine, wife of John Bossmayer, a retired tailor, of Burlington; Philip, also a resident of that city; Charles C., our subject; and John, residing near Yarmouth, Iowa.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm, and his early education, which was received at the district school, was supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton’s Commercial College, at Burlington. In 1872 Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage with Matilda Funk, a native of this county, and a daughter of George Funk, who was born in Germany. By this marriage there are six children—Maria, George, Frank W., Ida P., Arthur Charles and an infant. For ten years Mr. Wolfe has been a School Trustee, and in politics is a Republican. He is the owner of 160 acres of farm and fifteen acres of timber land, and makes a specialty of raising short-horn cattle and draft horses. He is one of the leading farmers of Yellow Spring Township, everything about his home denotes thrift and industry, and he is recognized by his fellow-citizens as a progressive and rising young man.

Maj. Albert A. Perkins, of the firm of Perkins & Peterson, wholesale and retail dealers in china, glassware and pottery from all countries, No. 401 Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa. This business was established by the present proprietor in August, 1865, in the retail line, in company with his brother, J. L. Perkins, under the firm name of J. L. & A. A. Perkins. They began jobbing and wholesaling in the winter of 1867-68. The partnership was terminated in 1871, by the death of the brother, at which time Maj. Perkins purchased his brother’s interest of the heirs, continuing the business alone until the spring of 1888. The Major built up a fine trade there, which is being increased by the present firm, their store being one of the most elegant in the State, the stock of the best and most complete in its quality and assortment to be found west of the Mississippi.

Maj. Perkins was born in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., Jan. 22, 1840, and is a son of Moses and Sarah V. (Bergen) Perkins. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was born May 9, 1800, and was a descendent of an old Puritan family. He immigrated to Virginia in early life, from thence going to Illinois, settling near Beardstown, but subsequently removed to Rushville, where he became intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. He came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1845, and engaged in hotel-keeping. His death occurred March 4, 1879. The Major’s mother was born in New Jersey, where her family had lived for many generations. Her ancestors were from Holland, and were among the original settlers of New Amsterdam, now New York, and at one time owned a large portion of Manhattan Island. Some of the family settled in Illinois while it was yet a Territory, since which time they have become a numerous and influential family of that region. One member was a distinguished Presbyterian divine of that State.

Albert A. Perkins was educated at the public and private schools of Burlington, and when but a lad began clerking in a mercantile store. He was employed for a time with Maj. William H. Mauro, then by P. Perkins, and later by J. S. Kimball & Co. Leaving the latter he entered the army Aug. 28, 1862, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, 25th Iowa Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in February, 1863, and to that of Captain May 9 of the same year. He was in active service with his company and regiment until January, 1864, when he was detached by Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding the 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, as Provost Marshal General of the division. He was soon called by the General to accept the position of Assistant Inspector General of the division, and in November, 1864, was de-
tached as Acting Inspector General of the 15th Army Corps, occupying that position during the celebrated march to the sea. He was with Gen. Sherman in all his campaigns up to January, 1865, when he was detached as aid-de-camp and chief of staff, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Osterhaus. He accompanied the General through the campaign of Mobile, having had the honor of carrying the dispatches, under the flag of truce, to Meriden, Miss., demanding the surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor’s army. He remained on the staff of Gen. Osterhaus until June 13, 1865, when he was ordered to report to his regiment, and was mustered out.

He returned to Burlington the latter part of June, and in August following formed a partnership with his brother in the china and crockery business, as before mentioned. The Major was twice complimented by Gov. Gear, during his first and second administration, by being appointed Military Secretary on his staff.

Maj. Perkins was married at Chicago, Sept. 30, 1869, to Miss Kittie W. Skinkle, a native of Muscatine, Iowa, and a daughter of Lambert V. Skinkle, of Chicago. One child was born of their union, a son, Albert Belknap, born at Burlington, July 11, 1871. The Major is an active, enterprising business man, and has always taken a warm interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city that has so long been his home. He is Vice President of the Burlington Board of Trade, and a Trustee of the Public Library. Maj. Perkins is prominently identified with the G. A. R., and was the first Department Commander of Iowa under the new organization, and held that position from August, 1876, until January, 1879.

BENEDICT C. PENNINGTON, a resident of West Burlington, and foreman of the freight-car department of the East Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, was born Nov. 2, 1843, in Lancaster County, Pa., and is a son of John and Ann (Muser) Pennington, both of whom were natives of Sussex County, Del. To them were born eight chil-

dren: James, a farmer of Lancaster County, Pa.; William, editor of the Morning Call, residing near the Susquehanna River, at Port Deposit; our subject; Sarah, wife of William Wilkins, a resident of Wellington, Del.; Thomas E., a sewing-machine agent, of Dover, Del.; John, a blacksmith of Chester County, Pa.; Delia, wife of Martin Veadnkopf, a resident of Wellington, Del.; and Benjamin S., a painter engaged in the carshops of West Burlington. John Pennington was a shoemaker by trade. Honest, upright and industrious, he was highly respected by all. He was always ready to aid in any educational or religious interests, and especially in the latter cause his labors were unceasing. In 1862 he was obliged to leave home, and while on his return journey was taken sick within two miles of his own home, and died at the house of a friend, where he had stopped. His wife still survives him, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Veadnkopf, of Wellington, Del., and is also a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The early life of our subject was spent in Lancaster County, Pa., where he was educated, and worked upon a farm, also aiding his father in the manufacture of shoes for the trade in Wellington, Del. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Pennington learned the trade of wheelwright, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and then went to Dover, Del., where he was in an undertaker’s establishment, and then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed in the erection of the freight depot on Market street, in that city, and after its completion was engaged in building bridges for the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad. Later, going to Cecil County, Md., Mr. Pennington leased a farm, which he operated for one year, after which he worked at his trade in Farmington, Md., and the following spring started a wagon-shop in Rising Sun, Md. Failing health caused him to abandon this, and so, in 1865, he decided to go West. Reaching Galesburg, Ill., he there engaged in the carpenter trade, and in October, 1865, secured work in the freight-car department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, where he was placed in the charge of building freight cars. He was subsequently sent by the company to Buda, Ill., having charge of the flat-car works in that city, and
also from Kewanee to Mendota. In January, 1875, Mr. Pennington was appointed to the responsible position of foreman of the freight-car building, which position he has held continuously since. He is a first-class mechanic, and has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for nearly a quarter of a century, which fact is a splendid testimonial of his skill and labor, as the company hires none but efficient workmen.

In the month of September, 1869, Mr. Pennington was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Albrose, who was born in Henry County, Ill., in 1844, and is a daughter of Stephen Albrose. One child has graced this union—John S., a machinist. Mr. Pennington is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has been a resident of Des Moines County since 1875, has held the office of School Director, and is one of the honored and respected citizens of the county.

JOHN L. SCHOLL, President of the Burlington Saddlery Company, was born in Southern Prussia, March 3, 1844, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Gemmer) Scholl. He received a liberal education, served a regular apprenticeship to the harness and saddlery trade in his native Province, and emigrated to America in 1865. He came directly to Iowa, making his home at Des Moines for a short time, but settled in Burlington the same year of his arrival in the State.

Like many of his countrymen who have attained a good position, socially and financially, upon American soil, Mr. Scholl came to this country poor in purse, and at first employed himself at whatever he could find to do to make an honest living. He soon secured a job as a journeyman harness-maker, and was thus occupied until 1873, when he opened up a shop for himself. This he carried on successfully for a period of ten years, and was instrumental in incorporating the Burlington Saddlery Company, and is now Superintendent of the wholesale department, in addition to his office as President. A history of this company, which maintains an important position among the industries of Burlington, will be found elsewhere in this work.

The subject of this sketch was married in Burlington, Sept. 29, 1869, to Miss Johanna Helena, daughter of Frederick Lindstadt, of this city. Mrs. Scholl was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, and emigrated to America in 1861. The seven children of this union, one son and six daughters, are named as follows: Augusta, Frederick, Dorothea, Anna, Laura, Amelia and Helena, all born in Burlington. Mr. Scholl and his family are connected with the German Lutheran (Zion) Church. In politics Mr. S. is independent. When a member of the family who has lived for many generations in a foreign country breaks away from the ties of kindred and old associations to emigrate to the New World, and found a family, it is an event in its history worthy of being made a matter of record. Mr. Scholl stands in that relation to his kindred, and years hence his descendants, after many generations shall have passed away, will point to this record as the true history of the founding of their family in the New World.

Mr. Scholl is a thorough master of his business, and has by industry, frugality, and patient application to duty, won success. He stands at the head of one of the most important industries of the city, the outgrowth of the modest business he started in 1873.

WILLIAM S. HOBBS, a blacksmith, of Kosuth County, Iowa, was born in Chemung County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1845, and is a son of James and Eliza (Lamphier) Hobbs, the father a native of England, the mother of New York. The early life of our subject was spent upon a farm, but when only eighteen years of age he responded to his country's call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion, and enlisted in the 20th Illinois Infantry, serving for three years. He participated in the following battles: Oxford, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson (Miss.), Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Sherman's March, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta, where, on the 22d of July, 1864, he was taken prisoner, confined in Macon, Ga., and afterward at Andersonville. He was held as a prisoner until the close of the war, eight months in all.

After being mustered out of service, Mr. Hobbs returned to his home near Joliet, Ill., where he had
previously removed with his parents in 1848. He engaged as a railroad engineer, but being injured in an accident, gave up that business, and in 1866 came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he learned the trade of blacksmith with his brother at Toolsboro. While a resident of the latter place, he was united in marriage with Nancy Jane Gilmore, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Ransom and Huldah (Downer) Gilmore. The marriage was celebrated in 1866, and shortly after the young couple removed to New Boston, Ill., where he engaged as a journeyman, residing there until the following spring, when he again came to Iowa, this time locating in Northfield. Mr. Hobbs made that his home seven years, engaging in the blacksmithing trade, and in 1877 removed to Nebraska. A short time sufficed to convince him that he preferred the former State as a home, and consequently he returned to Toolsboro, where he was employed for a year and a half, later took up his residence in Mediapolis, remaining there until 1885, and then removed to Kossuth, where he has lived continuously since. He has a blacksmith-shop, where he does all kinds of general repairing, and being a first-class mechanic, his work gives perfect satisfaction.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs—William Curtis, Hallie Raymond and Nellie Viola. Religiously, Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife; socially, he belongs to the G. A. R. and politically, he is a Republican. The death of Mr. Hobbs’ father occurred in 1851, when he was fifty years old. His mother still resides in Mediapolis, Iowa.

Milo W. Phillips, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Jennings County, Ind., born Dec. 11, 1834. His parents, Brannock and Eliza (Wells) Phillips, went to Indiana from Mt. Sterling, Ky., being originally from Dorchester, Md., though of English and German descent. His father was a merchant, and trained his son in the same profession. In 1856 Mr. M. W. Phillips came to Iowa and worked on a salary as salesman for two years, and in 1859 started a general store at Moravia, Iowa. On the 4th of January, 1860, he wedded Miss Elizabeth J. Combs, a daughter of Rev. Michael Combs, of Albia, Iowa. Mrs. Phillips was born near Terre Haute, Ind. She died Oct. 4, 1874, leaving three sons—Grant V., Cyrus C. and Paul H. Mr. Phillips enlisted in the late war as a private, in Company G, 46th Iowa Infantry, in May, 1864, and served until March, 1865.

While in the service Mr. Phillips continued his business at Moravia, leaving it in the care of his family and employees. On his return from the South he resumed charge of his store, continuing the business until 1866, when he sold out and engaged in his present business at Burlington, which is that of a wholesale dealer in hats, caps, furs, gloves, etc., the only wholesale house in this line in the city. They occupy the handsome brick structure at the southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets. The three sons of Mr. Phillips, now aged respectively twenty-four, twenty-two and sixteen years, are employed with their father in his business at Burlington.

Mr. Phillips is a Master Mason, a member of Burlington Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; is also a member of Flint Hills Lodge No. 29, K. of P.; of Phoenix Lodge, A. O. U. W.; and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Phillips is an active but conservative business man, of broad views, self-reliant and earnest in whatever he undertakes, enterprising and reliable in all matters of business, and is justly classed among the leading citizens of Burlington. In politics he is a Republican.

The business carried on by M. W. Phillips & Co. is deserving of more extended notice. They are the only wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs, gloves, etc., in Burlington. The large brick structure occupied by them is four stories high, with a basement, and is forty-five feet front on Jefferson street, and eighty feet deep on Third. The entire building, except a portion of the ground floor, is occupied by this house. The business was established by M. W. Phillips in 1866, and in 1867 S. S. Hawkins bought into it, and maintained his connection for a term of ten years. In 1871 they opened a retail store in addition to the wholesale business, and in 1877 Mr. Phillips bought out his partner, and for one year operated both stores alone. The existing partnership with J. B. Clayton was formed.
in 1878 in the wholesale trade, under the firm name of M. W. Phillips & Co. This is the largest store of its kind in the State. They do an annual business of $150,000, and their trade extends through Iowa and into Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Dakota. They employ six traveling salesmen, and from six to eight local employes. In 1887 Mr. Phillips admitted A. B. Hawkins as partner in the retail store, under the firm name of Phillips & Hawkins. They do an annual trade of $30,000, and have one of the best stocked establishments in the line of hats, caps, furs and furnishing goods in the city, and also in the State, and are known as a thoroughly reliable house. Mr. Phillips has, during his more than twenty years’ business in Burlington, acquired and sustained the reputation of an honest, trustworthy business man.

**JOSEPH E. GURNEY,** proprietor of the Bonanza Department Store, Nos. 421 Jefferson and 214 North Fifth streets, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Herefordshire, England, April 12, 1854, and is the son of Edward and Fannie (Williams) Gurney. The death of his father occurred when he was yet a child, and with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Arrowsmith, he came to America soon afterward. The family located at Burlington, Iowa, where our subject, who had completed his education in his native country, was apprenticed to the carpenter’s trade. He pursued that vocation for eleven years, when, having accumulated a few hundred dollars, he purchased a team and notion wagon, and began business on the road as a peddler, starting in the fall of 1876 in the retail line. Mr. Gurney was so successful that in 1878 he was able to sell by wholesale, and two years later, in 1880, he opened the now popular Bonanza Department Store on Jefferson and Fifth streets, a description of which business occurs in another part of this work. Mr. Gurney seems peculiarly fitted for this line of business, and while a boy in his native land had some experience in mercantile life. Energetic, enterprising and methodical, he has prospered in his undertakings, has built up an extensive trade, and probably has the largest business of any local house in the line of holiday goods, and his annual income exceeds $20,000.

In February, 1881, in Burlington, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. Gurney and Miss Sarah A. Nichols was celebrated. Mrs. Gurney was born in Upper Canada, and is a daughter of W. J. Nichols. One child was born of their union, a son, Edward Joseph, born in Burlington. Socially, Mr. Gurney is a member of Burlington Council No. 531, of the Order of the Royal Arcturum.

**GOTTLOB JACOB HOHL,** a prominent citizen of Burlington, whose home is on West avenue, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, July 15, 1831, and in his youth attended school until fourteen years of age, when he learned gardening and grape-raising with his father, who was a wine and vegetable gardener. He remained at home until coming to America in the spring of 1854, and he was the first one of the family to settle in this country. Upon his arrival Mr. Hohl went to Bucks County, Pa., engaging for two years as a farm hand with William Sifert, and then came to Burlington in the month of April, 1856. After working in the city for about a year, he found employment with Gov. Grimes, with whom he continued for six years, and in the meantime was united in marriage, he and his wife still making his home at the Governor’s for four years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Hohl was again employed in Burlington for about a year, and then purchased his present home farm of sixteen acres, and has it nearly all stocked with a fine variety of fruits, vines and berries, such as apples, pears, grapes, and a large variety of smaller fruits, together with a market garden. Through his industry and economy he has been very successful, accumulating a comfortable competency, and also owns twenty acres of land on the Mt. Pleasant road near West Burlington.

Mr. Hohl was united in marriage with Miss Dora D. Wehmann, daughter of Ernest Wehmann, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County. They are the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters: The eldest, Emma D., was united in
FRANCIS W. BROOKS. It will not be expected that a brief sketch can do justice to the character of a man who was many years prominently before the community; but the record of a successful life is an addition to the accumulating history of this progressive age, and is worthy of perpetuation for an example to generations coming forward. The biographer has it in his power to rear a monumentum aevi perpetuum above the tombs of the departed, and much that cannot be conveyed to posterity by the memorial marble is thus extended through the years to come.

The subject of this memoir was born in Livingston County, N. Y., March 6, 1820, and at ten years of age he went to live in Canada with his uncle, J. C. Peasley, and with him he came to Burlington in 1842, and his first business undertaking was as a member of the firm of F. J. C. Peasley & Co., in the commission line. When the discovery of gold in California was made, Mr. Brooks foresaw the possibility of realizing wealth in that distant land, and proposed to go there. On the 2d of April, 1849, he left Burlington in company with La Fayette Brooks, J. S. McClure, S. Fouts, J. S. Mathews, Jeremiah Frick and William Moore, with four teams having four yoke of oxen each. On the 5th of May he crossed the Missouri River, and on the 11th of June crossed the Platte River, where the company came near having serious difficulty with other trains, which was only prevented by making vigorous demonstrations and preparations indicative of their intentions to carry their point at the expense of their lives. On the 15th of August he arrived at the gold diggings, and it was in California that Mr. Brooks laid the foundation of his fortune, for by his business abilities he was able to take charge of commercial enterprises that realized a profitable return; but the mines of California yielded nothing as valuable to him as the acquaintance there made of the lady who was afterward his wife. On his return, in 1852, Mr. Brooks went into the banking business, under the name of F. J. C. Peasley & Co., and after two years the firm of Coolbaugh & Brooks was established, they, in 1858, organizing the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, of which Mr. Brooks was first Cashier and afterward President. This institution carried on a successful and highly remunerative business until it was merged in 1865 into the National State Bank of Iowa, of which Mr. Brooks was President until the time of his death.

Thus far we have devoted ourselves entirely to Mr. Brooks as a business man, and have not alluded to the social relations that made his busy life happy and comforting. On the 27th of June, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Harriet C. Beach, and during their years of married felicity they were the parents of the following children: Caroline, widow of Bernard Dassel, residing at Burlington; James W., who married Miss Lily Roads, is the present Assistant Cashier of the National State Bank of Burlington; Clara, wife of John T. McChesney, President of the Aberdeen National Bank, of Aberdeen, Dak.; Amis Copp, wife of S. S. Hawkins, of Burlington; Charles E., Cashier of the Bank of Ortonville, Minn., married Flora Carpenter; Francis William, who married Jessie Hayden, is in the real-estate and loan business at Aberdeen, Dak., and a partner in the Brown County Bank; Harry wedded Miss Kittie Cheeseman, of New England, and is a member of the wholesale grocery house of Brooks, Smith, Taylor & Co., of Burlington; Fred died May 28, 1887; Mary Peasley, the youngest, is a student, and resides with her mother at Burlington. Mrs. Brooks was married, in April, 1883, to James Lasell, and they have one child, a daughter, Ruth.
The last employment of Mr. Brooks' life was the building and arranging of the beautiful home where the family now reside, and while engaged in superintending the improvements upon this place he was stricken down by apoplexy, and the fertile brain and active hands that had carved out a fortune but little less than a millionaire were silenced and stiffened in death on the 1st day of April, 1869. It was only a little less than eighteen years from the time that Rev. Dr. Salter confirmed the holy vows of matrimony upon this couple that pale death dissolved the union, and he stood above the coffin of Francis W. Brooks to say the fitting words that would consign his body to the grave. A large procession of friends and mourners followed his remains to the cemetery, including his brothers of the mystic tie in Des Moines Lodge No. 1, and Iowa Royal Arch Chapter.

The character of Mr. Brooks, by which we mean the natural qualities of his mind and heart, is difficult to describe. Upon all hands it is agreed that he was a careful man in business, and in the most perilous times of our financial troubles it was commonly said that "Mr. Brooks is safe," by all who dealt with him when he was President of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa. All heavy business men considered him prudent, and his successors claim that all of the wealth (more than half a million) that he left was a product of a close, far seen, and an entirely legitimate banking business. To all of this we must agree, but an impartial observer cannot help seeing in him the evidence of a Napoleonic boldness and a firmness that compels success. It is known that in close times Mr. Brooks carried men through on his judgment of their ability and resources, and men are on the street to-day who bless the memory of Frank Brooks, as he was popularly known, for holding them up when the flood was coming over them. He was not an expressive, demonstrative man, and never made a display of his sympathy or generosity, but there are many who have seen the stealthy approach of ruin in their business that will never forget his helping hand. Business was his life, his all; it made him and it unmade him, for intense application probably laid the foundation of his final and fatal illness, and while the honors of life and all its comforts were gathering around him, in one fell hour the destroyer came and took him in the prime of life to the unknown world.

**J A. WRIGHT, M. D., deceased.** It is fitting in this volume that memories of the dead as well as experiences of the living be presented to the world, and in the sketch of Dr. Wright, who, during his life, was one of the best known and popular medical men of Southeastern Iowa, the historian feels that a contribution to history of the personal sketch of a highly deserving man is given, which adds largely to the encyclopedia of the best known people of Danville Township.

Our subject was born in Indiana, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1842, and is a son of Cyprion Wright, who in 1856 removed to Louisa County, Iowa. The wife of Mr. Wright died in Indiana, and his three children accompanied him to Iowa: the Doctor; Caroline, wife of W. S. Hogue; Thomas who married Amelia Wolf, and resides near Villisca, Iowa.

Dr. Wright secured a classical education after coming to Iowa, and taught school for several terms. His genial manners and correct habits made him a favorite with the general public wherever he went, and his education eminently qualified him for a proud position in life. Choosing medicine as a profession, he began its study under the able tutelage of Dr. J. R. Miller, of Elvaston, Ill., and later took two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from that college in 1867. Dr. Wright soon after located at Danville, where a nice practice was secured. During this time the acquaintance of Miss Alice M. Smith was formed, and she became his wife June 9, 1874. In 1878 Dr. Wright matriculated at the Medical University of Louisiana, from which noted college he was graduated with honor in 1879. He returned to Danville and again resumed his practice, which was continuous until failing health forced him to suspend business, and his death, from that dread disease, consumption, occurred Dec. 19, 1882.

Quoting from remarks made by one of his fellow-townsmen, who knew the Doctor intimately in both
DES MOINES COUNTY.

public and private life, we place them on record as a eulogy, both modest and truthful: "As a man, he was genial and courteous; in business and judgment, firm and unbiased; as free from fault and as pure in principle as one in a thousand." Could anything more be said in praise of his virtues? His death was not unexpected, but his life ebbed away as sinks the sun behind the western horizon. His skill had restored hope and health to many, but science was unequal to the restoration of his own health, although no means were left untried. Travel, the most careful nursing, and the best art in medicine, availed nothing. The remains of Dr. Wright were interred in the Aspen Grove Cemetery at Burlington, and the members of the Des Moines County Medical Society, of which he was one of the charter members, attended the funeral in a body. Dr. Wright was also a Mason, belonging to Danville Lodge No. 48, and to Burlington Chapter, R. A. M.

One son, Ray Edward, born Jan. 1, 1880, graced his marriage. Mrs. Alice Wright was appointed Postmistress of Danville, Iowa, in October, 1885, succeeding A. M. Messenger. Her education well qualifies her for the position, and she is the first Democratic occupant of the office at Danville. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Smith, are among the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Danville, and have spent many years in this county.

G

EN. AUGUSTUS C. DODGE is numbered among the honored pioneers of Des Moines County, and during his life was among the most noted men. He sprang from good old Revolutionary stock, and the patriotism of his ancestors found an abiding-place in his heart. Henry Dodge and Christiana, daughter of James McDonald, were married in 1800, a few miles west of St. Louis. Of their thirteen children nine grew to maturity, Augustus C. being the fourth in order of birth. He was born Jan. 2, 1812, at St. Genevieve, Mo., then in the Territory of Louisiana, the oldest settlement on the west side of the Mississippi River, about sixty miles below St. Louis. In that new and sparsely settled country his boyhood days were passed. His father was a man of note, even at that time, and during the struggle with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, was in command of a battalion of militia, whose duty it was to keep the Indians at bay. For his services he was appointed Brigadier General of the militia of Missouri Territory. On the return of peace, he engaged in mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of salt. The educational facilities of that region were very scant, and the only school Augustus attended for a few months was kept in a log school-house, in which the light came through greased paper; pencils were made from a bullet beaten into shape and hammered to a point; pens were made with a Barlow knife, and ink from the boiling of butternut bark or gunpowder. Meanwhile the boy gained strength and self-reliance for the struggle of life in which he was to engage.

In 1827 the family removed to the Fever River lead mines. Upon arriving at Galena, on July 4, they found the town in a state of alarm from fear of an attack from the Winnebago Indians. Henry Dodge was at once waited upon by citizens and asked to take command of forces for the defense of the mining district. Young Augustus wished to join them, and when told that he was too young, appealed to his father, who, giving him a small shotgun, remarked, "Shoot well, my boy."

Upon the restoration of peace, Henry Dodge located at a point about forty-five miles northeast of Galena, to which was given the name of Dodge's Grove. When the Black Hawk War broke out, in 1832, he was Colonel of the militia of Wisconsin Territory, and on the 25th of April was directed by Gen. Atkinson to raise as many mounted men in the mining regions as could be obtained for service against the hostile Indians. In one company then raised Augustus was elected Lieutenant of volunteers, for home protection, and in the battle of the Wisconsin he conducted himself bravely. On the march or camping out, he was always cheerful and obliging to the men.

During these years the family divided their time between their residence near Dodgeville and St. Genevieve, and Augustus made frequent trips between the two places. In February, 1837, he visited the National Capitol, where, as the son of a friend of the President, and one who had made a national
reputation in the Black Hawk War, and through the attentions of his uncle, Senator Liun, he enjoyed unusual facilities for seeing public men and observing public affairs. Returning home, on the 13th of March, 1837, he was united in marriage, near St. Genevieve, with Miss Clara A. Hertich, daughter of Prof. Joseph Hertich. Their union was an exceedingly happy one, and to them were born eight children—William J., Marceline M., Augustus V., Christiana, Clara A., Henry J., Charles J. and William W.

In 1838 Mr. Dodge was appointed by President Van Buren, Register of the United States Land Office at Burlington, and removed to this city, which was his home the rest of his life. He made an exceedingly popular officer, often going out of the way to help some unfortunate settler in securing the title to his land. The services then rendered were remembered by the settlers in after years.

On the 14th day of January, 1839, Mr. Dodge was appointed by Gov. Lucas, Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division of the Militia of Iowa Territory. In the fall of that year Missouri laid claim to a portion of Iowa Territory on its southern border, which was the occasion of great excitement. December 11 Gen. Dodge's brigade was called out. On reaching Van Buren County, Gen. Dodge was sent with two others to the encampment of the Missouri militia, and a friendly conference following, an amicable settlement was arranged, and the troops disbanded.

In the summer of 1840, without thought or effort on his part, Gen. Dodge was nominated Delegate to Congress. He made a canvass of the Territory, in company with his Whig competitor, Alfred Rich, and was elected by a majority of 585, receiving many Whig votes. On the 24 of September he took his seat in Congress, and on the 7th of December following, he welcomed his father to a seat by his side, as a Delegate from the Territory of Wisconsin, the first and only instance of a father and son sitting together in the House of Representatives since the foundation of the Government. He served as Delegate until the admission of Iowa into the Union, Dec. 28, 1846, a period of six years of laborious service. In the limits of this sketch a record of this service cannot be given, and the reader's attention is called to the life of Gen. Dodge, by Dr. William Salter, published in 1887.

The First General Assembly of the State of Iowa was not able to agree upon the election of United States Senators, but the Second Assembly, Dec. 2, 1848, elected Gen. Dodge and George W. Jones. Mr. Dodge drew for the short term, ending March 4, 1849, and was at once re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1855. As seven years before the son had welcomed the father to a seat by his side in the House of Representatives, so now the father, who had entered the Senate on the 23d of the previous June, as one of the Senators from the State of Wisconsin, greeted the arrival of his son in the Senate Chamber. This was an unprecedented occurrence. It was also noteworthy that Augustus C. Dodge was the first person born west of the Mississippi River to become a Senator of the United States. He was congratulated by Mrs. Fremont, wife of Gen. Fremont, who said: "General, I am sure that you will be the best behaved man in the Senate, on the ground that a dutiful son will be exceedingly decorous in the immediate presence of his father."

The time in which Gen. Dodge served in the United States Senate was an exciting one in the history of the country. He favored the Compromise Bill of 1850, but voted against Jefferson Davis' proposition to make void the prohibition of slavery that had existed under the Mexican law, and extend the Missouri Compromise Line of 1820, so as to authorize slavery north of it, and he voted for the admission of California under her constitution prohibiting slavery. Mr. Dodge served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and favored the passage of the Homestead Bill. In the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1854, he followed the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. One of the best speeches delivered in the Senate in favor of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska under the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and sneeringly spoken of as "Squatter Sovereignty," was by him. In answer to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who said, "There are certain menial employments which belong exclusively to the negro," he replied: "Sir, I tell the Senator from Mississippi, I speak it upon the floor of the American Senate, in the presence of my father, who will attest its truth, that I performed..."
and do perform, when at home, all of these menial services to which the Senator referred in terms so gratifying to my feelings. As a general thing I saw my own wood, do all my own marketing. I have driven teams, horses, mules and oxen, and considered myself as respectable then as I now do, or as any Senator upon the floor."

On the 8th of February, 1855, Mr. Dodge resigned his seat in the Senate, and on the following day President Pierce nominated him to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. He was confirmed, and served with great credit to himself and the General Government until the summer of 1859, when he returned home and made the race for Governor of Iowa on the Democratic ticket, but could not overcome the strong Republican majority. The following extract is from Salter's Life of the General:

"Withdrawn the rest of his life, for the most part, from official station, Mr. Dodge retained to the end his interest in public affairs, and his unswerving devotion to the Democratic party, of which he remained a recognized leader. On several occasions his name was presented as a suitable candidate for the highest offices in the Nation, but he himself never aided or abetted any movement to that end. In 1872 he advocated union with the Liberal Republicans, and the election of Horace Greeley for President. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of Burlington by a spontaneous movement of citizens, irrespective of party. In 1875 he served, by appointment of Gov. Carpenter, on a commission to investigate alleged abuses in a reform school at Eldora, and aided in introducing a more humane discipline into that institution. An ardent friend of youth, he was a frequent visitor at schools, and gave help and cheer to many in their struggles for an education. He sustained the cause of temperance in vigorous addresses, discommoded the drink habit by consistent example, and looked to the invigoration of man's moral sense for the suppression of intemperance; not to prohibitory legislation. At meetings of pioneers and old settlers he was an honored guest, and never wearied in commemorating their exploits and labors. He presided over the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Iowa, on the 1st of June, 1883, at Burlington, and gave surpassing dignity and zest to that occasion. It was a sight that can never be looked upon again to see that illustrious pioneer of Iowa, at the age of more than three-score and ten, poor forth from his capacious, accurate and ready memory, treasures of information concerning the beginnings of the commonwealth. He seemed as if inspired with a religious zeal to snatch from oblivion the memory of our founders for the instruction of after times. A few months later came the fatal sickness and the final hour. He died on the 20th of November, 1883, in the bosom of his family, sharing the consolation of religion, his last words, "Bless the Lord."

We know that every reader of this work will be pleased to see the portrait of this eminent man shown upon a preceding page, and will treasure the volume from that fact. No other man did greater honor to Des Moines County than Gen. Augustus C. Dodge.

JAMES HILLEARY, a farmer residing on section 28, Union Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, is one of the pioneers of 1833. He was born Aug. 20, 1814, on Apple Pie Ridge, Va., and is a son of Francis and Charlotte (Arnold) Hilleary. The former, a native of Maryland, was born about the year 1772, and the latter, born in 1796, was a native of Culpeper County, Va. Francis Hilleary departed this life in 1844, at the ripe old age of seventy-two years. His wife survived him until 1857, her death occurring at the age of sixty-one. She was a devoted member of the Christian Church. Our subject was one of a family of twelve children: Elizabeth, the eldest, is now the wife of William Walker, whose home is near Garden City, in Southwestern Kansas; Morris, who died at an early age; Jane, widow of Ebenezer Riddle; Alexander, a resident farmer of Burlington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Nancy, wife of William Been, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; William, a retired druggist of Philadelphia, Pa.; James, our subject; Jackson, born in 1816, died in 1886; Henrietta, living on a farm in Huron Township, Des Moines County; Martha became the wife of William Bridges, and both are now deceased;
Thomas left Philadelphia in 1854 for California, going by way of Cape Horn, and has never been heard of since; Louis, the youngest of the family, is now living near Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co., Iowa.

James Hilleary, our subject, came to this county in 1833, when it formed part of the Territory of Wisconsin, crossing the Mississippi River at the Cascade Springs, south of Burlington, on the 11th of November. Francis Hilleary, his father, entered a claim of 424 acres of land, on what is now section 28, Union Township. In 1836 James, in connection with his brother Jackson, purchased this land, only thirty acres of which were under cultivation. The first log cabin built upon this claim was erected on Christmas Day, 1833. Mr. Hilleary attended the land sale at Burlington, which occurred Nov. 19, 1838, where he secured the title from the Government, paying for the land at the Government price of $1.25 per acre. All the improvements of the land since that date have been made by Mr. Hilleary and his estimable wife. The residence in which they now reside was erected in the year 1858, and is a brick building 36x22 feet. Their large barn was built in 1870, and the dimensions are 50x32 feet. Mr. Hilleary is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Union Township, and everything upon his land denotes thrift and industry.

James Hilleary was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Morris, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Ethridge) Morris. Twelve children have been born of their union: James L., born Jan. 7, 1838, is residing on a farm in Augusta Township; William, born Feb. 21, 1840, is now engaged in general farming in Oregon; Mary, born May 17, 1842, is the wife of William Perry; George, born Aug. 7, 1844, is engaged in farming on section 33, Union Township; Thomas H., born Oct. 25, 1846, died May 9, 1859, and was buried in the Hilleary Cemetery, on the old home farm; Sarah A., born Oct. 17, 1848, died April 15, 1852, and was also buried in the family cemetery; Lydia E., born Feb. 23, 1851, died March 14, 1859; Nancy, born Feb. 13, 1853, is the wife of James O. Beebe, of Hastings, Neb.; Emma E., born Dec. 9, 1854; Roger W., born May 19, 1857, is a resident farmer of Henry County, Iowa; Henrietta, wife of Charles Moffett, of Los Angeles, Cal., born July 29, 1859; Henry M., born April 7, 1862, is a farmer of section 28, Union Township.

Mr. Hilleary has held various township offices, was Trustee of the township, School Director, Road and Bridge Supervisor, and all these positions he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In all enterprises for the public good he has lent his influence, and is one of the leading citizens of the township. He and his wife have been lifelong Christians, and are highly respected people. Politically, Mr. Hilleary has always been a Republican.

John W. Murphy, editor and proprietor of the Saturday Evening Post, Burlington, Iowa, was born in Clark County, Mo., Jan. 10, 1857. His father, J. F. Murphy, is a native of Kentucky, while his mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Resor, is a native of Virginia. They were among the earliest settlers of Clark County, Mo., moving there with their parents, and there marrying. Both are yet living in the town of Luray, in that county, where they settled more than a half-century ago. They had a family of five children, John W. being their second child. He was reared in his native county, receiving only the advantages of a common-school education. Before reaching his fifteenth year he commenced to learn the machinist's trade, at which he worked about two and one-half years. The printer's trade being better suited to his taste, he left the machine-shop, and entered a printing-office at Kahoka, the county seat of Clark County. After working at the trade one year in that office, he went to Alexandria, Mo., purchased the office of the Commercial in that city, and for the next four years engaged in its publication, achieving some reputation as a newspaper man. Selling out, he was offered and accepted the position of business manager of the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution, where he remained one year. He then came to Burlington as city editor of the Burlington Hawk-Eye, but only occupied that position about three months, when, believing there was a good opening in that city for another weekly newspaper, he
purchased material, and commenced the publication of the *Saturday Evening Post*. (See history of the paper in article on the Press.) In the publication of that paper his energies have since been employed. He is an easy and fluent writer, fearless in the expression of his opinions, and gets up a very readable paper.

Mr. Murphy and Nellie Lowdon were united in marriage at Luray, Mo., Feb. 23, 1878. She is a native of Lee County, Iowa, her parents being among its pioneers, her father, R. M. Lowdon, being one of its most prominent citizens, and at one time serving the county as a member of the Legislature. At the time of the marriage of his daughter Nellie, the family were living in Luray. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy—Mabel, Marcia, Nellie and John W.

HENRY LEMBERGER, the efficient and popular City Marshal of Burlington, Iowa, was born on the 4th of May, 1840, in Louisville, Ky., and is a son of John G. and Kate Lemberger, who were early settlers of this city, and whose sketch appears in this work. Henry came with his parents to Burlington in 1841, and as soon as he had attained sufficient age he was sent to the city schools, where he acquired a good education. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion he enlisted in the Iowa Lances, though it was subsequently abandoned. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Wollmann, and four children have graced this union—Gus A., Henry W., Fred and Louisa.

Mr. Lemberger was reared a Republican, and affiliated with that party until the second election of Gen. Grant, since which time he has voted with the Democratic party. He has held the office of Trustee, and in 1885 was elected City Marshal, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1887. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. Among the number of respected citizens of Burlington, none stands higher, or is more universally esteemed, than Mr. Lemberger. In the discharge of all his duties he endeavors to act in obedience to the Golden Rule.

Combining caution with the desire to please, he has made many warm friends while on duty, and has the perfect confidence of the business men of the city and county, and in all matters of public interest he is ready to do his part.

JOHN F. CRAWFORD, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 30, Flint River Township, was born in Howard County, Mo., March 25, 1831, and is a son of John and Jane (Roseath) Crawford, whose sketch appears in connection with that of W. D. Crawford on another page of this work. Our subject came to Des Moines County with his parents in 1836, where the father developed a fine farm from the wild, uncultivated land. Almost the entire life of John F. Crawford has been passed in this county, he having lived here since five years of age. Here he attended the common schools, working upon his father's farm in the meantime, until 1857, when he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Allison, who was born in Lawrence County, Pa., and was a daughter of James and Martha (Gardner) Allison, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle. Mrs. Crawford came from Pennsylvania to Iowa with her widowed mother, her father having died when she was quite young. Her mother also departed this life about the year 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were the parents of two children: Louie, wife of W. H. Scott, a farmer of Flint River Township; and Mary, who has been the housekeeper since her mother's death. On the 10th of January, 1887, Mrs. Crawford was called from this life to the life beyond, and in her death the family lost a kind mother, the husband a loving wife. She was a devoted and consistent Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of Nature's noble women. The family are also members of the Presbyterian Church.

Politically, Mr. Crawford is a liberal Democrat, has always been identified with the temperance movement, and is ever ready to respond to any interest for the public good. In 1886 he turned his attention to the raising of fine stock. Red Polled cattle and Cotswold sheep, and to him much credit is
due for the fine grade of sheep in the county. The name of Crawford has been long known throughout the county. For over a half-century John F. Crawford has been one of its residents, its interests have been his interests, and in the work of civilization and progress he has nobly done his part. He has one of the most beautiful farms in the county, and is highly respected by all.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, deceased, was one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Des Moines County. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1820, and his parents, William and Nancy (Crow) Crawford, were natives of Belfast, Ireland. Determining to make for themselves a home in the New World, they crossed the ocean and became pioneers of Muskingum County, Ohio, where their death occurred many years after. Our subject was there reared upon a farm and received his education in the common schools. In the year 1851 or 1852, he migrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, making his first purchase of land in Flint River Township, where he improved a fine farm. His sister kept house for him until Jan. 19, 1855, when he brought Miss Jane Regard to his home as his bride, and the future mistress. Mrs. Crawford is a native of York County, Pa., and a daughter of John and Lydia (Wymiller) Regard, whose birthplace was also in Pennsylvania. They both died in their native State, and were members of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1853 Mr. Crawford sold his farm in Flint River Township, purchasing 140 acres of land on section 8, Union Township, and as the years passed, by his economy and industry, he was able to add other lands, and at the time of his death owned 264 acres of land, comprising one of the finest farms in the county. In 1876 a splendid barn was built, and two years later the beautiful two-story farm residence was erected. The magnificent shade trees which have been planted, and in fact all the improvements that have been made, were placed upon the land by Mr. Crawford. He was a systematic and practical farmer and his success in his chosen occupation was entirely due to his own efforts. He was one of Nature's noblemen, always ready to aid anyone in need, and, with his wife, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. On the 28th of April, 1878, he was called to his final rest, and by his death the family lost a kind and indulgent father, his neighbors a sincere friend, and the county an honored citizen. In his political views Mr. Crawford was an ardent Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were the parents of eight children: Lara E., deceased; John R., who is engaged in farming in Scotland County, Mo.; Alice, wife of T. B. Elliott, a resident farmer of Missouri; Frank W. married Miss Kittie E. Hathaway, a native of Des Moines County, now a resident of Union Township; Sarena, James H., Julia B. and Carrie J. are still residing with their mother. Sarena is an artist of some note, and has painted many beautiful pictures. Mrs. Crawford's grandfather, John Regard, was a resident of the Pennsylvania Colony before the Revolutionary days, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAM HRER, a grocer, of Burlington, in business at the corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 1, 1846, and is a son of Jonathan and Dorothea (Remps) Hrér. The death of the father occurred while our subject was but an infant. William was educated in his native land, served his time as an apprentice to the painter's trade, and then, thinking that the New World would be a better field for his labors, emigrated to America in 1863, and located at Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. The following spring he went to Chicago, and in 1865 came to Burlington, Iowa, soon after forming a partnership with Mr. Heinz in the painting business, under the firm name of Hrer & Heinz, carrying on that business until 1873, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon it. He then opened his present grocery house. Mr. Hrer is one of the leading retail grocers in the city, and has a neat and well-stocked store, carrying a general assortment of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, provisions, fruits and vegetables,
His trade has grown to very satisfactory proportions, and he now does an annual business to the amount of $35,000.

The marriage of Mr. Ihrer and Miss Rosina Warth was celebrated Oct. 14, 1869. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to America when four years of age, and was residing in Union Township, Des Moines County, at the time of her marriage. Seven children were born of their union, four sons and three daughters—William, Fred C., Henry G., Charles, Elizabeth, Rosina and Lydia. Mr. Ihrer and his wife are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat; socially, a member of the I. O. O. F., Harmonia Lodge No. 209, and of Wellington Council No. 530, of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Ihrer is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Burlington, having won his success by steady application to business, and an upright, honorable course of life.

A.J. WALLACE WHITE, of Burlington, Iowa, was born at Putney, Windham Co., Vt., Aug. 31, 1816. His father, Judge Phineas White, was born in South Hadley, Vt., Oct. 30, 1770, was descended from Elder John White, of a Puritan family, graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of '97, began the practice of law at Putney three years later, and was elected to Congress in 1820 by the Whig party. He served as Judge of the Probate and Chief Judge of the County Court, was President of the Vermont Bible Society, and also of the Vermont Colonization Society. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, he was chosen Grand Master for the State of Vermont, and was otherwise honored. As his record shows, Judge White was a prominent and influential citizen of Vermont, and his death occurred July 6, 1847, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. White, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Esther Stevens, was born at Plainfield, Conn., in January, 1777, and was of English descent. Her death occurred at Putney, Sept. 25, 1858, in her eighty-first year. Judge White made his home at Putney during his life, and the old homestead is still in possession of his descendants.

Our subject pursued a scientific course of study at the University of Vermont, and at Union College, studied law at New Haven, Conn., and engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, and later at St. Louis. In 1849 Mr. White came to Burlington, Iowa, here forming a partnership with E. W. Clark Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, bankers, that connection continuing until 1854, when he became associated with Lyman Cook, now President of the First National Bank, of Burlington, in the banking business, under the name of White, Cook & Co., that firm continuing until about 1859. Mr. White was next associated with the Des Moines Savings Bank, of which he was President, and in November, 1862, entered the military service as Paymaster, with the rank of Major, serving until the close of the war, returning to his home with broken health, his death occurring May 4, 1870.

Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Atherton, who was born at Philadelphia, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1822, and is a daughter of George F. and Ruth (Bartlett) Atherton. Her father, who was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 31, 1790, of English descent, was a merchant, and moved to Ohio in 1820, subsequently taking up his residence in Mississippi, later in Wisconsin, and in 1849 came to Burlington. Mr. Atherton's ancestors were among the patriots of Colonial times, and participated in the war of the Revolution, and his father was an eminent physician. Mrs. White's mother was born in New Hampshire, and died when her daughter was six years of age. She was descended from the McClintocks, an old Scotch family who were engaged in the American Merchant Marine, and who sustained heavy losses by the capture of their ships by the English in the war of the Revolution.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White, four sons and four daughters: Helen and Julia, now living; and Fannie and Gertrude G., who died in infancy; William Atherton is an employe of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and resides at Brookfield, Mo.; Arthur Edward is a resident of Cherokee County, Iowa, and is in the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company; Wallace McClintock is in the employ of the Chi-
chago, Burlington & Quincy, at Keokuk, Iowa, and Luther Clark is also engaged with that company at the general office at Burlington. Mrs. White is a member of the Unitarian Church, and has made her home at Burlington since 1849. Mr. White was an ardent Douglas Democrat in his political sentiments prior to the war, but later he voted with and supported the Republican party. He was a fluent and eloquent speaker, doing good service for his party in several campaigns, and was elected Mayor of Burlington in 1858. A man of splendid business ability, he helped to build up and was connected with several of the most important business institutions of the city. He always felt a lively interest in any enterprise for the good of the community, was a genial, kindly gentleman, and as a pioneer and citizen had the respect of all.

SOLOMON SHERFEY, deceased, a highly respected pioneer of Burlington, of 1837, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1799, on the famous battle-field, where his father owned a large farm, a part of which has been the property of the family for four generations. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Bossermann) Sherfey. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 4, 1769. He was of German descent, his family having originally emigrated from Saxony. The first of the family to settle in America was Kasper Sherfey, who came with the original band of Dunkards who were driven from Saxony to Holland by religious persecution, and who emigrated thence to Pennsylvania about 1740. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania in 1773. Her ancestors were of German origin and date their settlement in America back to 1740.

Solomon Sherfey was reared on a farm and educated at Gettysburg. Arriving at man's estate he was married, Feb. 6, 1827, at Frederick, Md., to Miss Catherine McNeil, daughter of John and Hannah (Mahn) McNeil. Mrs. Sherfey was born at Leesburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1806. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sherfey removed to Washington County, Md., where he engaged in merchandising, and there the children were born, four in number, three sons and one daughter; Caroline A. first married J. W. Roberts, who died April 19, 1851, and her second husband was the late Hon. E. D. Rand, of Burlington, Iowa, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Charles married Miss Irene Spurlock, and resides at Nebraska City, where he is engaged in horticulture; John M. married Mary A. Rand, eldest daughter of the late E. D. Rand; John M. is a prominent business man of Burlington, and is now President of the Rand Lumber Company; William E. married Miss Josephine C. Woods, and resides at Council Grove, Kan., where he is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business.

In 1834 Mr. Sherfey migrated with his family to Lafayette, Ind., where he spent three years engaged in merchandising and milling. He then came to Iowa in the autumn of 1837, locating at Burlington, where he soon became engaged as a merchant, but shortly after began farming and manufacturing lumber. The farm was situated about three miles north of the city, and his sawmill was in the same locality, on what is known as Flint Creek. Mr. Sherfey improved the farm and made lumber, finding a ready market for the latter in Burlington and the surrounding country, which was then just being settled. After a few years the timber available for the use of his mill became exhausted and he discontinued the business, removing to a larger farm a few miles further distant from the city, carrying on the business of farming and stock-raising quite extensively until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to the city of Burlington. His death occurred May 6, 1876, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife, an estimable lady, survived him several years. Her death occurred Aug. 6, 1887. Mr. Sherfey adapted himself readily to the ways of a new country and was of great service to his neighbors and new-comers in helping them select land, finding Government corners and making surveys for them.

Mr. Sherfey was active in the cause of education, encouraging the establishment of schools and contributing largely to their maintenance. At his old home in the East he had received his early education, and his religious training within the Dunkard Society. On coming to Burlington he associated
himself with the Methodists, and aided in building the “Old Zion” Church in 1838, the first Protestant Church edifice erected in Iowa, now historic. The building was once used as a State House by the early Territorial Government. Mr. Sherfey was a practical, consistent Christian, constant in his attention to all matters of duty, and when physically able was never absent from religious service. Toward the close of his life his dignified figure and snow-white hair were as familiar objects to the congregation as the minister in the pulpit. In his manner he was always gentle, courteous and kind; a typical Christian, modest, unassuming and forgiving, his amiability and sweetness of disposition are characteristics well remembered by his numerous friends. Benevolent in a marked degree, the sick, needy or distressed were always sure of his sympathy and liberal aid. Upright in all the affairs of life, Mr. Sherfey commanded universal respect, and taught the Christian lessons of his Master more by example than by precept.

A portrait of Mr. Sherfey is presented in this connection, and forms a fitting accompaniment to this brief sketch.

JOEL WEST, master mechanic of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad over the following described lines: from Burlington to Quincy, Burlington to Carthage, Burlington to Keokuk, Burlington to Chariton, Albia to Des Moines, Chariton to Des Moines, and from Chariton to St. Joseph, Mo., making in all 522 miles of road. The great shops at West Burlington of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are within Mr. West’s jurisdiction, and are his headquarters. These shops furnish employment to about 800 men, and are the most complete in their appointments of any in the country. Engines, cars and coaches are made and repaired here, not only for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, but for those of several other companies. (See history of shops elsewhere in this work.)

Mr. West was born at Wilbraham, Mass., Nov. 13, 1833, and is a son of Stephen S. and Lucinda (Humeaton) West. His father, who was born and reared at Wilbraham, was a tanner and carver by trade, and followed that business for many years. His mother was born at Danbury, Conn., and was of an old New England family. Mr. West learned his trade at the American Machine Works, at Springfield, Mass., beginning in the spring of 1852, and serving a regular apprenticeship. In 1856 he engaged with the New York Central Railroad, continuing with that company until 1857, when he came to West and engaged as journeyman in the machine-shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Quincy. Six months later he was made foreman of the shops, and was promoted to master mechanic in 1863. After the consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Burlington & Missouri in Iowa, which occurred in January, 1873, Mr. West was assigned to Creston, Iowa, and in 1876 to Burlington, where he was given charge of all the lines in this State. He assisted in planning and constructing the shops at West Burlington, and has had general supervision of them since. Previous to 1873 he had charge of certain lines in Illinois in the capacity of master mechanic.

In August, 1860, at Quincy, Ill., Mr. West was united in marriage with Miss Eliza C. Bartlett, daughter of S. M. and Rosalind (Robinson) Bartlett, early settlers of Illinois. Mrs. West’s father was in the regular army of the United States, served under Gen. Harney, of the frontier, and took part in driving the Mormons out of Nauvoo, Ill. He had a varied and eventful life, and was widely known and highly respected among the early pioneers of Illinois.

Mr. West was a Republican in political sentiment, but is now independent. He is an expert in the mechanical department of railroad ing, and has had an experience of thirty-six years in that class of work. The important duties of his position, which have been discharged with ability and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the management of the road for so many years, testify to his worth in no doubtful manner. During the strike in the spring of 1888 of the locomotive engineers, Mr. West showed his ability in many ways. For some months he scarcely took time for needful rest, but labored night and day, passing repeatedly over the various
divisions, carefully guarding the company's interests and exerting an influence for good among the men. No man in its employ has the confidence of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in a greater degree.

A. Tomlinson, deceased, was a native of Marion County, Ind., born April 24, 1843, and was a son of W. H. Tomlinson. He had but reached his eighteenth year when the great war of the Rebellion commenced, and believing it his duty as an able-bodied young man to assist in the defense of the Union, he enlisted in the 10th Illinois Infantry, and served till the close of the war. No soldier in the service was more faithful in the discharge of his duties. He never shirked, but, brave man that he was, he was always found in the front. At the battle of Chickamauga he received a wound, the evidence of which he carried with him to his grave.

At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, returned to his home, and soon afterward entered a business college in Chicago, but did not complete the course. Coming to Burlington, he entered the business college of this city, from which institution he was graduated with honors.

While in Burlington he became acquainted with Miss Dora Andress, a native of the city, and daughter of Daniel S. and Elizabeth W. (Mitchell) Andress. The acquaintance ripened into love, and love into marriage, and the two were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 15th day of December, 1868. Four children came to bless this union, two of whom, however, both a short time, dying in infancy. Frank Roy and Homer, the first and last born. J. Guy and Grace remain yet with their mother to comfort her as she pursues life's journey, deprived of the loving care of that one who for fifteen years was ever ready to throw his protecting arm around her, and as far as possible shield her from all harm.

Wishing to better their condition in life, in 1872 the young couple removed from Burlington to Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kan., where Mr. Tomlinson purchased a farm, which he improved, working in the meantime at his trade of carpenter. But he was not long for this world. On the 9th of March, 1883, he was called to his final rest, mourned alike by family and friends. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was a sincere Christian man, an earnest worker in both church and Sunday-school. The cause of temperance also found in him an active champion, and publicly and privately he labored for the good of others, "to save the fallen and prevent others from falling."

After his death Mrs. Tomlinson, with her fatherless children, returned to Burlington, where she has since continued to reside. Like her husband, she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in every department of church work she is an earnest, faithful worker. For the past two years she has been the literary critic of the Burlington Hoëck-Eye, having a natural taste in that direction. Her son Guy is a youth of bright promise, and from the early age of six years has assisted in providing for the wants of the family. The temperance principles of the father have been instilled in his young heart, and he has influenced many of his playmates and friends to take the temperance pledge.

George W. Schenk, pharmacist, deutscher apotheker, is located at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, where he is in the enjoyment of a thriving trade. His early home was in Louisville, Ky., where his birth took place Feb. 22, 1856, and he is the son of George and Henrietta (Plate) Schenk. When four years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Germany, they returning to their old home at Marburg. Young Schenk there received his education and served a regular apprenticeship in pharmacy in the city of Bremen, being graduated after a term of three and one-half years.

In 1874 Mr. Schenk returned to the United States, spent a few months at his old home in Louisville, Ky., and thence going to Richmond, Va., was regularly employed as a pharmacist. Finally, starting out with a desire to see something more of the country, we find him next at Matamoras, Tex., and Monterey, Mex. After a brief sojourn at Gal-
veston of six months, he turned his steps eastward to Philadelphia, Pa., and from there to Columbus, Ohio. In the latter city he was placed in charge of the Lyon drug-store, of which he had the oversight one year, and then accepted a similar position with Mrs. Mary Weis, at Lyons, Iowa.

In this latter place Mr. Schenk remained until 1881, when he came to Burlington and entered upon the business which he has since carried on so successfully. His marriage took place at Lyons, Iowa, May 15, 1882, his bride being Miss Delia, daughter of Leopold and Anna Mauz, and a native of that place. Of this union there have been born two children, both sons: Albert William, now (1888) aged five years, and Ernst Alvin, aged three years. Mr. Schenk was formerly a Republican, politically, but is now independent. Socially, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen and the German Turn Verein. His drug-store is centrally located, well stocked and tastefully arranged. Mr. Schenk is considered an expert pharmacist, reliable, prompt and safe in the discharge of his duties.

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J OSEPH W. WORTHINGTON, deceased, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Burlington, was born July 8, 1822, in Hampshire County, W. Va., and is the son of Charles and Mary (Thomas) Worthington, and their only child. When Joseph was but a small child his parents removed to Maryland, and in 1831 took up their residence in Fairfield County, Ohio, where, in 1848, the death of the father occurred, his wife surviving him until 1863. They were both members of the Episcopal Church. Throughout his life Charles Worthington was a farmer, and thus in early life our subject began the occupation of farming under the guidance of his father. He grew to manhood in Fairfield County, there receiving his education, and in that county became acquainted with and married Miss Susan E. Crook, a native of that county, and a daughter of John and Hannah (Kagy) Crook, both of whom were born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Crook were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Worthington; Catherine, wife of H. Bumgardner, a resident of Fairfield County, Ohio; William, who died in infancy; Hannah died at the age of twenty-two; Mary, now Mrs. Benjamin, a resident of Excelsior, Minn.; Rebecca, wife of J. W. Miller, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; Amelia wedded John Dennis, a farmer of Fairfield County, Ohio; Clara died in infancy; John, also a farmer in Fairfield County. The mother of these children died Aug. 4, 1845, and the father is yet living in Fairfield County, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Crook was a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

In December, 1851, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington came to Des Moines County, where 100 acres of land were purchased in Union Township, the sod was broken, and in the then far West a fine farm was developed and a happy home was made. Enterprising, economical and industrious, Mr. Worthington's efforts could not but be successful, and from time to time he purchased more land, until at one time he owned about 700 acres in a body. After a long life of toil he decided to retire from active life, and in May, 1881, removed to Burlington, where he spent his remaining years. He traveled quite extensively through his own country, north, south, east and west, but in all his travels Iowa was his favorite State. He was one of her trusted citizens, and several times he was called upon to fill various offices of trust in his county, which he did honorably and well. In early life Mr. Worthington was a Whig, and was always greatly opposed to slavery. On the organization of the Republican party he became one of its ardent supporters, always casting his ballot for it until his death. He was a strictly temperate man, having never used tobacco, wine or spirituous liquors in any form, and in all social, religious and educational enterprises his influence and aid were freely extended. Benevolent, charitable and kind, he was one of Nature's noblemen. On the 12th of February, 1886, he was called to his final rest.

The happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Worthington was blessed with four children: Joseph H., born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1849, died April 27, 1871; Mary A., born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1851, is the wife of George Hilleary, a farmer in Union Township, Des Moines County; Amelia V., born in Des Moines County, Oct. 22,
HENRY H. LEICHT, senior partner of the firm of Leicht Bros., proprietors of the “Little Market Grocery around the corner,” established in 1885. This is one of the leading grocery houses in the city, the Leicht Bros. making a specialty of first-class goods. Their stock, which is large, includes a full line of staple and fancy groceries, provisions, poultry, fish and fresh vegetables. Their trade has increased from $25,000 to $35,000 a year, and is still gaining. Their location is central, No. 413 Jefferson street. They employ six men and have two wagons for the delivery of goods.

Henry H. Leicht was born at Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1855, was educated in the city schools, and married Miss Anne E. Burton of Ft. Madison. His brother, John William, the junior partner of the firm, was born in Union Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, March 20, 1857, was educated in the Burlington schools, and wedded Miss Caroline Lucas. Both brothers are residents of Burlington.

UMPHREY CRAWFORD, foreman of the smith’s department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, at West Burlington, was born in Londonderry, North of Ireland, Jan. 22, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary (Murray) Crawford. In 1851, in company with his brother Thomas, he emigrated to America, remaining for a short time in Somerset County, N. J., where he was engaged at the trade of blacksmithing. In that State Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Maria Kelley, who was a native of Ireland, though reared in this country, having emigrated to the United States with her parents in childhood. In 1856 Mr. Crawford became a resident of Burlington, renting his first house from the mother of William Garrett, and his first work was for Charles Hendrie, on the ground where the Union Depot now stands. In April, 1856, he secured employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with which he has remained continuously since.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of five children, one son and four daughters: Mollie J., wife of J. C. Reed, an electrician, of Denver, Col.; Lizzie M., wife of C. G. Lemmon, ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at St. Louis; John H., also of St. Louis, is soliciting agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Lollie S. and Mae A. are at home. Mr. Crawford is a friend to education, and has given his children liberal advantages for obtaining one. In politics he is liberal, casting his vote for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office. Religiously, the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford came to Burlington in limited circumstances, but by their industry and economy have accumulated a comfortable property, and today are among the well-to-do citizens of Burlington, Iowa.

JOHN L. THOMAS, a well-known resident of Mediapolis, Iowa, is a native of South Wales, born near Newcastle, and is a son of David and Mary (Lloyd) Thomas, his father being a farmer in his native country. When a boy the subject of this sketch left the paternal home, and engaged in any kind of work that came to his hand. Being of an ingenious turn of mind he worked at many occupations, and mastered the trade of stone-mason without serving a regular apprenticeship. Deciding to try his fortunes in the New World he came to America in 1854, locating first at Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in work as a stonemason. From there he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, working at the same trade in Columbus City. In September, 1856, he removed to Des Moines County, and worked as a farm hand on a farm on section 8, in Franklin Township, afterward renting a farm for a number of years. His first purchase of land was forty-eight acres on the same section, to which
he added by subsequent purchases until he had a farm of 218 acres. He is also the owner of 147 acres in Louisa County, Iowa. On the former place he lived until 1885, when he retired from farming, and removed to Mediapolis, which has ever since been his home.

In November, 1881, Mr. Thomas was married to Mary A., daughter of David and Martha (Evans) Dudley, and a native of Licking County, Ohio. David Dudley was a native of Wales, who emigrated to this country in 1842, and settled in Licking County, Ohio.

The success in life of Mr. Thomas is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by industry, integrity, frugality, close attention to business and good management. When he came to America his sole capital was good health, correct morals, and an earnest determination to succeed. To-day he is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, lived in accordance with the rules he early laid down for his future guidance, and is in the possession of a comfortable competence. In May, 1886, he and his wife started for a well-earned holiday, visiting various parts of Wales and England, and spending three months on the trip. When he first emigrated to America he came in a sailing-vessel, which took five weeks and three days to make the passage across the Atlantic. On his return to his native land he crossed in eleven days, a good illustration of modern progress.

Mr. Thomas is well known and highly esteemed in Des Moines County, and wherever he is known, He is a Republican in politics and a warm supporter of its principles. Though not an aspirant for political honors, he has taken an active interest in local affairs, and has served his township as Trustee. A good portrait of Mr. Thomas appears upon the opposite page.

JOSEPH WILBOURNE, one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Lincolshire, England, where he grew to manhood, and there was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Bottrill, who is a native of the same county. The young couple soon emigrated to the United States, first taking up their residence at Baltimore, Md., and in 1855 came to Des Moines County. Joseph and Hannah Wilbourne were the parents of twelve children, three of whom are living: William, a resident of Hollister, Cal.; Carrie, wife of Henry Harkeround, now deceased, resides in Hollister, Cal.; and Mrs. A. B. Collins, of Burlington. In 1874 Mr. Wilbourne went to California, where his death occurred in 1882. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of England, and were highly respected people.

A M. INGERSOLL, harbor master, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 21, 1833, and his parents were James and Delilah (Jones) Ingersoll. In 1849 James Ingersoll and family came to Burlington, but the country being new and not very well improved, they were dissatisfied, and returned to Hamilton County in 1850, but five years later they again came to Iowa and took up their residence on a farm near Augusta, where a nice home was made. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Daniel, of Oregon; A. M., our subject; Arthur B., residing in Burlington; Mary, wife of William Webster, of Sioux City, Iowa; Thesa, wife of David D. Jacoby, of Burlington; Susan, wife of Samuel Hodge, also of Burlington. Politically, Mr. Ingersoll was a Jackson Democrat, a man well posted on his country's affairs, and highly respected in the community where he resided. He departed this life in 1880, but his wife still survives him.

A. M. Ingersoll, our subject, was reared upon a farm, receiving but few educational advantages. In those days, as soon as the boys were old enough to handle a plow, they were obliged to work upon the farm in summer, and so were only able to attend school in winter, and the school-house was three miles away from Mr. Ingersoll's home. After returning to Ohio from their journey west, Mr. Ingersoll wedded Miss Mary Hutchens. They have two children living—William F. and Daniel F.

In early life our subject was apprenticed to learn the trade of cooper, and after coming to Burlington in 1856, he continued to make that his occupa-
tion for several years. In 1865 he enlisted in the 45th Iowa Infantry in the 100-days service, remaining in the army until the close of the war. Mr. Ingersoll has been a member of the fire department for twenty-eight years, being the oldest fireman in the city, and he has served upon the police force for two years. He is a second cousin of Robert G. Ingersoll, but on religious subjects they differ greatly. Mr. Ingersoll was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife in 1866. He was again married in 1867, to Mrs. Rose Gornley, widow of Henry Gornley; she had one child by her first marriage, Catherine, wife of William G. Hoerr. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll are both members of the Catholic Church.

S. GIBSON, M. D., of Danville, Iowa, was born in Mercer County, Pa., May 5, 1859, and is a son of Essington and Julia E. (Lynn) Gibson, both natives of Crawford County, Pa., where they were married. They removed to Mercer County, Pa., and in 1868 to Burlington, where Mr. Gibson worked for a year at his trade, that of a carpenter, though later he became a miller. In 1869 he purchased a farm in Lee County, Iowa, near Denmark, and later became the owner of a water-mill on Skunk River, known in early days as Wilson's, but then as the Bridgeport Mills. This he operated for a number of years, his son James now managing the same. Four children are living who were born in Pennsylvania: Albert, husband of Florence Williams, resides in Ottumwa, Iowa, and is foreman of the iron works of Williams, Fair & Co.; next W. S.: James, the Bridgeport miller; and Thomas, a machinist of Ottumwa. Charles, the first child born in Iowa, is a farmer; Jennie and Frank complete the family, the three latter residing with their parents on the old homestead. Three children born in Pennsylvania died in that State prior to the removal of the Gibson family to Iowa. Both parents are past middle age and live a retired life in Lee County; their children who have begun business for themselves are also doing nicely.

Our subject received his education at Denmark Academy, this being followed by a year's course of teaching in Lee County, prior to the beginning of the study of medicine. His preceptor was Dr. W. C. E. Martin, of Greenville, Pa., with whom he read medicine during the summer, attending medical college for three consecutive winters, and attending the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduating from that noted college in February, 1882. Dr. Gibson then returned to Denmark, Iowa, temporarily locating there, remaining until 1886.

During his stay in Denmark the marriage of Dr. Gibson and Miss Cora Joy was celebrated, the ceremony occurring May 22, 1884. She is the daughter of R. N. and Rhodelia (Eqins) Joy, who were natives of Ohio. They were married in New York State, and removed from La Fargeville, N. Y., to Iowa in 1866. Mr. Joy was a teacher both in New York and Iowa, though by trade a carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Joy were the parents of three children: Herbert H., who wedded Miss Sadie Gates, of New York, resides in Grinnell, Iowa, a professor and teacher of vocal music; Cora, wife of our subject; and Clyde, book-keeper for F. S. Baker & Son, of Keokuk, Iowa. The parents of Mrs. Gibson are both living, and are residents of Denmark.

In March, 1887, Dr. Gibson located permanently in the village of Danville, and has already secured a nice and rapidly growing practice. He is justly popular, and we are pleased to give him representation in the history of the town which has been chosen for a home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Camp Physician, Order of Modern Woodmen, of Denmark, Iowa.

WARREN P. GOLDS THEWAITE, passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Augusta, Me., March 25, 1850, and is a son of Edward and P. B. (Ware) Goldthwaite, his mother being a relative of Senator Ware, of Kansas. His parents were of English and French ancestry, though born in Maine. Warren came to Burlington in 1867, attended school for a year, and in the spring of 1868 engaged with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, composing one of the surveying party to lay out
that line. After its construction he began train service as passenger brakeman until the winter of 1872, when he was promoted to conductor, and in 1877 began running extra passenger trains. In May, 1878, he took charge of the pay car, and continued in this capacity for five years, not a single accident happening during that time. He afterward ran many regular passenger trains, and is now conductor on the "Flyer," Nos. 1 and 2, running between Burlington and Pacific Junction, which position he has held since the train was put on the road.

At Burlington, Iowa, May 10, 1875, Mr. Goldthwaite was united in marriage with Miss Clara Freeman, a native of Rahway, N. J., and a daughter of Alfred Freeman, agent of the Star Union Line, of Burlington. They are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters—Theo. Leslie and Walter, all born at Burlington. Mrs. Goldthwaite is a member of Christ Church. In his political views Mr. Goldthwaite is liberal. He has gained an important position on the road, and has the entire confidence of his employers.

HENRY ILES, deceased. To preserve the memory of the dead is as fitting as to record the lives of the living. Those who have lived were in many instances the equal of those who take their places in the world of action, and how many who peruse these pages will read historic accounts of pioneers in fact, who for almost half a century delved and toiled that those of their kindred should have homes in this beautiful country. Is it not due then that mention be made of such men, who braved all the vicissitudes of early days in the new Northwest. Our subject, while not one of the first-comers to Des Moines County, was a man worthy and well known during his lifetime, and for a number of years his residence was upon a farm in Danville Township. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1826, and was a son of parents born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, who came to Ohio at an early day, and settled in the wild woods of that country. Several children were born before our subject, and the following are those living: Jacob, who wedded Minerva Mc-Broom, resides in Vermillion County, Ill.; Maria, wife of Joseph McBroom, a farmer of Hocking County, Ohio; then our subject; Jeremiah, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and the husband of an Eastern lady, resides in Logan, Hocking County; and William, also a resident of that county, is the husband of Mary Deer.

Henry Iles was married, in Ohio, to Maria Abbott, and two children were born of this union, though the mother and children are both now deceased. James, the son, married Jane Plunk in Ohio, and they were residents of Taylor County, Iowa, at the time of his death. Deciding to come West, Mr. Iles came to Iowa in 1856, locating upon the farm where his widow and daughters yet reside. The death of his first wife occurred in 1865, and three years later he made an overland trip to the gold fields of California, where he remained three years, accumulating quite a considerable sum of money, but his leniency to creditors and his well-known liberality melted away his savings, until he had but little to show for his California venture. After his return Mr. Iles was married to Miss Carrie Alspach, the ceremony being performed July 6, 1869. An extensive history of her family will be found in the sketch of William H. Alspach, of Danville. Until his last illness Mr. Iles was an indefatigable worker upon his farm. Two children came to bless his home, Bertha and Martha, both of whom are with their mother. No son can transmit the name of a worthy sire to future generations, but a record of uprightness is vouchsafed by the historian for a family equal to any.

As a citizen, Henry Iles was one of the best. Honorable in all business details, upright in morals, and a Christian in thought and deed, quiet and unobtrusive in disposition, his life was spent in peace, and amid the plenteousness which surrounds those of careful and energetic habits. Mr. Iles left his wife and children comfortably off upon the homestead, near the village of Danville. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of that village, and in his death a faithful adherent to the faith and a liberal member of the society was lost. His early toil and the hardships of the mining country perhaps had some-
thing to do with shortening his days, for he died when manhood should be in its prime, in his forty-ninth year. There are many who while reading this sketch will call to remembrance his genial smile and cheerful word. A score of years passed in this township endeared Mr. Iles to the community in a high degree, and to make this record becomes a pleasure to the historian.

Joshua Wright Holiday, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Burlington, was born in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, May 31, 1816. His father, John P. Holiday, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822, and in early life learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and for many years followed the occupation of contractor and builder, and also engaged for a time in milling. He married Miss Frances Wright, a native of Hagerstown, Md., who was born in 1828, and in 1855 they emigrated to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, where he continued the business of contractor and builder, and also owned and operated the Round Prairie Mills. While a resident of Ohio he held several local offices. Politically, he was a Whig and an anti-slavery man, never ashamed to be known or called an Abolitionist. He was also a strong temperance man, an advocate of total abstinence. To John P. and Frances Holiday were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Joshua W., our subject; Walter, who died in Ohio; Charles W., conductor on the Wabash & Pacific Railroad; J. Frank, a prosperous merchant of Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa; James F., in the employ of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, with headquarters at Decatur, Ill.; Chester D., with the same company; Harvey, also a conductor; Fannie, wife of L. L. Crosthwait, of Decatur, who is also with the Consolidated Tank Line. In 1868 the family removed to Decatur, Ill., where the parents yet reside. In early life the father was a Presbyterian, but for many years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mrs. Holiday. He has always taken an active interest in religious affairs.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Jefferson County, Iowa, and received his literary education at Fairfield College. In 1861, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and served until 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was subsequently promoted to Sergeant of the company, then Sergeant Major, Second Lieutenant, and was finally mustered out of the service Aug. 13, 1865, as Captain of Company B, 8th Iowa Cavalry. The regiment in which he served was engaged in many of the most notable battles of the late war, including Resaca, Cassville, Pickett's Mills, participated in the engagements around Atlanta, where some part of the regiment was under fire for eighty-six consecutive days, then at Waterloo, Ala.; Pulaski, Franklin (one of the fiercest engagements of the war), and Nashville, Tenn., and other skirmishes.

On receiving his discharge, Capt. Holiday returned to his home in Fairfield, and soon after began the study of medicine, entering the office of Dr. R. H. Mohr, of Fairfield, Iowa, where he remained three years, in the meantime attending lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, receiving his degree in 1869. In the winter of 1876-77 he took a post-graduate course in the medical department in the University of Pennsylvania. On receiving his degree Dr. Holiday at once began the practice of his profession at Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1877, during which time he secured an extensive practice. Owing to ill-health he removed to Burlington in 1877, where he has since continued to reside, and has built up a practice he can well be proud of.

In 1869 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Emma Davis, daughter of W. M. Davis, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, now deceased. By this union there are three children—John, Harry and Maudie. Mrs. Holiday, who was a sincere Christian woman and highly respected by all who knew her, died Aug. 27, 1881. The Doctor was again married in 1883, Miss Mattie Gregg becoming his wife. She is a daughter of J. M. Gregg, a pioneer of Des Moines County. Two children have been born to them—Sadie Gregg and Frank.

As a physician Dr. Holiday ranks high. He was for some time President of the Burlington Pension Board; is a member of the Des Moines County Medical Society, Eastern Iowa Medical Society,
State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In each of these bodies he takes an active interest. He is a member of Matthes Post No. 5, G. A. R. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, and in times past has been an active supporter of that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of Iowa R. A., Chapter No. 1.

JOHN M. GREGG, of Burlington, is one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, and was born in Ohio County, Va., now a part of West Virginia, on March 10, 1817. The ancestors of this family in this country were Aaron Gregg and his wife, who was prior to her marriage to him a Mrs. Herrington, to whom he was married in Wales. They came to this country prior to 1766, as their eldest son, William, grandfather of our subject, was born February 3 of that year in this country, the parents having for some time previously lived in New Jersey. William removed to Wilmington, Del., where he is supposed to have died. He had two sons, William and John, the former being the father of John M. He was born in Delaware, in 1768, and there grew to manhood, receiving such education as the country at that time afforded. When a young man he removed to Greene County, Pa., where he married Sarah Smith, a native of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1797. In 1807 he went to Ohio County, Va., now West Virginia, near Wheeling, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, at which he was a practical workman. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, though only three are now living: Azariah, now a resident of Danville Township, Des Moines County, being among the earliest living settlers of that township; James, a resident of Otoe County, Neb.; and John M., the subject of this sketch. William Gregg was a man of excellent habits, highly respected and unusually well informed. He died at the age of fifty-eight, in 1826. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Gregg remained in Virginia until 1838, and then spent her remaining years with her sons, dying at the home of John M., in Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, in August, 1863, aged eighty-four. At the age of sixteen she was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thenceforward was a true Christian woman, and aided largely in all church work.

John M. Gregg, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the log school-house, with puncheon floor, slab seats, greased paper windows and an old-fashioned fireplace. Receiving an education in this manner was not the only disadvantage of those pioneer days. The means of travel were not much better. Mr. Gregg can remember having to ride on horseback behind his mother to hear Lorenzo Dow preach. At the age of nine years Mr. Gregg was left fatherless. He remained at home with his mother in Virginia until nineteen years of age, when, in 1836, he left the scenes of his early boyhood and started for the then wild West. Arriving in Iowa April 1, 1836, he selected Des Moines County as his future home, purchasing a piece of land which is now within the city limits of Burlington, of a certain Mr. Lfettler, who also had a claim in Danville Township, which he afterward exchanged for that tract. When Mr. Gregg came to the county the settlements were few and far between. The edge of the timber was selected as their home, the prairies being left unimproved until a later day. At that time the town of Augusta carried on as much business as Burlington. To-day, as we look back, what a change has come over the scene; much of the timber has been cut away, and the prairies are transformed into finely cultivated farms, and dotted here and there with churches, schools and elegant residences. Mr. Gregg's parents being in limited circumstances our subject was early compelled to begin the battle of life for himself, while a stout heart, a strong right arm, and a very few dollars in money, composed his stock in hand. For the first two years success smiled upon his efforts, but through adverse circumstances he lost his hard earnings. His property gone, his health impaired, a stranger in a new country, it is a wonder that his courage did not forsake him. But with a tenacity of purpose which but few possess, Mr. Gregg bore up bravely, began
his financial life again, and to-day has ample reward for his labor.

On the 12th of May, 1839, the marriage of John Gregg and Emily Bonar was celebrated. Mrs. Gregg was born in Marshall County, Va., Feb. 20, 1817. Her father, James Bonar, was one of the early settlers of Des Moines County. This union has been blessed with eleven children: Alfred C., a prominent farmer of Des Moines County; Hanson, a grain-dealer of Omaha, Neb.; Martha, wife of Dr. J. W. Holiday, a prominent physician of Burlington; Justus C., a grain and cattle dealer of St. Joseph, Mo.; Melinda died in August, 1871, at the age of twenty-two; Mason, of Lincoln, Neb., also engaged in the stock and grain business; Sarah, living at home; John, a stock and grain-dealer of St. Joseph, Mo.; Frank, an attorney-at-law, is at present engaged in grain and real estate at Lincoln, Neb.; Edson, also a stock and grain dealer of St. Joseph, Mo.; Bertie, wife of Philip Reppert, of Burlington.

In 1840 Mr. Gregg became a co-worker with his wife in the cause of Christianity, by uniting with the Methodist Church, she having joined in 1834. In politics he has always been a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, casting his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. Although he has never been an aspirant for public office, yet he has manifested that zeal as a worker which caused him to be put in nomination for the Legislature. As long as the party nominates men in whom he can repose his trust, Mr. Gregg is a strong party man, but when they bring forward for office those whom he knows to be unfit for the position to which they aspire, then he throws off party allegiance and acts independently, voting for the best man. Mr. Gregg is acknowledged to be one of the most practical farmers of the county, and his principal occupations through life have been farming, dealing in real estate, stock-raising and trading. Shrewd in his dealings, he has ever been upright in everything in which he has been engaged. As a proof of his integrity and justice toward his fellowmen, he never had trouble enough in his transactions to cause a single lawsuit during all the time that he has been dealing in land, buying and selling thousands of acres that he never saw. Mr. Gregg has always been a friend to education, giving his children the best advantages, having sent several of them to college. Since removing to Burlington in 1881, when he gave up his farm, Mr. Gregg has spent over $100,000 for property, and has aided largely in building up the city. In his financial dealings he has been successful, and is among the leading men of the county as to wealth and business capacity. He is a man of strong social nature, friendly and genial in his intercourse, and highly esteemed for his integrity and moral worth. As a man and a citizen he is justly held in high esteem.

The pioneers of Des Moines County, of whom this volume is very largely a record, will be well pleased to see the face of Mr. Gregg, shown in this connection. None more worthy will be found in this volume.

DANIEL WINTER, one of the prominent business men of Burlington, Iowa, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1826, and is a son of Robert Winter, who was born at Faston, England, Jan. 22, 1781, and there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. In 1802 his father emigrated to America, and settled at Philadelphia, Pa., where he embarked in the mercantile business. Desiring to go further West he settled at St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, when that county was yet in its pioneer days, and there engaged in the mercantile business, and while there he became acquainted with and married Miss Margaret Maricle, who was born in Virginia, Nov. 27, 1783, but was of German ancestry, the ceremony being performed March 5, 1805. He was engaged in the mercantile business at St. Clairsville for several years, when, in 1822, selling out, he purchased a farm near Zanesville. Nine children graced the union of this worthy couple: Margaret, born Dec. 26, 1805, died Jan. 5, 1806; Sarah A., born Nov. 17, 1808, is now the widow of Joseph Norris, and resides in Oskaloosa, Iowa; Robert, born March 31, 1810, is a resident of East Virginia; Ozias, born Feb. 25, 1812, now deceased; Jesse, born Feb. 10, 1814, now deceased; William W., born Dec. 26, 1816, is a resident of Olathe, Kan.; Susan, born
July 3, 1819, died Sept. 7, 1820; John, born May 15, 1822, is living in Zanesville, Ohio; and Daniel, of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Winter were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were highly esteemed in the community where they resided. During his early life he followed the teachings of Henry Clay, supporting the Whig party until the organization of the Republican, when his earnest support was given to that body until his death. He died Oct. 28, 1865, aged eighty-four years, six months and nine days. His wife survived him until Nov. 15, 1873.

Daniel Winter, the subject of our sketch, was reared upon a farm until fourteen years of age, receiving but a limited education. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and after serving a term of apprenticeship of four years, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as a journeyman. Mingling more among other people, Mr. Winter found that in educational matters he was sadly deficient, and so in the fall he returned home for the purpose of attending school. Continuing firm in this resolve, he commenced the study upon which he had determined, but becoming disgusted with the management of the school, concluded to continue his studies at home. The following spring he returned to Cincinnati, and in the fall of 1847 formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Maria E. Remme, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born Aug. 4, 1825. Turning his face toward the setting sun, in 1851 Mr. Winter started for Burlington, Iowa, making the trip by water, and reaching his destination April 21 of that year. He followed his trade in that city for some time, and erected many of its leading buildings. In the year 1853 he established his present business, the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, in a small way, but this has since grown to be one of the prominent business interests of the city.

Five living children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Winter: Benjamin H., born Feb. 29, 1850, is book-keeper in his father's factory; Mary, born Sept. 26, 1851, is the wife of George F. Eggleston, of Burlington; Alice, born Sept. 8, 1853; Cora, Oct. 26, 1859; Elbridge, Oct. 29, 1864. The three latter are still at home. Politically Mr. Winter is a Republican, and though not what would be called a politician, has held several local offices of trust, having been Alderman of his ward several terms. Mr. Winter and his family have long been members of the First-Day Advent Christian Church, and he is a devoted Christian man whose daily walk is characterized by honesty, uprightness, and a strict morality.

JOHN H. McPARTLAND, general yardmaster of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at Burlington, Iowa, since Jan. 1, 1881, is a native of Providence, R. I., born July 4, 1853. His parents, Thomas and Catherine (Flynn) McPartland, were both natives of Ireland, the father coming to this country when sixteen years of age and the mother when fourteen. They were married in Rhode Island, and removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1855, and still reside in this city.

Our subject was educated in the city and Catholic schools of Burlington, beginning his life as a railroad employe at the age of thirteen years, as water boy in the gravel pit in what is now Gladstone, Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. As soon as he was large enough he began work in the capacity of brakeman, and in his eighteenth year was made conductor, serving as freight or passenger conductor on the “Q” until Jan. 21, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position of general yardmaster, which he has now held for over seven years.

On the 30th of October, 1876, at Burlington, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. McPartland and Miss Ella Curran was celebrated. She was born and reared in this city, and is a daughter of P. and Ellen Curran. Mr. and Mrs. McPartland are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter—Clara, Michael B. and George P. In politics Mr. McPartland is an earnest Democrat, and while he has always taken an active part in political matters, and has been prominently identified with the party management of Des Moines County, he has always refused to be a candidate for any public office. The duties of his position with the railway company are such as require the utmost care and promptness, and are discharged by him with
ability and fidelity. During the late strike his zeal and energy in the interest of the successful operation of the road won him the respect of the business public as well as that of his superiors.

HENRY PAUL HERZOG, teacher in the parish school, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of April, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Eliza Herzog, both of whom were born in Germany. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are: Theophilus, Lydia, Paulina and Henry P., all of whom reside at home except our subject. He attended the public schools in St. Louis until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Wisconsin, and there taught a parochial school for two years, subsequently attending the Northwestern University, at Watertown, Wis., there pursuing a course for two years. Going to West Bend, that State, Mr. Herzog accepted a position as teacher of German in the High School of that place, but after remaining there for a year, resigned, and accepted his present position as teacher of the parish school, connected with St. Luke's Church (German Evangelical), of Burlington, mention of which is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Herzog has been very successful as a teacher, and comparatively a young man, has many years of usefulness before him in his chosen profession.

MAJ. WILLIAM B. REMEY, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born in Kentucky, and when a small boy went to St. Charles, near St. Louis, Mo., where he grew to manhood and received a liberal education. In 1837 he came to Burlington, Iowa, then a small village, and soon after his arrival embarked in the mercantile business, as one of the firm of Webber & Remey, the partnership continuing for a few years, Mr. Webber then withdrawing, and Mr. Remey continued the business alone for several years. The first important business building in the city was erected by him, and until the big fire in 1874 was one of the old landmarks. Mr. Remey in early life was an old-line Whig, a great admirer of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and continued to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party, with which he became identified and with which he affiliated until his death. He was honored with many local offices, including City Clerk, City Treasurer and Alderman, serving in the latter office several terms. In 1861 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of County Treasurer, was elected, and filled that office for three terms with credit to himself and his constituents. He was a man well posted in the affairs of the State and county, of fine social qualities, and made many warm friends in the county where he so long resided.

In the fall of 1837, soon after coming to Burlington, Mr. Remey was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Howland, a native of Woodstock, Vt., by whom he had five children, three of whom are living: George C., a Captain in the United States Navy, is now stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, of which post he has charge; Col. William B. is Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Marine Corps, at Washington, D. C. John T. Remey, the third son of William B. and Eliza (Howland) Remey, is the President of the National State Bank, at Burlington, Iowa. He was born in Burlington, June 4, 1841, grew to manhood in his native city, and received a good literary and business education in the Baptist College, of Burlington. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of John H. Gear & Co. When nineteen years of age he was employed as messenger in the bank of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., in the city of Chicago, where he remained for a term of eight years, occupying different positions in the bank, which in the meantime had been re-organized as the Union National Bank. By strict attention to business he won the confidence of his employers, and was promoted to paying teller of the bank. He remained in the Chicago institution for eight years, becoming thoroughly posted in bank affairs. Returning to Burlington in 1871, he was made Cashier of the National State Bank, which position he held until 1883, when he was elected President of the National State Bank, which position he still retains. In 1872 Mr. Remey
was married, in Burlington, to Miss Mary Rorer, a daughter of Judge Rorer, who was one of the most prominent men of Burlington. They have one son, David Rorer Remey.

John T. Remey is yet in the prime of life, and deserves much credit for the high position he has obtained, working his way from a subordinate position to the head of one of the largest banking institutions in the State. In the discharge of his official duties he combines caution with his desire to please, and has made many warm personal friends. He has the perfect confidence of the business men of the city, and of all persons with whom he has been brought in contact. In all matters of public interest he has always been ready to do his part.

Ephraim Husted, a prominent citizen of Kossuth, Iowa, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., Feb. 19, 1812, and is a son of John and Nancy (Corner) Husted, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Ireland. The early life of our subject was spent upon his father’s farm, but at the age of nineteen he started out for himself, and began working as a farm hand. He was in the employ of one man for three years, during which time he did not lose a single day. Later he went to Franklin County, Ind., and there also followed farming for a short time.

In 1838 the marriage of Ephraim Husted and Miss Nancy Welch, a native of Ohio, was celebrated, and shortly after the young couple removed to Butler County, Ohio. They there began their domestic life upon a rented farm, but after residing there for four years they returned to Indiana, where a farm was purchased, consisting of 120 acres of land. For nine years this continued to be their home, but at the end of that time the land was sold, and the family emigrated to Iowa in 1854. In Yellow Spring Township, section 34, a farm of 120 acres was purchased, upon which they resided until 1861, and then removed to the village of Kossuth. After making that their home for one year, Mr. Husted again began farming, purchasing 140 acres on section 24 of the same township, and there continued to reside until 1873, when once more the family took up their residence in Kossuth, and have made this their home continuously since.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Husted: Lydia, who married Richard Wyckoff, of Adams County, Iowa; Rebecca A. became the wife of Philip Lee, also a resident of that county; Nancy M., wife of Harvey Elson, a farmer of Des Moines County; and Ellen, wife of Hope Kland, who is engaged in farming in Yellow Spring Township. The other members of the family died in childhood. On the 4th of February, 1873, Mrs. Husted, who was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to her final rest, and the following year Mr. Husted was again married, Mrs. M. E. McCamy, widow of Ambrose A. McCamy, becoming his wife. She is a native of Northampton County, Pa., a daughter of Jonas and Catherine Kocher, and came to Iowa in 1867. For many years Mr. Husted has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a long time held the office of Trustee. When he left his father’s farm to begin the battle of life for himself he was in debt, but his unceasing labor and energy have overcome all difficulties, and he has gained a comfortable competency, and receives the universal respect of all who know him.

Charles W. Hukill, a farmer residing on section 33, Huron Township, was born in Indiana in 1819, and is a son of James F. and Rebecca (Stewart) Hukill, the father a native of Delaware and the mother of Maryland. They were pioneer settlers of Ripley County, Ind., and there our subject was reared upon a farm, obtaining his education in the common schools. The family were residents of Ripley County until 1842, when they emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling upon the farm in Huron Township where Charles W. yet resides. There the father purchased 200 acres of land on section 33, making that farm his home until his death, which occurred about the year 1852, the mother surviving him for ten years. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hukill was a Re-
Our drive Nebraska; Upon short has Franklin Iowa, eight 1842 Loudoun the general Des second In George political Indiana, July, Washington always Minnesota, 1811 160 farming James residence is family ancestry. Hixson, 644 family erector, 1852 of M. Abram wife of Vannice, native of Adam, a farmer of Lewis Burnett, a native of Georgia. The following year Mr. Hixson opened a distillery, engaging both in the manufacture of liquors and in farming, which he continued for seven years. He next purchased a wheatmill, which, in connection with his distillery, he operated for five years, and in 1843 came to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Franklin Township, on the site of the present town of Sperry. After remaining on a rented farm for a year, Mr. Hixson took up his residence in Lowell, Henry County, where he engaged in milling for eighteen months, and later returned to this county, renting land until 1851, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres of raw land on section 10, Franklin Township, which he greatly improved, making that his home until his removal to Mediapolis, in 1883.

Mr. Hixson has been twice married. By his first marriage fourteen children were born, nine of whom grew to man and womanhood, and the eight named are now living, viz: Leroy B., a farmer of Mills County, Iowa; Lewis E., who was a member of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, and now resides in Washington Territory; Noah B., of the 30th Iowa Infantry, is engaged in farming in Henry County; Daniel W., a member of the State Senate of Minnesota, also served in the 30th Iowa Infantry; Avery W., a farmer of Minnesota; Manford M., a physician at Dupont, Ohio; George W., whose home is in Dan-
ville, this county, and Mary J., wife of Daniel Loper, of Jones County, Iowa. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died May 28, 1881, and Mr. Hixson was again married, Sept. 7, 1882, to Mrs. Dores Armfield, widow of James Armfield, and daughter of Daniel Loper, an early settler of Des Moines County.

Religiously, our subject is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically, he is a Republican, having voted with the Whigs before the organization of that party. Mr. Hixson has made his way through life unaided; he is a friend to all educational and other public enterprises, and stands high in the community.

JACOB KLINE, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15, Franklin Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in August, 1806, and is a son of Frederick and Susan (Huffman) Kline, the father a native of Lancaster County, and the mother of Montgomery County, Pa. To them were born eight children: Mary wedded Michael Prener, and both are now deceased, having left a family of five children; Catherine became the wife of John Spin, reared a family of nine children, and both are now deceased; Henry died at the age of fifty; John departed this life in Lehigh County, Pa.; Susan married John Belles, and four children were born to this couple, who are now deceased; Hettie was the wife of Samuel Hull, and both have been called to their final home; Samuel, who was one of its well-to-do farmers, died in Des Moines County at the age of fifty-six; Jacob, our subject, was the youngest and is the only one of the family now living. He went with his parents to Luzerne County, Pa., where they both died about the year 1843. Mr. Kline's occupation was that of a shoemaker, but owning a farm, he divided his attention between the two vocations. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian, and his wife a member of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Kline was educated in the common schools, was reared upon his father's farm, and in 1845 emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, entering eighty acres of timber land, and purchasing 160 acres of prairie land, upon which he yet resides. Mr. Kline was united in marriage with Miss Mary Behee, who was born in Newport Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1816, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Houp) Behee, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and passed their lives in Luzerne County, in that State. Ten children were born of their union, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood, and the following are yet living: Adam, residing in Luzerne County; Elizabeth became the wife of Timothy Ide, of Kentucky; Ellen, wife of James Butler, resides in Ironton, Ohio, and Mrs. Kline.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kline: Charles B., residing in Dodgeville; Susan, wife of James Whitaker, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Elizabeth, wife of William Deets, a farmer of Yellow Spring Township; Joseph, a farmer in Kansas, residing near Walton; Theodore is also engaged in farming near Walton; the next child died in infancy; Mary is the wife of John Bridges, a resident of Monona County, Iowa; John, a practicing physician of Lyon, Mo.; and Ella M., the wife of William Mercer, of Burlington. In the early days of his residence in Des Moines County, Mr. Kline was obliged to live in the true pioneer style, living in a covered wagon until a small log cabin could be erected. That has long since given way to a more comfortable home, and in 1870 a handsome two-story frame building was erected, where Mr. and Mrs. Kline are now passing the evening of their lives. The lady has been a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, while Mr. Kline belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Throughout his life he has been a member of the Democratic party, and is one of the representative and respected pioneers and citizens of Des Moines County, Iowa.

GEORGE FRAZER, a practicing attorney at Burlington, Iowa, since 1849, and a prominent member of the Des Moines County bar, was born in New York City, April 1, 1821, and is the son of William and Betsy (Dennan) Frazer. His father was also a native of New York
City, of Scottish ancestry, his forefathers being among the early Scotch emigrants who settled in what is known as Scotch Plains, N. J. His mother's family was originally from the same region, and her father was a Major in the war for independence.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools until about fourteen years of age. In 1843 he removed to Danville, Ky., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, there pursuing the practice of his profession until 1849, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating at Burlington, where he has since resided. Mr. Frazer has held various public offices, having served as Justice of the Peace, United States Court Commissioner, and collector of custom duties of this port. He was Surveyor of Customs for eight years. He has been editorially connected with the Burlington Press for many years, and among other papers with which he has been associated was the *Hawkeye Telegraph*. In early life Mr. Frazer was a Whig but at the formation of the Republican party became one of its most earnest supporters.

November 12, 1848, at Danville, Ky., the marriage of Mr. Frazer and Miss Nancy Parke Martin was celebrated. Mrs. Frazer was born in Rhode Island, and is a daughter of Col. Edward Martin, also of that State. Six children were born of their union, of whom only two are now living—Fannie and Florence. Laura, Augustine and George died in childhood, and Edward Martin died between fifteen and sixteen years of age. Mrs. Frazer died Feb. 9, 1882, at Burlington, Iowa.


don, David Rorer. Prominent among the pioneers of Burlington was the late Judge Rorer. David Rorer was a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., where he was born May 12, 1806, and was a son of Abram and Nancy (Cook) Rorer. His father, Abram, was born in Virginia, of German or Swiss ancestry, and his mother was a member of an old Virginia family, who traced its ancestry back to England. Abram Rorer was a farmer by occupation, and the early years of our subject were spent on his father's farm, and his primary education was received at the country schools of that neighborhood. Early in life he decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, and when about seventeen years of age he went to Franklin County, Va., and there studied law with a Mr. Claiborne, a prominent lawyer of that county, living with the family and teaching school at the same time he was pursuing his law course. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1826, before he was quite of age. At this early time the country was new and there were no railroads, the principal means of traveling being on horseback, and in this way young David Rorer started West in the spring of 1826, to see the country and select some suitable place in which to commence the practice of his chosen profession. He located at Little Rock, Ark., and there succeeded in establishing a profitable practice, and there laid the foundation of his future successful and useful career. He remained there until 1835, when he sold out and decided to remove to the North and locate at Burlington, which was then but a small hamlet known as Flint Hills. He spent the following winter at St. Louis, waiting for a passage up the river. On the 9th of March, 1836, he left that city on the steamboat "Olive Branch," commanded by Capt. Strother. The river was full of floating ice, which made navigation almost impossible, but after a long and tedious journey of nineteen days' duration, he landed at Burlington. Immediately after his arrival he was admitted to the practice of law in the Territory.

At this early period what is now Iowa was then a part of the Territory of Michigan, afterward Wisconsin, and then Iowa. Intending to make this his future home, his first business was to cast about him and find a house in which to live. He bought a log cabin and some lots below the city, where he resided for a short time. In the summer of that year (1836) he built the brick house which formerly stood on the corner of Fourth and Columbia streets, which was the first brick building erected in the State of Iowa, and the first brick was laid in place by Mr. Rorer himself. He resided there one year, and then removed to another brick house he had just completed on Main street, adjoining the building now occupied by George Kriechbaum, as a stove and tin shop. In 1841 he built the old homestead on the corner of North Fourth and Washing-
ton streets, and moved into it in 1842, where he resided for forty-two years, his home there being the center of an ever ready hospitality.

The meeting called to incorporate the town of Burlington in 1836, was held in the office of Judge Rorer, and he wrote the articles of incorporation, and was elected one of the first Trustees of the town. He also wrote the first ordinances, assisted in laying out the streets, named many of them, and in various ways aided in the organization and development of the place. His ability as a lawyer soon became known and acknowledged, and he faithfully continued in the practice of his profession, which to him was an absorbing passion. He was an industrious, hard-working man, whose highest ambition was to make himself thoroughly master of his profession, and he justly took rank among the most eminent jurists of his time, and for many years enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice. As a railroad lawyer he was prominent, and was one of the early founders of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, in Iowa, having drawn its charter and given it its name. He remained the attorney, and afterward counselor of that road, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, until the time of his death, a period of about a quarter of a century. As a counselor he was cautious and conscientious, and seldom gave an opinion on an important point of law that was not sustained by the highest courts in the land. As an advocate and orator he was distinguished, being a sound and logical reasoner, an easy, fluent and forcible speaker, at times indulging in the most withering sarcasm, sparkling wit and tender pathos, as the occasion required. He was essentially a self-made man, who, by incessant study from his youth up, had become a thorough scholar and enjoyed a National reputation as an author, having written and published three most valuable law books, "Rorer on Judicial Sales," "Rorer on Inter-State Law" and "Rorer on Railroads," the last an important work in two volumes. He also wrote and left in manuscript a number of interesting and valuable historical sketches of the early Northwest, for which he diligently searched the earliest records. All his time not occupied by his professional duties was spent in literary pursuits and historical research, both of which he was very fond of, and in his library may be found the writings of many of the ablest authors of the past and present. He was an ardent lover of nature, and was never more happy than when contemplating her beauties and grandeur. He possessed the genius of poetry in a marked degree, and left among his unpublished writings many beautiful original poems.

Though never an aspirant for political honors, he took a lively interest in the public questions of the day, and was ever ready to aid and encourage any public enterprise having for its object the common good of the community. An interesting item that deserves to be mentioned here, and which illustrates the interest he felt in his adopted State, is the fact that to him belongs the credit of having first given to the residents of Iowa the name "Hawkeye." We learn from an article published in the Burlington Hawk-Eye in November, 1878, that the first mention of the name was in the Ft. Madison Patriot, in 1838, a paper published by James G. Edwards, the founder of the Hawk-Eye. At the suggestion of Judge Rorer, Mr. Edwards proposed in his paper that the people of Iowa adopt the name of "Hawkeye." This was done to prevent citizens of other States giving the people of Iowa some more opprobrious title. The name was not adopted at this time, however, but early in 1839, after Mr. Edwards had moved his paper to Burlington, the question was again discussed, and it was decided to write a series of letters to the papers then published in Iowa, in which the people of Iowa were to be called "Hawkeyes." Judge Rorer, James G. Edwards and H. W. Starr were the principal parties to the transaction, and it was voted that Judge Rorer should write the letters. These letters were so written by him, and bore the signature of "A Wolverine among the Hawkeyes," and frequently referred to the people of Iowa as "Hawkeyes." The first letter appeared in the Dubuque Visitor, and others in several papers then published in the Territory. As they contained many criticisms of prominent and public men of the Territory, they created much interest, and the name "Hawkeye" was ever after adopted to designate the people of Iowa. In a short time after this Mr. Edwards changed the name of his paper to the Hawk-Eye, in honor of the people of the State of Iowa.
Though Judge Rorer was born in a slave State and brought up to own slaves, his feelings revolted at the injustice of slavery, and foreseeing in 1835 the trouble that must inevitably come to the Union, he on that account removed to the North. When the Civil War broke out, as he had foreseen twenty-six years before that it would, he espoused the Union cause, and although advanced in years he bent every power to aid the success of the Government, and no heart in the great Nation beat more loyally than did his. Early in the war he boldly advocated the emancipation of the slaves as the heroic remedy for the Nation's relief, and with all the firmness of his decided character, Southerner as he was, knew no middle ground between loyalty and disloyalty. He was bold and fearless in his advocacy of liberty and justice for all and oppression for none.

Previous to the war he was a Democrat in politics, but at that time he became a Republican, and was ever after a warm supporter of that party's principles. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society, which was organized in Burlington in 1873, and was a life member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, also an active and honored member of the Old Settlers' Society. He was very fond of his home and family ties, and always left them with reluctance and hastened to return to them as soon as compatible with his business engagements. In his domestic relations he was exceedingly happy.

In 1827, at Little Rock, Ark., he married Mrs. Martin, nee Miss Daniel, a native of Georgia. By this marriage they had four children born unto them, two sons and two daughters, viz: Daniel, a lawyer residing at Worthington, Minn.; Martha, now Mrs. William Garrett, of Burlington; Claiborne, who was killed at the battle of Rivas, in Nicaragua, whither he went with the Walker expedition, and Frances, who is the wife of Mr. D. J. Crocker, a lawyer of Chicago, and resides at Hinsdale, Ill. Mrs. Rorer was called to her final rest in January, 1838. On the 21st of March, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Delia M. Viele, of Scott County, Iowa, who still survives, and is a native of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., a daughter of Abram and Hannah (Douglas) Viele, the former being of French ancestry and the latter of Scotch origin. Three daughters have graced this last union: Virginia D., Delia M., and Mary L., now Mrs. John T. Roney, of Burlington.

The death of Judge Rorer occurred on the 7th of July, 1884, after a few hours' illness. By virtue of a strong constitution and temperate habits, he exceeded by several years man's allotted "three-score years and ten," and died with the honors of ripe age, without ever feeling its infirmities, more ripe than dead. His pure and lofty life was rewarded by his sudden and painless death at the old homestead, where he had lived only eight years less than half a century; his beautiful life rounded to its close while every faculty of his powerful mind was perfect, and every sense of happiness supreme.

We have thus briefly sketched the history of one of Burlington's most worthy pioneers, who are fast passing from among us, and we cheerfully commend it to the rising generation as a life worthy of emulation. In addition we give in this connection an excellent portrait of the honored Judge.

PHILIP HOERR, of Burlington, Iowa, was born Jan. 25, 1827, in Germany, where he attended school until fourteen years of age, and then learned the baker's trade, which he has followed all his life. He was employed in large cities in his native land until 1846, when he came to America, landing at New Orleans, and going directly to St. Louis, Mo. For more than seven years Mr. Hoerr worked at his trade in the latter city, and then for a year and a half was engaged in the same business for himself. At the expiration of that time, in company with his wife, he crossed the plains to California, locating at Placerville, formerly Hangtown, where he worked for a short time in the mines, and then opened a bakery in El Dorado County, near Coloma, in which, after the first year, he was very successful. Remaining in California until 1857, Mr. Hoerr then returned to Burlington by way of Panama, his faithful wife accompanying him through all his trials and undertakings in those early days on the Pacific Coast. After his arrival
in this city he opened a bakery on Washington street, which he continued until 1866, at which time he sold out, and crossed the ocean to visit the scenes of his boyhood. Upon his return the same year, Mr. Hoerr entered into partnership in the grocery business with John Blaul, but after two years the firm was dissolved. Mr. Hoerr then embarking in the manufacture of crackers, in which he did a successful business until 1884, when he sold out to John J. Smither, since which time he has retired from active business, although he is interested in the Burlington Saddlery Company as a stockholder. In 1884 he again made a trip to Germany, remaining in that country for seven months.

On the 22d of April, 1852, Mr. H. wedded Miss Rosina Seppech, a daughter of Adam Seppech, and by this marriage there have been born to them two children, Carrie and Oscar, the latter a member of the Burlington Saddlery Company.

WILLIAM H. MAURO, Sr., a highly respected pioneer merchant of Burlington, of 1839, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1806, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Ott) Mauro. His father was a native of Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, and emigrated to America in his youth. His mother was born in Philadelphia, of German parentage.

Our subject was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and having attained his majority, engaged in that line of business. He came to Burlington, Iowa, in October, 1839, and opened a general store at this place, which he carried on successfully, increasing his business as the country and town grew in population. He continued in active business till 1865, since which time he has lived a retired life.

Mr. Mauro has been twice married, first in Washington, D. C., in 1832, to Miss Eliza Wharton, by whom he had one child, a daughter named Mary, now the wife of Mark S. Foote, of Burlington. His present wife, to whom he was married June 21, 1841, was Miss Elizabeth Sappington, daughter of John and Sarah (Wells) Sappington. Mrs. Mauro was born in St. Louis County, Mo., where her people were among the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Mauro had a family of six children, two daughters and four sons: Thomas C., the eldest, married Miss Fannie Starr, daughter of W. H. Starr, Esq., and resides in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he is connected with the White Breast Coal Company; John P. married Miss Julia Baker, now deceased, and is a farmer of St. Louis County, Mo.; Eliza W. resides with her parents; William H., Jr., is the senior partner of Mauro & Wilson, wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, wall-paper, etc., of Burlington, Iowa; Charles G., is book-keeper in the Iowa State Savings Bank, of Burlington; Sarah E., the youngest member of the family, resides with her parents.

In early life Mr. Mauro was an enthusiastic Whig in his political views, later he became a Republican, and still votes with that party. He united with the Episcopal Church in early life, and his wife and children are members of the same society. Mr. Mauro is now in his eighty-second year, but hale and hearty, and in full possession of all his faculties. He lives in quiet retirement at his pleasant residence, No. 702 Columbia street, surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of the kindly regard and high esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is the oldest Odd Fellow in the State of Iowa.

JOHNNSON, of Burlington, is proprietor of the well-known job printing house at No. 115 Jefferson street, where he does a general job and book printing business, making a specialty of catalogue work. He has several steam-power presses and an office well equipped for all work in his line.

This business was established by the subject of this sketch in 1881, since which time he has published the Burlington Star, a weekly society paper, which he conducted during 1884-85. He also established the Morning Herald, a daily paper, which he published but a short time, and then sold out. He now devotes his attention strictly to job and book work, gives employment to from fourteen to eighteen hands, and is doing a safe and prosperous business.

Mr. Johnson was born in Burlington, Iowa, April
21, 1863, and is the son of G. H. and Carrie (Franken) Johnson, who are still residents of this city. His father was born in New York City, and was of Swedish parentage. His mother was born in Sweden, and emigrated to America in childhood. Harry was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1881, when but nineteen years old, he started a small job office, employing a good practical printer as foreman. He learned the printer's trade in his own office. When twenty-one years old, Oct. 1, 1883, he was appointed Observer of the United States Signal Corps, stationed at Burlington, which position he held four years and until the station was discontinued.

At the same time young Johnson was conducting his printing-office, and publishing newspapers. When starting in business he was uniformly spoken of as "the boy printer." He began without capital or assistance of any kind, relying on his own energy and ability to carry him through. That he has succeeded so well is due to his perseverance and industry, as well as to his other natural capacities. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

THOMAS G. CATLETT, an attorney-at-law and a real-estate and insurance agent, at Burlington, Iowa, was born in Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill., March 5, 1850, and is a son of William O. and Elizabeth (Whitelock) Catlett, the former a native of Loudoun County, Va., born in 1828, and the latter of Kentucky, born in 1830. When young people they both went to Bloomington, Ill., where they were married Jan. 16, 1849. William Catlett was a carpenter and was engaged at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 94th Illinois Infantry. Soon after entering the service he was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, from thence to Springfield, Mo., and while on the way contracted rheumatism, which unfitting him for general service. On the 12th of May, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, being stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he did guard duty. He was detailed as one of the guards over Lincoln's body from Chicago to Springfield, where he was mustered out July 7, 1865. He died in 1886, from the effects of army life. During his early years he was an Abolitionist, and afterward was a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Catlett were the parents of two children: Thomas G., the subject of our sketch, and Eva E., wife of John B. Wright, of Winnebago County, Minn. After the death of his first wife Mr. Catlett was again married, Miss Alice C. Mahan becoming his wife. They had four children: Edward W., of Burlington; Eva Viola, wife of W. V. Beaver, of Red Cloud, Neb.; Horace S., of Burlington, and Mary E., deceased.

The subject of our sketch deserves much credit for his success in life. Starting out a poor boy and receiving but a limited education, he has made for himself a position of which he can well be proud. In December, 1873, he came to Burlington with the intention of attending the business college, but the following spring went to Nebraska. The grasshoppers destroying the crops that year, he concluded it was better to return, and in the fall of 1874 he purchased an interest in the Burlington Business College, remaining one year. He then entered the office of Stutsman & Trulock, commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He has held various offices of trust in Burlington; in 1877 was elected Township Clerk, has served as City Clerk, was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of H. O. Browning, was elected to that office in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, but resigned in January, 1881. He was engaged by a publishing house for two years as collector, traveling over Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Dakota. Mr. Catlett is a member of McLean Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F., also a member of the A. O. U. W., of Burlington, having filled the Master's chair and representing the lodge in the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE WHIPPLE, one of the oldest hardware merchants of Burlington, and a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1827, and is a son of Samuel D. and Elizabeth
(Conklin) Whipple, the former a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, in 1787. The family was of English origin, and was founded in America in Colonial days. William Whipple, an illustrious ancestor of our subject, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Samuel D. Whipple moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1812, and was a blacksmith by trade, being a natural mechanic, and also an expert machinist. George inherited his father's genius for mechanism, and having access to his tools, developed his taste for making and operating machinery. When seventeen years of age he began serving his time as a steamboat engineer, subsequently following that occupation for eighteen years, and began running on the Ohio River, later being employed on the Mississippi. His work was mostly as steamboat engineer on a first-class packet line between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Coming to Burlington, Iowa, in 1853, Mr. Whipple engaged in the hardware business with a Mr. Ross, under the firm name of Ross & Whipple, and built up a good trade, but a destructive fire caused him to lose all he had, Feb. 1, 1860. He then accepted a position as steamboat engineer with his old employers, and at the breaking out of the late war had charge of a steamboat on the Red River. In 1861 he was offered a commission by the Government to serve as engineer of the revenue cutter "Michigan," which he declined, and in 1862 he was commissioned by Secretary Wells of the Navy, and ordered to report at New Albany, to superintend the putting in of the machinery of the United States gunboat "Tuscumbia," the largest in the service, and after his task was performed and the vessel was accepted, Mr. Whipple was detached to superintend a similar piece of work for a large gunboat at St. Louis, which he did successfully. In fact, the perfect manner in which the duty was performed in the case of the "Tuscumbia," led to his being sent to St. Louis, in violation of an understanding which he had with the officer in charge, that he should run the engines of the "Tuscumbia" when in service. Feeling that he had not been fairly treated in the matter, Mr. Whipple resigned, returning to Burlington in 1863, and at once resuming business in company with Robert Allen, who had formerly been his clerk, the firm being Allen & Whipple, dealers in shelf hardware. He subsequently returned to his first love, the steamboat, at the earnest solicitation of his former employers, leaving the hardware business to the care of his partner, but in 1866 he quit the river for good. Continuing his connection with Mr. Allen until 1879, he has since conducted the business alone, having a well-stocked store at No. 319 Jefferson street, and is assisted in the business by his son Walter.

On the 4th of August, 1856, Mr. Whipple was married, at Cincinnati, to Miss Belle Drew, daughter of David Drew, of that city. Mrs. Whipple is a native of Covington, Ky., and became the mother of six children, only two of whom are now living, a son and a daughter: Walter wedded Miss Mary Hare, and is engaged in the hardware business; the daughter, Anna M., is the wife of Judge Orlando Powers, of Salt Lake City, a late Associate Justice of Utah.

Mr. Whipple is Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., and is the present Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He was initiated into the order July 4, 1849, as a member of Vesper Lodge No. 131, at Neville, Ohio. An active working member, he has filled every official position, from the lowest in the subordinate to the highest in the Encampment and Grand Lodge. Having a retentive memory and a natural love for the work, Mr. Whipple has made a most efficient officer wherever he has served, and it would be difficult to find within the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge a brother more proficient in the unwritten work of the order, or more expert in conducting its routine work. He served as Grand Master of the order in Iowa from October, 1881, to October, 1882, was chosen Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, and is now serving his third term as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Whipple is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was a charter member of Flint Hills Lodge No. 39, of Burlington, and has filled all the prominent offices in the subordinate, and has served as Representative to the Grand Lodge; he has been a Trustee of Flint Hills Lodge since its organi-
zation. He is also a Trustee of Washington Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., and one of its best working members.

Mr. Whipple has now been a resident of Burlington for thirty-five years, where, by an upright, honorable course in all relations of life, he has won a good name and made many warm friends. Genial, benevolent and warm-hearted, he naturally developed a warm interest in societies based on fraternity and brotherly love, and by the prominence he has attained in that direction has extended his acquaintance and fraternal relations throughout the State and Nation. In politics, Mr. Whipple is a Democrat, but offices never had any charm for him, and with the exception of one term as Alderman, he has never been burdened with public cares.

REV. DAVID McDILL, D. D., deceased, was born in South Carolina, Dec. 27, 1790. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. His father's name was David McDill, and his mother's name was Isabella McQuiston. At that period Scotch-Irish Presbyterians constituted the principal portion of the population of the northern part of South Carolina, where the McDills resided, and had many churches, schools and academies. Although reared to labor on a farm, young David evidently had a love for books and a thirst for knowledge, and made good improvement of the opportunities for mental culture. At that time there were but few slaves in that part of South Carolina, consequently for the white man to labor was not thought so degrading as it afterward came to be considered in that region. The invention of the cotton-gin made the raising of cotton much more profitable than it had been previously, and consequently created a greater demand for slave labor. The father of David now saw that he must either purchase more slaves, or see his family sink down virtually to the condition of slaves, or remove to the West. A regard for the comfort and well-being of his family determined him in making his choice of the latter resort, and he therefore removed to Western Ohio, settling in Preble County, This was in 1806, when David was sixteen years of age. After spending three years upon his father's farm, he left home for the purpose of completing his education. Commencing the study of languages under the Rev. William Robertson, at Lebanon, Ohio, he spent some time under his private training, and then went to Transylvania University, in Kentucky, where he finished his literary course. Soon after the completion of this course he went to New York, and entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, where he spent four annual sessions, delivering the valedictory address on graduating. This was in the spring of 1817. He was licensed the same year by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Ohio, and then returned to his father's home in Western Ohio. In October, 1817, he commenced preaching in Hamilton, Ohio, and continued to labor there for more than thirty years. In 1848 he removed to Randolph County, Ill., locating near Sparta, the enslaved state of his health being the main reason for this move. It was not his intention to again take charge of a congregation, but he was prevailed upon to take pastoral charge of one, and continued in that relation for about nine years. He then removed to Monmouth, Ill., to enter upon another field of labor, as editor of the United Presbyterian. In connection with his editorial work he still continued to preach the greater part of the time in vacancies, in the Presbytery of Monmouth, for several years after his removal to its bounds.

Dr. McDill was a reformer in the true sense of the word, but regarded the Gospel as the great re-forming agent. In the temperance reform he was ever active. On the slavery question he took sides with the oppressed, and his joy knew no bounds when the slaves were made free. He was a ripe scholar, and as an editor and preacher the results of these attainments were brought into constant use. In his estimate of individual character he was rarely mistaken. He was notably a wise man, and in difficult circumstances was a safe leader and counselor. He was eminent in piety and a man of peace, and was temperate in all things, but of strong will, which he kept under self-control. No passion influenced him and no hasty expression put him at a disadvantage. Whether in the statement of facts
or opinions he was careful and conscientious, and made sure that his facts should be accurate and his opinions well matured. The ministry of Dr. McDill extended over half a century. He was licensed, as stated, in 1817, and died June 15, 1870. For forty years he had regular charges, but continued to preach frequently until near the close of his long and useful life, and he died as he had lived, praising the Master whom he had so faithfully served.

The domestic life of Dr. McDill was happy. He married Lydia McDonnell, of Spring Creek, Ohio. Of their family three daughters are yet living, and one son, Dr. David McDill, whose sketch appears in this work.

FRANCIS MOORE, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, Iowa. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 5, 1786, and at the age of seven years came to America with his parents, William and Jane (Dowler) Moore, settling first near Hagerstown, Md., where his education was received. Later the family removed to Ohio County, W. Va., where our subject was united in marriage with Miss Annie Ward, a native of that portion of Ohio County which is now Marshall County. There eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Elizabeth, wife of J. L. Hanna, a farmer of Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; William R., who married Mary R. Parriott, of Marshall County, W. Va.; Jane, wife of William Moore, who, though of the same name, was no relation; Joseph became a resident of Nebraska, where his death occurred later; J. W., whose sketch appears in this work; Thomas and George were twins; the former died in Virginia and the latter in Des Moines County; Sarah A. wedded Benjamin B. Jester, a farmer of Danville Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa.

In 1837 Francis Moore made a trip to Iowa, and being well pleased with the country, determined upon Des Moines County as the place of his future residence. The following year he returned for his family, and they reached Burlington April 11, 1838. With the assistance of his sons he followed the township stakes from Burlington to the proposed farm in Danville Township. Mr. Moore entered a claim and developed a fine farm, which is now in possession of one of his grandchildren, J. C. Hanna. He was the owner of 250 acres of finely improved land at the time of his death, which occurred in 1859, at the age of seventy-three.

Although of Irish parentage Mr. Moore was a Protestant, and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His motto was "Peace on earth, good-will to men," which perhaps no man better carried out. Of sound judgment and very accommodating, he aided many who through discouragement or failure were ready to abandon the pioneer homes of the new county. His hospitable home was open to all worthy ones, and his charity and love gained for him the good will of all with whom he came in contact. He never had the least desire to fill public office, and many times refused positions which were offered to him. At one time he was solicited to accept the position to attend the Territorial Convention, but preferring private life did not do so. To his friends Mr. Moore was ever faithful; unassuming, honest and upright, he filled his place in society, and when called to his final rest the loss was severely felt. Being a steadfast and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years, he died at peace with all men. Like her husband, Mrs. Moore was also a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devoted Christian woman, early teaching her children to follow the only true example, that of Christ. The Moore family has been a remarkable one, only seven deaths occurring in seventy years in the family of seventy children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

ISAAC M. CHRISTY, head book-keeper and cashier for the wholesale hardware house of Lyman H. Drake, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born April 18, 1844. His parents were George L. and Jane (Marshall) Christy, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Ohio. Isaac M. Christy came to
Iowa with his parents in 1854, they settling at Osceola, Clarke County, where he was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. In the fall of 1861, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the late war, becoming a member of Company I, 15th Iowa Infantry, and served until its close. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea with Sherman. He was slightly wounded and was mustered out, Aug. 3, 1865, a non-commissioned officer, after four years of active service. On his return from the war Mr. Christy attended Bryant & Stratton’s Business College, thereby fitting himself for commercial pursuits. He then engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was appointed station agent at Lucas, Iowa, and served eighteen months in that capacity. He next spent a year in a commercial house at Afton, Iowa, went from there to Osceola, Iowa, and accepted the position of cashier in the private banking house of H. C. Seigler, and after a year and a half spent as cashier he came to Burlington in January, 1871, and engaged with Nelson & Co., a wholesale hardware firm, and then with L. H. Drake, their successor, covering a period of seventeen years.

On the 23d of February, 1871, at Oswego, Ill., Mr. Christy was united in marriage with Miss Louisa A. Bennett, a native of New York, and a daughter of Charles M. Bennett. Three children have graced their union, two sons and a daughter: Charles B., Fred C. and Kate M., all born at Burlington. Mr. Christy is a Master Mason, a member of Burlington Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Burlington, and also of the G. A. R., C. L. Matthes Post No. 5.

JOHN G. LEMBERGER, deceased, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, and a highly respected citizen, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1809, and there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He was apprenticed to the stonemason’s trade in early life, mastering the trade, which he followed for several years after coming to America. In 1828 he crossed the Atlantic, remained for a short time in Philadelphia, and then went to Champaign County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Kate Birch. In 1838 he went to Louisville, Ky., and in 1841 took up his residence in Burlington, following his trade until 1864, when he began the manufacture of cigars.

After becoming an American citizen Mr. Lemberger supported the old Whig party, afterward affiliating with the Republican party, and was a candidate for County Recorder at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1873. He was a close student, and well posted in matters pertaining to Government and State, and held several local offices of trust, as Alderman and Trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemberger were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Henry, City Marshal of Burlington; Charles W., Assistant City Engineer of Burlington; John L., of Burlington; Minnie, wife of George M. West, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Jacob F., also of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Lemberger were both members of the Lutheran Church, and stood high in the respect of all who knew them.

G. SEGNER, of the firm of Brooks, Smith & Taylor, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1840, and is a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Hunts) Segner. The family are of German origin, and can trace their ancestry back to the Colonial times of this country. Our subject was reared upon his father’s farm, and at the age of twenty-two went to Illinois, there engaging as a farm hand for two years, when he was employed in a publishing house, of which his brother, Isaac F., was one of the partners. He traveled for that house for five years, having his headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, after which he engaged in the insurance business for a period of two years, but subsequently turned his attention to the grocery business, acting as a salesman for Barden, Segner & Co., two years, and then was employed as traveling salesman for the firm of Biklen, Winzer & Co. for the succeeding five years. On the 1st of March, 1880, he helped to organize the firm of Bell, Tollertore & Co., of which he was a member, and he maintained his re-
lations to this house until March 1, 1883, when Mr. Tollertore retired from the firm, and it was re-organized, under the firm name of Bell, Smith & Segner, which firm continued until March 1, 1886, when it was incorporated as the Bell, Smith Grocery Company. Upon the death of Mr. Bell, in August, 1887, the firm name was changed to the Brooks, Smith & Taylor Company.

On the 19th of February, 1869, our subject and Miss C. Eva Allen were married, the ceremony being performed in Morris County, N. J. She was born in Sussex County, N. J., and is a daughter of William and Mary Allen. Three children have been born of this union: Willie Frank, born Dec. 19, 1870, at Marshalltown, Iowa, is a bright scholar, having graduated from the Burlington High School when sixteen years of age, taking the three-years course in two years, and is now a student of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa; Freddie, born Jan. 5, 1872, died June 11, 1873; and Robert Wallace, who was born at Burlington, Jan. 10, 1875. Mr. Segner and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but in 1882 voted for prohibition in Iowa, then stood aloof until 1884, when he again voted with the Democratic party, though without changing his views in regard to prohibition. He expects to do the same in 1888.

ON. SILAS A. HUDSON, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, was born at the family homestead in Mason County, Ky., Dec. 13, 1815. His father, Bailey Washington Hudson, was born in Fauquier County, Va., April 15, 1782. He was a descendant of a very old English family that came to Virginia at an early day. He served in the War of 1812 with distinction, and was with Gen. Harrison at the battles of Tippecanoe, River Raisin and the Thames. Having, in conjunction with his brother Samuel, previously settled in Mason County, Ky., where they jointly purchased 768 acres of land known as the family homestead. He married Miss Susan A. Grant, a sister of Jesse R., and daughter of Noah Grant, the latter being one of the seventeen who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. Several years after his marriage he entered into partnership with Noah Grant, Jr. (his brother-in-law), under the firm name of Noah Grant & Co., and became a very prominent merchant of Maysville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of seven children: Silas A., of this sketch; Noah Grant, born June 23, 1817; John V., July 2, 1819; Frances A., March 20, 1821; Walter Warder, June 11, 1823, and Peter Todd, the youngest child, who was born Oct. 26, 1825. As the two latter were among the early settlers of Burlington we give herein a brief history of their career. Walter Warder came to Burlington with the subject of this sketch in 1839. He served in the Mexican War in the 15th Regiment Col. Howard commanding, and participated in the following engagements: National Bridge, Pueblo, Cherubusco, Molina del Rey and Chapultepec, where he was the first to carry the flag over the walls, and to the lone Iowa company was given the credit of running up the first United States flag over Chapultepec, and garrisoning the fort. He also assisted in the taking of the city of Mexico. After the war, on the recommendation of Col. Howard, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 1st United States Infantry, regular army, by President Polk. He was sent to the Rio Grande, and had charge of the troops that were protecting the line of forts that were then being built along the frontier. He was wounded in an engagement with the Indians at Ft. Hudson (which was named in his honor), and died at Ft. McIntosh, near Laredo, Tex., April 9, 1850. In his death the United States army lost one of its most promising, energetic and efficient officers.

Peter Todd Hudson came to Burlington in 1845, and made his home with his brother, Silas A., until the breaking out of the gold fever in California in 1849. At this time his brother fitted him out with teams and sufficient means to go to the newly discovered gold fields, and then take advantage of such business opportunities as might present themselves. He remained there two years, and then on account of failing health returned to Burlington.
In 1857 Silas A. sent him to Denver, Col., where he opened a supply store. He was one of the first settlers in that now beautiful city, and the first to discover and develop the mines at Breckenridge, and was the founder of that place, and named it in honor of J. C. Breckenridge, a personal friend of the Hudson family. The first year of the late war he was driven off by the Indians, and returned to Burlington to join Gen. Grant's staff. He entered the service with the rank of Captain, and was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He served with Gen. Grant, and participated in all the battles fought by him from Vicksburg to Appomattox. He was offered by Gen. Grant the office of Senior Major in the regular army, which he declined. He remained on Gen. Grant's staff until 1867, when he resigned, and went to California and engaged in the stock business. He was afterward offered by President Grant the office of United States Marshal of California, which he also declined. He is now (1888) a resident of Colusa County, in the Golden State.

Silas A. Hudson, the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education at the Maysville Academy, which was largely supplemented by private study. He left home at the age of seventeen, and spent the succeeding seven years traveling, and visited most of the principal cities of the Union. In 1837 Mr. Hudson first visited Burlington and other points on the Mississippi, but returned to St. Louis and remained until 1839, when he made a permanent settlement at this place, and purchased the lot on which the wholesale house of C. P. Squires now stands. In 1840 he built two substantial brick business houses which were the best at that time in the city. He was engaged at this place in the stove, tin and iron business, in which he continued for upward of twenty years, doing a large jobbing trade, and running a number of branch houses in other Western towns. Mr. Hudson is a natural politician, and at an early age evinced a fondness for the study of politics, and being an incessant reader, by the time he arrived at manhood he had made himself familiar with the leading public questions of the day, as well as the career and record of all the prominent public men. The first National election in which he took an active part was the Presidential campaign of 1836, when he gave his support and influence to Gen. Harrison, casting his first vote at Louisville, Ky. He was an ardent supporter of the Whig party, and after his arrival at Burlington he wrote the call that organized the Whig party in this Territory, and gave his earnest support to the nominees of that party during its political existence.

In the early days of Iowa Mr. Hudson was influential in her affairs. He was Clerk of her Territorial Legislature, and also first Chief Clerk of the House under the State organization. During the session of 1842-43 the Territorial laws were revised by the Legislature, in which work he largely assisted, and during the session of 1846-47 they were again revised, and adopted to her State organization, and in this work he also rendered valuable services. In 1845 he wrote the city charter, and the principal ordinances under which this city was governed for upward of thirty years, using the charter and ordinances of Cincinnati as a basis to work upon. In the city Mr. Hudson has held many important offices, having been a member of the City Council for fourteen years. He was Mayor of the city in 1855 and 1856, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was first brought to the city, and also Acting Mayor during the two previous terms. He also filled a number of minor offices, such as member of the School Board, etc., and ever acted for the good of the city, advocating every measure tending to her advancement.

On the first establishment of the New York Tribune, he became one of its subscribers, and for more than twenty years was an influential and valued contributor to its columns, as also to the Louisville Journal, then edited by George D. Prentice. Being from early life an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and recognizing his great qualities, as the time for the nomination of 1860 drew near, he used the columns of those influential journals to bring his name prominently before the public. In connection with Horace Greeley he arranged to have Lincoln go to New York, where he made the great speech which so seriously hurt Mr. Seward's chances for the Presidency. He also was the means of bringing Lincoln to Burlington, where he was listened to by many citizens still living here. This
was the only time Mr. Lincoln ever spoke in this city, and his subsequent election and re-election were largely aided by the voice and pen of his old friend. The cordial relations existing between them were never interrupted until the assassination of the National martyr.

Mr. Hudson was also always a staunch friend and admirer of Gen. Grant, who was his first cousin, and with whom he had been in a measure brought up, each living at different periods at the home of the other. Naturally Mr. Hudson was an ardent supporter of the war, and was among the first to take an active and prominent part in raising and forwarding troops. During the war he spent a part of the time in the field with his cousin Grant, and at the siege of Vicksburg had a narrow escape. Raising his head above the breastworks five rebel bullets whistled instantly about his ears, one cutting a crease in his scalp, from which he has been almost a constant sufferer since. He continued an active supporter of the cause of the people until the final suppression of the Rebellion.

In March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant, United States Minister to Central America. In this mission he was eminently successful. Previous to his residence there the commerce between the United States and Central America was very meager. He devoted himself to increasing our trade with the Central American States, and soon after his arrival he secured the landing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels (running between San Francisco and Panama), at the five ports of Central America, and this and other means employed led largely to diverting the trade to this country, and the immense commerce which succeeded was the legitimate outgrowth of his efforts.

While there he not only rendered service to the United States, but to the people of Central America as well. That country was in a state of constant revolution at the time, and the friendly offices of the legation were being constantly employed in behalf of foreign residents as well as residents coming under the displeasure of the Government. The agreeable manner with which his services were rendered to all parties led to the Government consenting that he should represent foreign residents. In this way he represented nine different nationalities, including Switzerland, which State has ever since confided to the American Minister, there as well as elsewhere, the protection of her citizens abroad.

In 1871, after five successful battles, the rebels won their way to the gates of the city of Guatemala and demanded its surrender. On this occasion the Government placed Mr. Hudson at the head of a commission, investing him with the power to treat with the rebel General and forces for a change of government, and this commission was successfully concluded. Owing to the bitter opposition of Gen. Barrios, second in command, the commission came near proving a total failure. This bloody-minded half-breed chief had enlisted and led the advance columns, and held them under promise that the plunder of the city should be given up to them for their services, and he would listen to no less terms. When the commission had advanced to within about a furlong of the rebel front line they were met and halted by the officer commanding, and informed he was ordered to turn back all parties seeking personal interviews with the General-in-Chief, and to fire upon them if they refused. Mr. Hudson stated to him the object of the commission; that it was made up from the representatives of friendly powers, and that in their quality as such they could accept no such answer, especially from a less officer than the General-in-Chief. That the commission expected, and would give him a reasonable time to furnish a fitting escort to the General-in-Chief's camp, and should he fail to do so they would undertake to find their way maided. After much parley with him by others, and no movement being made toward providing an escort, announcing his purpose, Mr. Hudson and the United States Consul rode forward, all the others seeking cover outside the sweep of the battery planted in front of them. They were allowed to approach within forty or fifty yards of the guns, while every demonstration of a purpose to fire upon them was being made, when he ordered the gunners not to fire, and came forward and met them, declaring he could not execute the order, that he would furnish an escort as requested, and go with them himself to insure their safety, and freedom from unpleasant stoppages. Here they were again joined by their colleagues. Mr. Hudson afterward learned that this officer was a
nephew of Gen. Granados, the rebel commander, in employing the friendly offices of the United States Legation in behalf of political suspects a short time before, he had secured his brother's release after having been condemned to be shot as a spy, and that this brother was present with him pleading in his behalf, and that to his influence he was indebted for his brother's change of action.

In company with both brothers they reached the camp of Gen. Granados about 10 P. M. The better part of the night was spent in arranging the terms by which the personnel of the Government could be changed peacefully and further loss of life and property avoided, and in finding the way and means of satisfying the mercenary Barios and his mercenary command. By the terms the rebel troops were required to stack their arms four miles outside of the city, which they did to the number of about 24,000, and enter the city as private citizens the next morning at 10 o'clock. They met in the government plaza and elected eep eee Gen. Granados provisional president, who, by the terms of the treaty, as such, was required and did issue writs of election to the several departments, for the election of new Members of Congress, and the organization of the Government under the existing law. This put an end to the revolutionary troubles during his residence in the city.

In 1873 Mr. Hudson resigned, and returned to his home in Burlington, where he has since lived a retired life, from failing health. In his domestic relations Mr. Hudson has been happy. He was married in 1844 to Miss Ann Caldwell, a native of Kentucky, who was born Jan. 14, 1826. By this marriage he had three children: Virginia, born Oct. 25, 1845; Marietta, June 25, 1848, and Walter Warder, Aug. 25, 1850. Only two of these, Virginia and Walter W., are now living, Marietta having died Jan. 11, 1874. Mrs. Hudson was called to her final rest on the 13th of March, 1851.

On the 11th of January, 1853, Mr. Hudson was again married, Miss Serena Griffey becoming his wife. Mrs. Hudson is a native of Morgantown, Va., and is a member of an old and respected family of that State. Her father, William Griffey, was a prominent and an active business man in his day, and was largely interested in iron mines and mercantile pursuits. In his many and varied enterprises Mr. Hudson has been successful in acquiring a competency, enabling himself and family to live in ease and comfort. In the evening of his days he can look back upon a life of usefulness, well spent, and rejoice in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

A portrait of Mr. Hudson is given upon a preceding page.

DAVID McDILL, M. D., senior partner of the firm of McDill & McDill, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, May 12, 1832. He received a liberal education in the Academy at Xenia and at Hanover College, Indiana, under the tutelage of Rev. Hugh McMillan, an old Covenanter. In 1852 he went to Henderson County, Ill., where he entered the office of Dr. James McDill, a prominent physician. In 1853 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo., graduating in 1855. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1856, in Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., and continued to reside there until 1862, when he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 84th Illinois Infantry. In the spring of 1863 Dr. McDill was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment. He was in the following engagements: Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, was in the Atlanta campaign, and also participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, serving until the close of the war.

After leaving the army the Doctor resumed the practice of his profession in Henderson County, where he had previously settled in 1858. In 1878 he came to Burlington, where he has been in constant practice ever since. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Society, also of the Des Moines Medical Association. He is an active worker in Matthes Post No. 5, G. A. R. In politics the Doctor is one of the stanch Republicans of the county, and held the office of Pension Examiner from 1868 until the beginning of the present administration, in 1885.

Dr. McDill was united in marriage, in 1859, to Miss Mary A. Worrell, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Worrell, of Illinois. They are the parents of six
living children—David, Minnie, Jennie, Joseph, Laura and Mabel. Though not very long a resident of Burlington Dr. McDill has acquired the reputation of a skillful and conscientious physician, and has built up an extensive practice.

**R. DANIEL K. GARMAN**, a pioneer dentist and practitioner of special surgery, who located in Burlington, Iowa, in 1846, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Aug. 18, 1822, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Killinger) Garman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, but of native American parentage. Daniel K. Garman was educated at Palmyra Academy, Carlisle, Pa., and in 1844 entered upon the study of dental surgery with Dr. Stout, of Philadelphia, including in his course the study of special surgery of the eye, ear and mouth. Two years later he traveled in Ohio, and in 1846 came to Burlington, Iowa, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing it until May, 1854. Removing to Hannibal, Mo., there, in connection with his practice, he engaged in merchandising, but after remaining there for a time went to St. Louis. In 1874 he returned to Burlington, and has made this city his home continuously since. On his return to Burlington, Dr. Garman purchased some thoroughbred Kentucky horses, since which time he has continued to import from that State and deal in fine blooded horses, making a specialty of saddle horses and roadsters. He has a small farm within the city limits, where he keeps a portion of his stock.

The marriage of Dr. Garman with Miss Sarah H. Armstrong occurred at Burlington, Iowa, May 1, 1849. Mrs. Garman is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., of which city her father, John H. Armstrong, one of the pioneer settlers of Des Moines County, was formerly a prominent resident. Dr. and Mrs. Garman have had six children, of whom four are living: Laura L. resides with her parents; Mary Alice is the wife of George O. Ray, of Burlington; John H. A. is an electrician by occupation and engaged in business in Kansas; he was educated at Faribault, Minn., and has devoted his time exclusively to the study of electricity, its application in telegraphy and telephoning, and its use as an illuminator, and is acknowledged as an expert in his business. Grace H., the youngest child, resides at home. All were born in Burlington. Dr. Garman and family are members of Christ Church (Episcopal) of this city, and the Doctor and his son are Republicans in politics, but have never been aspirants for the honors or emoluments of public office. Having retired from the practice of his profession, the Doctor takes great pleasure in raising and handling fine blooded horses, of which he has some of the finest specimens to be found in the State.

**SAAC N. McCLURE** is the senior member of the firm of I. N. McClure & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Mediaspolis, Iowa. The business was established in 1869 by W. H. Cartwright, who continued it one year and then sold out to Brown & Roberts, who were in partnership three years, when the latter retired, and Mr. McClure soon afterward entered the firm, which was known as Brown & McClure, the partnership continuing until March 4, 1887. Mr. Brown then sold his interest, and Mr. Roberts again came into the firm, which is now known as I. N. McClure & Co. The building occupied by this firm is two stories in height, 40x75, with an addition of 20x30 feet. A stock of about $22,000 worth is carried, and the business transacted is one of which many more pretentious houses in larger cities might well be proud. The firm carries all the line usually found in a first-class general store, including everything except hardware and drugs, with special departments for the sale of clothing, wall-paper and crockery, and employs a fine salesman.

I. N. McClure is a native of Des Moines County, born Feb. 1, 1844, and is a son of William and Cynthia (Evans) McClure, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. For some years they resided in Highland County, Ohio, from which place in 1837 they removed to Illinois, remaining in that State until 1839, when they came to Des Moines County, Iowa, and located in Yellow Spring Town-
ship. Here William McClure entered Government land, improved a farm, and made his home until 1846, when he removed with his family to Louisa County, Iowa, bought a claim, and there remained until his death, which occurred in August, 1864, at the age of fifty years. His widow, the mother of our subject, is yet living, and now resides in Mediapolis, where she has numerous friends who esteem her for her many Christian graces. They reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living: Martha J. is now the wife of Daniel Kilpatrick, and resides at Morning Sun, Iowa; John A. was for fourteen years a teacher in a deaf mute institution at Omaha, Neb., but now lives on a large farm near Sioux City, Iowa; Susanna E. is the wife of C. S. Zorbaugh, a teacher in the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Institute, and was herself a teacher before her marriage; Julia E. is the wife of R. S. Hedges, a merchant in Kossuth, Iowa; Isaac N. is the subject of this sketch; Emma A., wife of E. W. Blair, of Salina, Kan.; Mary Annette, who died in 1865, at the age of eighteen; Theresa A., the deceased wife of George Werbeck, of Solomon City, Kan.; Ella, who now lives in Mediapolis, is the widow of James Irwin, who died recently, in Topeka, Kan.; Francis A. died in Ohio at the age of eighteen years; William G. was educated at Parsons College, attended the McCormick Theological Seminary, was licensed as a minister of the Gospel, and in 1886 was sent by the Presbyterian Board as a missionary to Siam, and in November, 1887, married a lady missionary to the same country.

William McClure was a man of more than ordinary ability, and always took an active part in every thing intended for the good of the community. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace, and faithfully discharged the duties of the office, to the entire satisfaction of those having business before him. On the slavery question he took a decided stand in opposition to the "peculiar institution," never for a moment believing in the right of one man to hold in bondage a fellowman. On the temperance question he was likewise radical, believing it best to "touch not, taste not, handle not," that which tended to take away the reasoning powers of man, or had a tendency to bring him below the level of the brute. In the advocacy of anti-slavery views and abstinence from alcoholic drinks, he was a leader in the neighborhood where he resided. No man mistook his position upon either question. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and active in all the works of the church, and prominent in the organization of the pioneer Presbyterian Church of Yellow Spring. For years he was a Ruling Elder, and was one who ruled well. His heart was in the cause, and he did not think it a hardship to work for the Master. His memory is revered, not alone by his family, but by all who knew him. When he passed away it could truly be said, "A leader in Israel has fallen."

1. N. McClure was reared upon his father's farm, and after attending the district schools for a time entered Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, closing his student days in Yellow Spring Academy, at Kossuth, Iowa. He then taught school in the winter and worked upon the farm in the summer for four years. On the 28th of December, 1869, he wedded Miss Susan E. Parrett, of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Molena Parrett. Immediately after his marriage he removed with his young bride to the old home farm, where he remained engaged in farming until 1873, when he bought a half-interest in the store of A. C. Brown, at Mediapolis, and has since continued in the mercantile business, in which he has met with well-deserved success.

To Mr. and Mrs. McClure three children have been born — Marcus P., Louie M. and Frank E.; all are yet at home. Politically, he is a Republican. Religiously, he is connected with the Presbyterians, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mediapolis, of which he is an Elder. His wife is also a member of that church, and both are held in high esteem in the society.

The maternal ancestry of Mr. McClure is Welsh, while on the father's side they are of Scotch-Irish descent, and for two or three generations back the fathers have been Elders of the Presbyterian Church. It will thus be seen that all were well grounded in the faith in which their descendants are earnest believers.

As a business man, Mr. McClure is conservative but enterprising, the large trade the firm now en-
joys being evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. In business circles he takes the leading position in Mediapolis, and as a citizen he is ever willing to do his part in every enterprise which has for its object the good of the community in which he resides, and he is justly held in high esteem, and regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the township.

GEORGE A. DUNCAN, Mayor of Burlington, Iowa, was born at Germantown, Pa., in 1850. Four years later his father, Thomas Duncan, removed with his family to Iowa, first locating at Muscatine, where he remained until 1857, engaged in building bridges, and then removing to Burlington. "Our George," as he is popularly known, received his education in the public schools of this city and the Peoria High School, afterward graduating from the High School at Allegheny City, Pa., and then being admitted to the Normal School at Millersburg, Pa. In 1866 he was matriculated at Washington College, Pa., graduating in 1868. Returning to Burlington, he engaged with the lumber mill firm of Duncan, Hosford & Co., until the following autumn, when he entered upon a business course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, of Burlington, then under the charge of Prof. Bonsall. After completing a business course, he re-entered the service of Duncan, Hosford & Co. as book-keeper, but soon threw up the job and took a tour through the Southern States. Next spring he returned to Burlington and entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as fireman, being afterward promoted to engineer. In 1871 he bought a half-interest in the Burlington Steam Laundry, which he sold out two years later. His next move was to establish an independent insurance agency, being associated with A. H. Kuhlemeier, now United States Internal Revenue Collector. The business thrived, and they soon were doing the largest business of any agency in the city. In 1875 Mr. Duncan bought out Mr. Kuhlemeier's interest. In 1878 he bought out the telephone interests in the city and greatly expanded them. In 1882 he organized the Telephone Express Company.

In 1883 he and his friends bought out V. M. Gorman's hotel interests and changed the name to the Hotel Duncan. The hotel was enlarged in 1885 by the addition of another story, and otherwise greatly improved. It is now recognized as the leading hotel in Burlington.

Mr. Duncan has also been identified with various other enterprises; he was at one time the manager of the Opera House and President of the Western Construction Company, engaged in erecting electric light plants. At the general election in November, 1887, he was elected Mayor of the city of Burlington, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. A. G. Adams, deceased, and was re-elected in the spring of 1888 for the full term.

Few men possess a greater amount of pluck, with the steadfast determination to succeed, than George A. Duncan. Full of zeal, whatever he undertakes he pushes to the utmost extent. Since he became Mayor of the city he has given much of his time to advance its interests in various ways, visiting and consulting with authorities in other cities, and using every possible means within his power to have his adopted city take its proper position among the cities of the Northwest.

WILLIAM M. WHITFORD, manager of the Western Agency for the well-known coffee and spice manufacturer, C. E. Andrews, of Milwaukee, Wis., and having his headquarters at Burlington, was born in New York City, July 14, 1850. His father, W. W. H. Whitford, was a native of Westchester County, that State, and was descended from New England ancestry. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Palmer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn. Both parents trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers.

Our subject received an academic education in his native city and was trained to commercial pursuits. At the commencement of his business career he engaged in the hat and cap business there for a short time, but upon coming to Iowa, in 1866, was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Burlington. Upon withdrawing from this he engaged with C. E. Andrews & Co.,
of Milwaukee, wholesale dealers in coffee, spices, etc., and in July, 1886, was appointed manager of their agency at Burlington, since which time he has had sole charge of the business at this point.

Mr. Whitford was married at Burlington, Dec. 25, 1873, to Miss Leila, daughter of Nicholas P. Grupe. Mrs. Whitford was born in Burlington, in the vicinity of which her parents had settled in the early days. Of this union there are three children, two sons and a daughter: Nellie was born Nov. 4, 1874; Horace, March 9, 1877, and William M., Feb. 23, 1885. Mr. Whitford is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan. He has been engaged in commercial pursuits all his life, is methodical, prompt and energetic, and enjoys the fullest confidence and respect of those with whom he has had business or social relations.

Hon. William Benton Culbertson, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of Iowa, and a pioneer of Jefferson County of 1839, was born in Wood County, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1835, and is a son of Hon. John W. and Elizabeth A. (Eagle) Culbertson. His father, who was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., of Irish descent, was an Indian trader among the Mamee tribe in the early days of the settlement of Ohio. His mother was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and her people were Virginians, though of English origin.

William B. Culbertson was reared among the Indians until four years of age, when, in December, 1839, he came with his parents to Iowa, his father locating on Government land near Fairfield, Jefferson County, where he engaged in farming. Being a man of superior ability, he soon became prominent in public affairs, and was chosen a member of the Territorial Legislatures of 1844 and 1846. He was the first State District Clerk, his official service in that capacity being from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, and two years later he was appointed Receiver of public money at the Fairfield United States Land Office, by President Pierce. Mr. Culbertson was an earnest Democrat in his political sentiments to the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. A man of superior attainments, upright and honorable in all relations of life, both public and private, he was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. Living as they did upon the frontier of civilization, the family was obliged to adapt themselves to primitive modes of living.

While a lad our subject often drove the ox-teams which transported the wheat to market at Burlington. His education was begun in the public schools; later, when he had earned the means with which to pay expenses, he became a student of the celebrated Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant, where he pursued an academic course; he subsequently entered Yale College, graduating from the law department of that institution in the class of '58. He began to practice at Fairfield, Iowa, in the following fall, and in spite of the prophecies of friends that the old saying, "A prophet is never without honor save in his own country," would prove true in his case, he built up a fine business, making criminal practice a specialty. His practice in Jefferson County was continued until 1882, when he decided to seek a broader field of operation, and came to Burlington, where he soon won a prominent place in the Des Moines County bar. Mr. Culbertson's experience in criminal practice has been varied and extensive, until he has won a reputation second to none in the State in that branch of legal business. He is a Democrat in politics, and was twice chosen a member of the Iowa Assembly, the Twentieth and Twenty-first, representing the First District during the years 1884 and 1886. He received the Democratic nomination for Congress for the First District in 1880, and made a brilliant record by receiving 17,000 votes in the election of that year, when the candidate for the preceding election had received but 12,000, and the district always solidly Republican before, has ever since been doubtful. Mr. Culbertson is a fluent and forcible speaker, and has the rare faculty of impressing his audience with the sincerity of his own convictions, on whatever subject he may be speaking; he is thoroughly Democratic in practice as well as in theory. His early years were passed amid the vicissitudes of pioneer times, and the money that paid his tuition and expenses at college he was obliged to earn for himself. He drove oxen on the road and at the plow,
shoveled earth as a section hand on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and labored at any honest employment he could find to do, until he fitted himself for his profession, and finally achieved the position to which his talent entitled him.

In February, 1866, the marriage of Mr. Culbertson and Miss S. E. Day was celebrated. She is a daughter of Timothy Day, Esq., and was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1844.

WASHINGTON D. GILBERT, an early settler of Burlington, Iowa, and a member of the well-known lumber firm of Gilbert, Hedge & Co., was born at Cassville, Crawford Co., Wis., Feb. 6, 1829. His father, Samuel Gilbert, was born at Booneville, Ky., and removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1828, and settled at Cassville, and two years later removed to Prairie du Chien, and then worked at his trade (blacksmith) until 1822, when he engaged in the lumber business. In 1846 he moved up into the pinery and located on the Menominee River, and bought the Middle Mills, where he continued the manufacture of lumber until 1850, when he removed to Albany, Ill., and after a residence of twelve years at that place, he came to Burlington, Iowa, and lived with his son, J. W. Gilbert, until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1871. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1885. Our subject began his business career as a clerk with the firm of Nelson, Gilbert & Co., at Wilson's Landing, Wis., remaining with them for three years. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the lumber business with his brother Samuel, they purchasing the lower Eau Claire Mill in 1848, on the present site of the city of Eau Claire. In 1851 he came to Burlington, Iowa, and formed a partnership with his brother, John W., in the lumber business at that place. They began business in a small way, having less than $2,000 capital between them, but from that small beginning has grown the extensive and prosperous business of Gilbert, Hedge & Co., of to-day. The history of the firm appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Gilbert has dealt extensively in pine lands, and has been largely interested in the manufacture of lumber in Wisconsin.

At this writing he is the proprietor of a large saw-mill at Glenmont on the St. Croix River, and is also largely interested in pine lands in that region.

ON. JOHN L. CORSE, a worthy citizen and early settler of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Dover, Del., March 5, 1813, and was a son of Hansen and Gertrude (Lockwood) Corse. He was reared in his native State, and on reaching manhood went to the city of Philadelphia, where his marriage with Miss Sarah Murray was celebrated. She was born in that city, was a daughter of John Murray, Esq., and was descended from an old Virginia family of which Chief Justice Marshall was a member. Mr. Corse was engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Philadelphia for several years. He next took up his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., subsequently removing to St. Louis, Mo., later to Belleville, Ill., and in 1812 he came to Burlington and engaged in the carriage-making business. Several years later he sold his carriage factory, engaging in the book and stationery trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Corse reared a family of four children: The eldest, John M., was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ellen Prince, and the second Miss Fannie McNeil, a niece of ex-President Pierce; he is a prominent Democratic politician, and is now Postmaster at Boston, Mass. Virginia, who was born at Belleville, Ill., March 15, 1839, is the wife of Martin C. McArthur, of Burlington, Iowa; Alice is the wife of Dr. W. C. Hunt, of Chicago; the youngest, Sarah A., is now in Europe. Mrs. Corse, who was a lady of fine accomplishments and great social popularity, died Sept. 28, 1866. Mr. Corse survived his wife but a year and a half, his death occurring March 22, 1868. He was a Democrat in politics, and was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature. He was Alderman for three terms, 1844, 1851 and 1852, and served as Mayor during 1845 and 1846 and 1856 and 1857. Mr. Corse was a member of Burlington Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and served as Junior Warden of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa. For years he served as a member and President of the School Board. He was a zealous friend of the pub-
lic school system when that system needed friends, and established it on such a firm and enduring basis that the Independent School District of Burlington to-day ranks as one of the best, not only in Iowa, but throughout the United States. He died highly respected as a citizen and held in high esteem by a warm circle of friends.

ON, FRANKLIN WILCOX, now living a retired life in Burlington, Iowa, was born in Addison County, Vt., June 24, 1810, and is a son of Pliny and Mary (Remede) Wilcox. Pliny Wilcox was a native of Litchfield, Conn., of Welsh descent, though the family resided in this country during Colonial days. His wife was a native of Rhode Island, of Holland descent. The subject of this sketch was taken to Portage County, Ohio, in early childhood by his parents, later removing to Medina County, and from there to Iowa in 1836, locating in what was known as the Half-Breed Tract, in Lee County, where he purchased about 2,000 acres of land. During the winter of 1838 he sold his land and went to Illinois, locating at Commerce, afterward called Nauvoo. He returned to Lee County, Iowa, about the year 1841, and in 1845 located in Union Township, Des Moines County, engaging in farming until 1863, when he took up his residence in Burlington, since making this city his home. In 1861 Mr. Wilcox had the honor of being elected to the State Legislature, and three years afterward was elected Justice of the Peace, serving in that capacity for fifteen years. He was one of the first members of the Board of County Supervisors, acting as Chairman, and also served as Sheriff of Des Moines County. In earlier life a Whig, at the organization of the Republican party he joined that body.

On the 18th of April, 1832, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage with Miss Maria Johnson, daughter of Samuel Johnson. She was a native of Addison County, Vt., and to them were born two sons, Henry E., the elder, married Miss Harriet Hedges, and now resides on a farm near Gladstone, Ill. His wife died in 1879, leaving a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in May, 1861, in Company K, 33d Illinois Infantry. After serving three years, the Rebellion still not ended, he again enlisted, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, fortunately escaping without injury. Pliny, the second son, gave his life to his country. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, Company C, went with his regiment to the front, and died at Bloomfield, Mo., July 19, 1863, from disease contracted while in the service.

Mrs. Wilcox died in 1844, and in 1845 Mr. Wilcox married Miss Harriet Eliza Weeks, a daughter of John M. Weeks, of Salisbury, Vt., who was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came to America in the “Mayflower,” in 1620. By the second marriage he has three daughters: Maria, now the widow of Hiram Parker, lives in California; Mary E., at home; and Harriet L., now the wife of Dr. Samuel E. Nixon, of Burlington.

With the exception of the time spent at Nauvoo, Mr. Wilcox has been a resident of Iowa for more than a half-century, forty-seven years of which time he has been a citizen of, Des Moines County. At one time, and while a resident of that county, he was personally acquainted with every man in Lee County. The changes that he has lived to witness are wonderful indeed. When he first settled in Iowa there were in all the Territory but 10,000 inhabitants, to-day there are upward of 2,000,000. Railroads were then unknown, to-day every county seat of the ninety and nine has its railroad. Burlington was then a straggling village, now it is the metropolis of Eastern Iowa. Improvements are upon every hand, the waste places have been made smooth, and the whole land has “been made to blossom as the rose.” In all the stirring events that have transpired in the fifty-two years, Mr. Wilcox has not been an idle observer, but an active participant.

In his religious views, Mr. Wilcox is liberal, not being identified with any church, though he was reared under the religious instruction of the Con-
DESMOINES COUNTY.

N. McGOGAN is a prominent farmer of Danville Township residing on section 23. It is a lamentable fact that so much of the early history of men of note in this county is unobtainable. Daniel McGohan, the father of our subject, was left an orphan at an early age, his father dying before Daniel was born, and the mother a short time afterward. The father of Daniel McGohan was born in Ireland, and after coming to America wedded Mrs. Hutson, a widow. Both had been married previously, and Daniel was the youngest child of the second marriage. His birth occurred in Pennsylvania, in which State his parents lived. Left among strangers when a mere child, he was cared for in a measure by a family named Collins for a few years, then became an inmate of Mr. Wells' family, with whom he remained until his fourteenth year, when he began the battle of life alone. With the whole world before him, and a pair of strong arms to begin the struggle, Daniel sought employment, and the next authentic account of him begins with him leaving the Wells family, who then lived near Maysville, Ky. His brother Peter and himself left together, and engaged with a farmer for a few months in another part of the county, and thus, being employed at anything that could be secured, both grew to manhood, neither having an opportunity for education, and having the grim fact staring them in the face of being compelled to fight their way alone in a world not always friendly. There were other half-brothers and sisters, only one of whom, Hutson, who resided for a long while in Clermont County, Ohio, and died there, can be mentioned. Peter became separated from his brother Daniel before either was married. The brothers worked upon a keelboat, and made several trips, going down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as far as Natchez, Miss., returning on foot through the wilderness to the place of starting. Upon the last trip Peter decided to go to New Orleans, and bidding his brother good-by, they separated never to meet again, as Peter was not heard from, and perhaps died in the Southern country. By hard work Daniel McGohan saved money enough to purchase a small farm in Bracken County, Ky., having previously married a Miss Phoebe Insloe. They became the parents of four children: Jemima, wife of Harrison Ellis; Sarah, wife of Richard Goldsberry; Mary and Joseph both died in childhood. After the death of his first wife Mr. McGohan married Lydia Dunn, and fourteen children were born. The family removed to Clermont County, Ohio, about 1828, where the husband purchased a farm, and during the remainder of their lives the parents were residents of that county. The father, who was born March 4, 1783, died April 6, 1871, aged eighty-eight. His wife, who in life was a true and faithful companion, preceded him four days, having reached her eighty-first year. Daniel McGohan enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, but an attack of illness kept him from going. He secured a substitute, and after recovery presented himself for duty, but the substitute refused to give up the place, and so he returned to his farm and family.

Of their fourteen children six are living: Phoebe is the wife of Absalom Wood, a farmer of Clermont County, Ohio; Andrew J., residing in the same county, is the husband of Lucinda Thompson; James Nelson, our subject; Martha A., wife of Alex P. Henning, a farmer of Brown County, Ohio; Henry J. married Lucinda Musgrove, and after her death Sarah Thompson, and they are also residents of Clermont County, Ohio; Elijah, a farmer of Brown County, Ohio, is the husband of Harriet Thompson, a cousin of Sarah.

James N. McGohan, our subject, was born Aug. 3, 1823, in Bracken County, Ky., and being reared in the midst of a large family, upon a farm, he secured a meager education during his boyhood. Remaining at home until fully of age, his first trip into the world was an event of importance to him. Possessing a good horse, the young man mounted him, after bidding his friends and relatives adieu, and Dec. 25, 1845, he turned his face toward the West, being the possessor of $25.75 in cash, and the horse he rode. Making easy rides, and stopping a
few days where employment could be secured, the trip, which had for its objective point Burlington, Iowa, was made in three months, he reaching this city March 2, 1846, with his cash capital increased after paying traveling expenses, he now having $27 in his purse, and the same horse which had carried him to Iowa. Mr. McGohan crossed the river on the ice Monday evening, and on the Wednesday following the ice broke up. He was the last to make the trip across that icy bridge for that time, and many people stood upon the bank anxiously watching, fearful that the horse and rider would break through at every step. Pushing into the country, James McGohan obtained work with Wollcott Seymour, who was one of the earliest settlers, and at the time of his death President of the Burlington Insurance Company; $9 per month was the compensation received for the summer spent in Mr. Seymour's employ. In the autumn of 1846 he took a trip South, and for several months chopped cordwood near Memphis, Tenn., returning to Iowa the next spring. Having spent his cash capital, and again being ready to begin work in the new country, he hired by the month, and until his marriage in October, 1848, his time was spent in the employ of others.

His wedding was celebrated at the residence of John Crawford, whose daughter, Minerva A., was the bride. The young couple began domestic life upon a rented farm in Flint River Township. After his marriage an era of prosperity began with Mr. McGohan, though he rented lands until 1852, and in that year purchased a farm in Pleasant Grove Township, and in 1868 became the possessor of his present homestead. His children have all been born and reared in the county, and we are glad to mention the individual members: Daniel W. is now deceased; Martha J., residing at home; John W., Esther A. and William H., are all deceased; Franklin P., the husband of Maggie Holland, is a farmer of Washington Township, this county; Lydia E., wife of William A. Chadwick, a resident of Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County; Charles remains upon the farm aiding his father in the work; Mary M. and Sarah J. were twins, and the former is now deceased.

The death of Mrs. McGohan occurred March 25, 1887, she having lived to see her children grown and educated. She was sixty-one years of age, and in the sketch of the Crawford family elsewhere in this volume will be found an authentic history of her father's family. She was a model wife, a loving mother, and was a member of the Christian Church. Together she and her husband had shared comparative poverty, and together they later enjoyed the ease and comforts which those of frugal habits and energetic lives surround themselves with. In speaking again of Mr. McGohan, we offer this sketch as an example of a self-made man, who, with his brain and muscle, has achieved within a few years a competence for old age, and perhaps there is no one of his years residing in the county who has attended more strictly to details in business. This is a welcome and valuable contribution to a series of sketches of the representative people of Danville Township, and is presented with pleasure.

JOHN W. CADWALLADER, a highly respected pioneer of Burlington, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1823, of Welsh parentage. His father was the Rev. David Cadwallader, a native of Wales, who married Miss Mary Jones in his native country, and emigrated from Wales to America in 1820. He at first settled at Baltimore, Md., but later moved to Delaware County, Ohio. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was also engaged in farming at the time his death occurred, Oct. 19, 1855. His most estimable wife died of grief one month and three days later.

John W. Cadwallader spent his early life on his father's farm, and when of proper age was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at Columbus, Ohio. After serving his term of apprenticeship he worked a few years as a journeyman, and then went to New York, where his family had resided a few years during his youth. He returned to Ohio, and on the breaking out of the Mexican War was ambitious of military honor, and hearing that Col. Stephenson was raising a regiment at New York, he hastened to join it, only to be disappointed on his arrival, finding the regiment full and in the act of embarking for
the seat of war. Mr. Cadwallader at once started to St. Louis, hearing that Col. Doniphan was there organizing a regiment. Again he was doomed to disappointment, as he found on reaching St. Louis that Doniphan and his regiment had left the city en route for Santa Fe. He then came to Burlington, Iowa, in the summer of 1846, and at last succeeded in being enrolled as a soldier for the Mexican War, enlisting in Capt. Morgan's company of mounted volunteers. Still further disappointment awaited him, and the cherished wish of his heart, that of serving in Mexico, was defeated, as the Government, instead of sending the company to the front as was expected, ordered them on detached service guarding Government property at Ft. Atkinson, and in conducting the Winnebago Indians to their new reservation on Crow Wing River, 100 miles north of St. Paul. After fifteen months of service he was mustered out.

Mr. Cadwallader returned to New York State on a visit, but another event as important as the Mexican War now attracted his attention, that of the gold fever of 1849. He determined to go to California in search of wealth, instead of as formerly, for glory. He returned to Burlington in the spring of 1849, and joining two young men of equally adventurous spirit, they, with an outfit of four yoke of oxen, wagon, supplies, and a saddle horse each, joined the first wagon train westward bound. They crossed the plains and reached the gold fields of California in 126 days from the date of departure. Mr. Cadwallader spent three years in mining for gold in the placer diggings of the Sacramento River with fair success, and had the usual wild experiences of that region. In 1853 he returned to the States, via the Isthmus and New York, and again located at Burlington. After one year spent in the grocery trade he engaged in the transfer business at Burlington, at which he was employed seven years, and then resumed the grocery business for twelve years. Following that Mr. Cadwallader tried the brick business three years, satisfying his taste in that direction, and he then became a member of the firm of Wolverton & Co., forwarding and commission merchants. Three years later he retired from that business and accepted the position of City Weighmaster, filling the same satisfactorily for a term of three years, since which time he has retired from active business, except the care of his property.

Mr. Cadwallader was married at Burlington, Feb. 26, 1854, to Mrs. Roenna Rotharmel, widow of Peter Rotharmel, and daughter of Enoch and Rosanna (French) Jones. Mrs. Cadwallader was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1823. She had two children by her former marriage; May Eliza and Charles Henry, both deceased. Of the latter marriage four children were born, only one of whom, a daughter, is living; Amba Ella, wife of Eugene Bultles, grocer, of Burlington. Mrs. Cadwallader is a member of the Congregational Church, of Burlington, having joined in 1850. In addition to his other business experience Mr. Cadwallader has spent four years as wharfmaster of Burlington. He is independent in politics, supporting the best man for office, regardless of party. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1856, and is a member of Washington Lodge No 1, the oldest lodge of the order in the State. Mr. Cadwallader has been prominently known to the citizens of Burlington for forty-two years, and deserves and enjoys the highest respect of his fellow-citizens.

REV. JOHN CALVIN McCLINTOCK, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Burlington, Iowa, since January, 1871, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Carmichael, Greene County, Aug. 20, 1843, and his parents, Rev. John and Mary (Orr) McClintock, are natives of Washington, Pa. His father is a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, and has served his present congregation, New Providence, Carmichael, Pa., for fifty years. Rev. McClintock, Sr., was born in 1807, in Pennsylvania, and his father, William McClintock, was a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. James Orr, the maternal grandfather, was descended from an old Pennsylvania family, and removed from Chambersburg to Washington in 1798.

Our subject graduated at Washington College,
OSCAR C. HOERR. Secretary and Treasurer of the Burlington Saddlery Company, was born at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1861, and is a son of Philip and Rosa (Seppich) Hoerr. His parents, who are highly respected citizens of Burlington, are natives of Germany, emigrated to America at an early day, and came to Burlington in 1858, where Mr. Hoerr, Sr., was for many years engaged in the manufacture of crackers, carrying on a large jobbing trade in that line.

Oscar C. Hoerr was educated at the private schools, also at Bryant and Stratton’s Business College, then was employed in his father’s office; was afterward an employee in the wholesale grocery house of Biklen, Winzer & Co., for a year. In the summer of 1884 he joined Messrs. Scholl, Drach & Hassel, in the wholesale harness and saddlery business, and in December, 1884, was one of the incorporators of the Burlington Saddlery Company, of which he has since served as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Hoerr is a thoroughly competent business man, and has conducted the rapidly increasing business of his house with marked success.

PHILIP COX, a prominent farmer of Des Moines County, Iowa, residing on section 2, Yellow Spring Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 23, 1824, and is a son of Covington and Euphemia (Camp) Cox, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Somerset County, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Philip Cox, was one of the pioneers of Pickaway County, Ohio, where Covington was reared on a farm, lived throughout his life, and died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife survived him until 1880, she also dying at the age of seventy-five. They were both members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Cox was one of the first Abolitionists in that county; was liberal minded, and a man of good business ability; he was a leader of politics in the community.

Philip Cox, our subject, was reared upon a farm, receiving such education as the district schools of a new country afforded, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1844, left the paternal roof to come to Iowa. While en route he happened to be at Nauvoo, Ill., on the day that Joe Smith, the famous Mormon leader, was killed. Arriving in Des Moines County, Mr. Cox first located on section 3, Yellow Spring Township, where he rented a farm for two years, and then purchased 115 acres of land on section 2, where he has since resided, though the farm now comprises 400 acres of some of the finest land in the township.

In August, 1844, Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Laura Hart, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel Hart. Twelve children were born to this union: H. Clay, who served through the war as a member of the 8th Cavalry, was killed after coming home by a horse falling on
him in December, 1867, at the age of twenty-five; William, now in Yankton, Dak.; Rachel, wife of William Darlington, of Clarke County, Iowa; Samuel B., residing in Dallas County, Iowa; Timothy, whose home is in Warren County, Ill.; Francis, a farmer in Yellow Spring Township; Jane, wife of Laurel Boss, of Lucas County, Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of John Purcell, of Graham County, Kan.; George, residing in Yellow Spring Township; Olive, wife of William Mickey, of Louisa County, Iowa; Josephine, wife of Joe Wilson, of Burlington; and Mary Ann, who died in childhood, in 1862. Politically, Mr. Cox is a Democrat. He is a pioneer, and one of the well-known and respected citizens of Des Moines County, and his friends and neighbors speak in high terms of him as a good citizen and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

James Whitaker, of Burlington, Iowa, is a native of the Parish of Leeds, England, born Oct. 13, 1829, and is a son of George and Jane (Wood) Whitaker, both of whom were also natives of England. The ancestry can be traced back to James Whitaker, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a commissioned officer in the British service for many years, afterward becoming a cloth manufacturer, and a well-to-do merchant. William Whitaker, the grandfather, learned that trade with his father, following that occupation through life. His death occurred April 18, 1818, at the age of fifty-two. His wife, who was formerly Mary Alderson, died March 14, 1830. They reared quite a large family, namely: Joseph, who was a soldier in the British service, died in India; James, a cloth manufacturer, died in Leeds, April 1, 1849, at the age of sixty-three; John was a cloth manufacturer also, and died Dec. 16, 1834, at the age of forty-three; William, a man of wealth, was British Consul at Santos, Brazil, S. A., and died Sept. 22, 1856, leaving a large family; Hannah, wife of James Settle, died March 27, 1880, at the age of seventy-five; Lucy, who died about 1850 at a ripe old age, in Morley, near Leeds, was the wife of John Hinchcliffe; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lupton, died Oct. 5, 1885, aged eighty-five years; George, father of our subject, was the youngest in the family. The parents of these children were both members of the Episcopal Church.

George Whitaker received but a limited education in his youth, and while yet a boy learned the trade of machine blacksmith. When eighteen years of age he was united in marriage with Jane Wood, and in Leeds he followed his trade until 1849, when the family emigrated to America, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. After remaining in that city a short time they came to Burlington, where Mr. Whitaker followed his trade for a number of years and then purchased a farm in Henry County, residing upon that land until 1857. Making a visit to his native land, he remained there nearly a year and a half, when he again returned to Burlington, purchasing a farm in Franklin Township, Des Moines County, upon which he resided until the spring of 1867. Selling his farm, he removed to the city of Burlington, living a retired life until his death, which occurred March 26, 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years. The date of his birth was Nov. 21, 1809. The wife who had been the sharer of his joys and sorrows for over sixty years, was separated from him but four weeks when she, too, passed away. She was a Wesleyan Methodist. Mr. Whitaker was a man of great physical endurance, of strong will, and a friend to any enterprise for the advancement of the people. He was an extensive reader, a great thinker, and could express himself fluently and well. They were the parents of seven children: Our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Simon Russell, of Burlington, whose sketch may be found on another page of this volume; Joseph, a machinist, is a resident of Arkansas; Mary J. died while a young lady; William, a machinist by trade, is a resident farmer of Jefferson County, Iowa; Sarah, born in the summer of 1844, is the wife of A. W. Laughlin, a farmer of Jefferson County; George F., born in August, 1848, is a railroad conductor, with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind.

At the early age of eight years James Whitaker, our subject, began life's battle for himself. Perseverance is the key which unlocks the fortress of success, and by the study of his life we see that victory has crowned Mr. Whitaker's efforts; the portals now
stand open and the battle has been won. Beginning
the struggle in a flax spinning factory, twelve hours
of the day were spent in labor, ten in the factory
and two at school. At the age of fifteen he began
learning the machinist trade, serving a term of ap-
prenticeship for over four years. After laboring
hard all day his evenings were spent in the study of
arithmetic and mechanics. Believing that the New
World would offer a better field of labor, he decided
to go to America, and at the age of nineteen, after
a long and tedious journey from May 8 until June
14, he reached America, settling eventually in Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, in 1849. After working on a farm
for about a year he came to Burlington, Iowa, in
1850, here working at his trade until 1851, then
going to St. Louis he was employed at journeyman
work in a machine-shop for a year. On being
offered a position by Renz & Bradly, Mr. Whitaker
returned to Burlington, taking charge of the shops
and remained in that position until 1857, when he
became foreman of a shop in Camden, Ark., making
that his home until 1863. Being compelled to come
North on account of the war, and again taking up
his residence in Burlington, he was employed in the
Burlington & Missouri Railroad shops for some time,
and then for a little while followed his trade in
Burlington. Going to St. Louis in the month of
February, 1864, Mr. Whitaker accepted the position
as machinist of the post at Memphis, Tenn., for the
Government, superintending the machinery at the
north end of the navy yard in that city. Being an
enlisted soldier, in May, 1864, he was transferred
to Little Rock, Ark., there working in the Govern-
ment Military Railroad shops. During this time
his family still remained in Camden, Ark.; secur-
ing a permit to visit them, he made the journey of
120 miles on horseback through the rebel country.
After the close of the war, in March, 1866, Mr.
Whitaker removed his family to Burlington, and
that city has been their home ever since. His mar-
rriage was celebrated Feb. 7, 1856. Miss Susan Kline
becoming his wife. She was a native of Pennsyl-
vania, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Kline,
also natives of the same State. Five children grace-
this union: M. J., wife of E. S. Edgar, a railroad
employee residing at Burlington; William H., re-
siding at Albert Lee, is the foreman of the round-
house at that place; Lizzie H., born in 1861, died
in infancy; James and Oliver K. both died in in-
fancy. Politically, Mr. Whitaker is a member of
the Republican party, and served on the City Coun-
cil one term; socially, he is a member of the A. F.
& A. M. Having passed many years of toil and
trials, and having secured a competency for old age,
Mr. Whitaker retired from business life in 1881. In
1882 he took a trip to the Old World, spending a
year in Europe, and again in 1884 he visited his
native land.

ABRAHAM COLBY is an honored pioneer
and highly respected citizen of Des Moines
County, residing on section 6, Union Town-
ship. He was born in Hamilton County,
Ohio, Jan. 14, 1806, and is a son of Abraham and
Kesiah (Mapes) Colby, the former a native of New
Hampshire, and the latter of New Jersey. Mr. and
Mrs. Colby with their family moved to Hamilton
County, Ohio, in a very early day, and there lived
until their death, the father departing this life in
1806, the mother about the year 1828. They were
honest, industrious and highly esteemed people, and
were active members of the Methodist Episcopal
Church.

Our subject grew to manhood in Hamilton
County, Ohio, and there received his education in
the common schools. His whole life has been spent
upon a farm. On the 15th of May, 1828, he was
united in marriage with Elizabeth Wild, and the
15th of May, 1888, completed for them sixty years
of married life in which they have shared each oth-
er's joys and sorrows, pleasures and pain. Together
they have cared for their children, teaching them
in their youth the ways of sobriety and truth until
now they do honor to this worthy couple. Mrs.
Colby was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Jan. 1,
1810, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine
(Storms) Wild, natives of Pennsylvania, who lo-
cated in Hamilton County, Ohio, about the year
1800, the mother departing this life there about the
year 1840. After her death Mr. Wild came to Des
Moines County, his death occurring about the year
1872. The wife was a devoted member of the
United Brethren Church, and the husband, though not a member of any church, was one of Nature's noblemen, always ready to help a fellow traveler through life.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Colby remained in Hamilton County, Ohio, where the husband was engaged in tilling the soil until 1845. Then, selling the farm which he had greatly improved, they started directly for Burlington, Iowa. As there were no railroads at that time, the journey had to be made partly by water and partly by team, but at length reaching their destination, Mr. Colby purchased 100 acres of land in Flint River Township, where he made a good farm. In 1853 that land was sold, and they made their home upon a rented farm for nine years, after which thirty acres on section 6, Union Township, were purchased. Ten acres have been added to this tract, and now Mr. Colby has one of the best improved farms of the county.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Colby, five of whom are yet living. Sarah B. died in infancy; James, after his marriage, went to California, and was there killed in a mine; Mary C. became the wife of Wilson Robinson, and both are now deceased; William J. died in infancy; Nathaniel was called to his final home in 1882; Henry is a resident of California; Alfred, a resident of Chicago, is a member of the Board of Trade; Abraham is engaged in farming in Montgomery County, Iowa; Sarah wedded Joseph Park, a farmer in Woodson County, Kan.

Although far past the prime of life, Mr. and Mrs. Colby are yet enjoying good health and are well preserved, both in body and mind. Since 1839 they have been members of the M. E. Church, and for its welfare they have earnestly labored. Mr. Colby has filled all the offices of the organization, and for many years served as Class-Leader. In his political views he is a Republican, having supported that party since its organization. He also advocates the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and in his habits he is strictly temperate, having never used liquor or tobacco in any way, and has now reached his eighty-second year. Honest, upright in all their public dealings, ever ready to aid the needy or comfort the afflicted, Mr. and Mrs. Colby receive the love, respect and confidence of the entire community, and as pioneers and honored citizens, they deserve an honored place in the history of their county, which they have helped to place in the front rank in the great State of Iowa.

JUDGE MICHAEL FLEMING, one of Burlington's early and respected citizens, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1823, and is a son of John and Margaret Fleming. They were natives of the same county and the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are living: Mary, wife of Daniel Foley, of Columbus, Ga.; Ellen, wife of John O'Brien, who is deceased, is a resident of Ireland: Michael, our subject; Elizabeth, residing in New Orleans; John, who lives in St. Louis; Bridget, a widow, also residing in New Orleans. John Fleming, the father of these children, died in 1832.

Michael Fleming, of whom we write, grew to manhood in his native country, there receiving a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen he went to New Brunswick, arriving Jan. 1, 1840, where he spent two years, then went to Boston. He landed in the city of Boston in 1842, where he was employed as a journeyman in a cooper shop, and while in that city attended the celebration of Bunker Hill Monument. On the 4th of October, 1843, he left Boston for New Orleans in search of his brother, who was working on the Big Black Bridge on the L. & C. R. R., arriving on the 29th of the same month. Early in the following June he took steamer for Vicksburg, where his brother was employed. From Vicksburg he went to Madison, Ind., remaining one summer; from there to Donaldsonville, La. (seventy-five miles above New Orleans), remaining in the latter place also a year, and then going to New Orleans, in which city he was residing at the time of the cholera. In May, 1849, he came to Burlington, where he has since made his home.

In 1850 the Judge returned to New Orleans, where he wedded Margaret Mahar, a native of Ireland, and after the young couple arrived at their home he embarked in the cooper business, which he
followed for many years. Nine children were born to them, four sons and five daughters: John J., Cashier of the State National Bank of Burlington; Daniel married and lives in New Orleans, La.; Mary C., who is employed in the Burlington post-office; Elizabeth, who is Mother Superior of a convent at Kansas City, Mo.; Johanna, a Sister of Charity in Chicago; Agnes, also a Sister of Charity, in Kansas City; Edmund K., clerk in the Auditor's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago; William, clerk in the National State Bank of Burlington; Margaret married William McDonald, and lives in Concordia, Kan.

Judge Fleming is a Democrat in politics, and is a man well posted in the affairs of the county and State. He has been honored with the following official positions: Justice of the Peace, being in that office for five years, and Judge of the Police Court, being elected in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Judge Fleming has always been a warm friend to education, giving his children the best advantages, and the family holds a high position in the city.

Dwright Dorman, tie and fuel agent for the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney Railroad, east of the Missouri River, and an employe of the company since 1864, was born in Franklin County, Vt., Dec. 24, 1819, and is a son of Eben H. and Lucretia (Kellogg) Dorman, the former a native of Charlotte, Vt., of Scotch descent; the mother a native of Pittsford, Vt., of English origin. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, received a liberal education, spent some time as a salesman, and was engaged in mercantile business for a number of years at Swantown, Vt.

Mr. Dorman was married, in his native State, to Miss Lucy F. Ballard, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Daniel Ballard. Three children were born of their union, two sons and a daughter: Carrie L., now the widow of J. D. Perry, resides at Omaha, Neb.; Charles D. is in the railroad employ with headquarters at Omaha; James H. died in 1883, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Dorman came to Burlington in 1864 and entered the service of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and has continued with that company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney, with which it was consolidated, to this date, covering a period of twenty-four years. Since 1882 he has been in charge of the tie and fuel department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinney east of the Missouri River, with headquarters at Burlington. In early life Mr. Dorman was a Whig, but is now Republican in politics, and in religious sentiment he and his family are Congregationalists. He is an unassuming, practical man of business; his long experience in the department under his control, and the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him, together with his zealous care of the interests of the company, have made his services especially valuable to the important corporation with which he has been connected so many years.

George W. Kelley. Among the early business men who settled in what is now the city of Burlington, in 1835, was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Concord, N. H., in July, 1809. His parents died when he was a lad of thirteen years, and he then became an inmate of the home of his brother, who had been a resident of Erie County, Pa., for some years.

Young Kelley took up the study of law in the office of his brother, who was a practicing attorney, but later, believing himself better adapted to mercantile business, abandoned it. In 1835 he was married to Miss Margaret King, daughter of William B. and Nancy C. (Miller) King, of Martinsburg, Pa., and people highly respected in the community where they lived. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of six children: William W.; Mary, who became the wife of Gen. B. F. Kelley, a soldier of the late war; James K.; Margaret J.; Annie E., who married D. M. Ewing, an early settler of Burlington, Iowa, and now deceased; Margaret J., Mrs. Kelley, who is the only survivor of the family.

In 1835 Mr. Kelley came to Iowa with his young wife, and was the third man to establish in the busi-
ness of general merchandising in the city. He first located in an unpretentious store on Front street, the site of which is now occupied by the gas works. Two years later he was burned out, saving but a small portion of his stock. He then disposed of the remainder, and abandoning mercantile pursuits, began dealing in real estate. In 1852 he went to California and located at Marysville, where he embarked in the nursery business, leaving his wife in Burlington to educate their children. He prosecuted the nursery business on the Pacific Slope until his death, which occurred in 1863.

Mr. Kelley was an active and energetic business man, one who stood high in the estimation of the people. He was kind and indulgent as a father and faithful in the discharge of his duties toward his family. In early life he was an old Henry Clay Whig but upon the organization of the Republican party gave to it his cordial and intelligent support, and continued with it until his death. To Mr. Kelley and his estimable wife there were born six children: Mary J. became the wife of P. K. Wilson, an attorney-at-law, and died in 1857; George E. is a resident of Sioux City, Iowa; the two youngest living are Maggie E. and William B. Two children died in infancy. Mrs. Kelley is still a resident of Burlington, where she has lived for a period of over fifty-two years. Upon coming here there was not a brick house in the town, which then gave little evidence of its future importance, and Indians roamed plentifully over this part of the Territory of Iowa. Mrs. Kelley fulfilled admirably the duties of a pioneer wife and mother, and has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

Martindale Clark McArthur, a prominent business man of Burlington, and a resident of the city since November, 1856, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Louden) McArthur. His father emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1812, settling in New York State, and his paternal grandfather, the Rev. John McArthur, was banished from his native land for preaching doctrines antagonistic to the established church and the prevailing religious belief. A change in the administration occurring soon after the vessel on which he was being transported had set sail, the order of banishment was revoked, and a fleet Government vessel was dispatched to overtake and bring him back. He returned, but his spirit demanding freedom that the intolerance of the day would not brook, he turned his back upon his native land to seek a refuge in the new country beyond the sea. The voyage, which was made in a sailing-vessel, was long and tempestuous, and so great were the privations endured that the grandmother expired at sight of the first land, it is said, from joy thereat. Rev. McArthur worked his way westward as far as Tompkins County, N. Y., where, with the remainder of his family, he settled in the small village of Etna near Ithaca. He built a house, containing a large room, in which he preached the doctrines he so loved to teach, and thus spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in his ninety-second year.

John McArthur, the father of our subject, married Elizabeth Louden, of old Dutch parentage, and of a proud ancestry, her father having borne his part in the Revolution with zeal and distinction under Gen. Israel Putnam. For many years Mr. McArthur conducted a general merchandising business at Ithaca, N. Y., and established one of the first fleet of boats on Cayuga Lake, upon which Ithaca is situated. He was accidentally killed by a railway train while crossing the track.

Martin C. McArthur was early trained to mercantile pursuits in his father's store, after whose death he was employed for several years in New York City, where he supported and educated a sister to whom he was greatly attached. Her untimely death caused him to resolve to turn westward. Following up this resolution, in 1853 he went to Chicago, Ill., and there was in the employ of the American Express Company, where by close application and attention to the duties devolving upon him, he gradually gained the confidence and esteem of the managers of the company, so that when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed to Burlington, Iowa, he was entrusted with the responsible task of opening up the com-
pany's new lines, establishing agencies, and the general management of the company’s affairs in what now comprises the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Missouri, with headquarters at Burlington. This was in November, 1856. For twelve successive years Mr. McArthur served the company in the above capacity, extending its branches in all directions, and laying the foundation for the company's present stronghold in the Northwestern States. In 1868 Mr. McArthur severed his connection with the express company, and embarked in the wholesale notion business, in partnership with L. H. Dalhoff. The firm prospered beyond all expectations, but he was not yet entirely weaned from his early avocation, to which he returned a year later, remaining with the express company until 1880, having been in their service, at the time of his last and final retirement, for a period of twenty-six years. At this time his private interests were of such importance as to employ his full time and attention. The remainder of Mr. McArthur’s business career was a very busy and successful one, and many and diversified were the channels through which his ability and energy showed itself. In 1881 he was induced by an old friend and practical railroad builder, J. W. Barnes, to join with him in assuming the contract to build 100 miles of road for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, running through Indiana and Illinois. Relying on his friend Barnes to manage and conduct the construction of the same, he signed the contract. However, Mr. Barnes died shortly after the work was commenced, and Mr. McArthur, with no experience in railroad building, bound to the execution of a contract by a heavy bond, was left to complete the same, which he did to the satisfaction of the company and to his own profit. No other example will probably illustrate his character and business ability better than this. It was only by force of his indomitable will and push that he was enabled to carry the staggering load that was at that time thrown upon him, and the months that he spent in the Indiana swamps made such impress on his physical health that he has never been able to shake it off.

Mr. McArthur has at all times been prominently identified with the growth and progress of Burlington, ever ready to lend his brains and money to the advancement of his city and its institutions. For years he held a seat in the City Council when it was esteemed an honor to do so, there showing the same fidelity and zealons, painstaking industry which have characterized his walk through private life. He was instrumental in securing and building the West Hill Street Railroad, was the largest stockholder in the same and its first President. He further organized and was for years President of the Centennial and Home Life Insurance Companies during the period of their greatest prosperity and usefulness. One of its organizers, Mr. McArthur was for years a Director of the Merchants National Bank of Burlington. He is one of the largest original stockholders in the beautiful Grand Opera House, one of the finest theaters in the United States, and at one time he owned and operated a flour and feed mill on Main street, where the Prospect House now is. Mr. McArthur's business life has been most truly a successful one. For some years past an affliction of the eyesight has compelled him to withdraw from all participation in active business, and he lives in quiet retirement at his beautiful home, "Ingleside," on West Hill.

On the 22d of December, 1858, Mr. McArthur wedded Virginia, daughter of Hon. John L. and Sarah (Murray) Corse, pioneers of 1842. Mrs. McArthur is a woman of strong religious and charitable instincts, her charity being dispensed in that quiet and unostentatious manner that proves it of the heart. In her the poor of Burlington have long recognized a friend, and her friends a hospitable, kindly housewife, of a type too rarely found. Three children bless their union: William Corse, born July 22, 1860, at Burlington, attended the Chicago University in 1877-78, graduated from Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., with the class of ’81, and after spending a year in the Columbia Law School, in New York City, was admitted to the bar at Burlington in June, 1882, and in May of the same year married Miss Harriette Grant Hamner, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Murray Adams, the second son, was also born at Burlington, June 8, 1864, received his education in the public schools and Burlington University, married Miss Daisy Strickland, of Burlington, Oct. 5, 1886, and is successfully engaged in
business; Arthur, the youngest son, was born June 27, 1866, at "Ingleside," in Burlington, and still resides with his parents.

In Mr. McArthur we recognize that type of pioneer business men whose industry and integrity have given the great impetus to all this northwestern country that has brought about a development unparalleled in the history of civilization, and he and those who have labored like him have left an indelible impress on the age of their activity.

JOHN A. BUTTLES, an honored pioneer of Burlington, Iowa, of 1842, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., April 25, 1828, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dickerson) Buttles. His father was born in Rutland County, Vt., and was of English and Scotch descent; his mother was born in Switzerland County, Ind., of Welsh descent. Her family were formerly of Maysville, Ky., and among the early settlers of Switzerland County, Ind. His father went to Indiana when a young man and was there married. The family emigrated to Iowa in 1842, leaving Indiana in September of that year, traveling by steam, the journey occupying a month, and reaching Burlington in October following. They located on a farm now within the southern limits of the city. Mr. Buttles, Sr., was a teacher, carpenter and farmer, an upright, worthy citizen. His death occurred in the winter of 1844, his wife surviving for about twelve years. Of the six children of their family who came to Burlington, only three are now living—John A., George and Hiram. The two latter reside in Illinois.

John A. Buttles was reared on a farm and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1849, when the breaking out of the California gold fever exciting his ambition for travel and adventure, he joined the expedition to cross the plains. Arriving at the gold-fields he engaged in mining at the Placer diggings, but later he carried on the grocery business at Rough and Ready, remaining in California three years. He returned to the States by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. In the fall of 1852 he engaged in the lumber business at Burlington, in company with Daniel Haskell, under the firm name of Haskell & Buttles. They bought the old sawmill formerly owned by Mr. McKell, at the foot of South street, and on the site built and improved a mill, which they operated about fifteen years. Later Mr. Buttles was interested in the brick business with Mr. Harper, but since closing out the same he has dealt in real estate and devoted his time to loaning his surplus capital and to the care of his property.

On the 5th of October, 1856, Mr. Buttles led to the marriage altar Miss Mary A. Rice, daughter of George W. Rice. She was born in Porter County, Ind., and came to Iowa with her parents in 1848. They have five children living: George R. married Miss Mary Nilson, and resides at Brookfield, Mo., where he is a train dispatcher for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; Eugene M. married Miss Ella Cadwallader, and is engaged in the grocery business at Burlington; Olive J. is the wife of George Martin, a railroad employee, residing in Idaho; Hattie is the wife of James Archibald, an employee of Wyman & Rand, wholesale carpet and furniture dealers of Burlington, Iowa; Nora, the youngest daughter, resides with her parents. Edward died when but seven years old.

Mr. Buttles is an Odd Fellow, a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, the oldest lodge of the order in Iowa. He has now been a resident of Burlington for nearly half a century. His record is well known to his fellow-citizens as that of an upright, honorable man, a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and a business man whose integrity is beyond question, and whose interest is always enlisted in every worthy cause.

ARNEY McPARTLAND, a passenger conductor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, running the fast train, known as the "Flyer," between Burlington and Pacific Junction, on the Missouri River, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 13, 1855, and is a
son of Thomas and Catherine (Flynn) McPartland. The year of his birth his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, so that he made his advent in this city as an infant. He attended public and private schools in his boyhood, and when thirteen years old became a railroad employee, working as water boy on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, east of the Mississippi, near the Burlington bridge. He and his brother, John H., the present general yardmaster, used to carry their dinners, crossing the river on the old steamer "Miner" (which was afterward used as a gunboat in the late war), and put in a day's work on construction like little men. After the completion of the bridge at Burlington, Mr. McPartland continued with the bridge building crew under Dan Martin, as foreman, and with Reynolds and Solphaugh, contractors, working between this city and Ft. Madison. Later, he went to Hannibal, Mo., with A. Wallbaum on bridge construction, engaging more or less in train service, and was also employed as water boy on construction of the Quincy Branch, between Burlington and Quincy. In 1871 he began as brakeman, was promoted to conductor in 1874, and continued running on a freight until 1881, when he was promoted to passenger conductor, and is now running the fast train between Burlington and Pacific Junction, near the Missouri River. On the occurrence of the engineer's strike of 1888, he was appointed assistant trainmaster during a temporary suspension of train No. 1. At the beginning of the strike a trainload of passengers was left at the Burlington Depot without engineer or fireman, and Barney McPartland was called on to man the lever, and with another conductor, Dell Ferguson, as fireman, ran the train from Burlington to Ottumwa, gaining thirty minutes of the delayed time after making all customary stops. They were complimented by the passengers for the perfect manner in which the work was done, and on the return trip they brought in train No. 4. Mr. McPartland took an active part in aiding the company to continue the business of the road during this late strike.

On the 26th of October, 1879, at Burlington, Iowa, Barney McPartland wedded Miss Mary Curran, daughter of P. and Mary Curran. Mrs. McPartland was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and came to this city in childhood. Five children were born of their union, three of whom are living—Catherine, Mary and Gertrude. Ellen, the third child, died aged two years and four months, and the only son died in infancy. All of the children were born in Burlington.

THEODORE WYKERT, of Burlington Township, occupies a good farm on section 18, and besides general agriculture makes a specialty of stock-raising. A native of West Virginia, he was born in Marshall County, Nov. 27, 1822, and is the son of Francis and Nancy (Yoho) Wykert, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Virginia. The paternal grandfather emigrated from Germany about 1761, settling in Pennsylvania, where he was married and reared a family of nine children, all of whom grew to mature years. They also married, and with one exception all died in West Virginia, this one being Nicholas, who removed to Kansas and died there some years ago.

The record of the children above mentioned is as follows: Francis, deceased, married a Miss Church of this county, and they became the parents of two children—John and Ellen; his second wife was Eliza Bidwell, and to them were born five children—Nancy, Ada, Florence, Frank and Alaska. Henry J. wedded Julia E. Biddle, and they had six children—Elizabeth, Nancy, Benton, Frank, Rachel and Emma; he is farming in Louisa County, Iowa. Lydia, the widow of Jesse Parson, reared quite a family, and is now residing in Marshall County, W. Va.; Elizabeth is the wife of William Trud, a farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, and the mother of six children—Francis (deceased), Jane, Lydia, Alberta, Henry and Isabelle; Nicholas married Miss Caroline Pendehaugh, and to them were born three children—Benton, Caroline and Mary J.; they live on a farm in Burlington Township, this county. Catherine is the wife of Durance Benedict, a farmer of Burlington Township, and their family comprises James, Mary, Laura, Rosetta, Lilly, Ethie and Lottie; Nancy by her first marriage had two children, John and Frank, and the same by the second, a Mr. Baker, Benjamin and James; both she and Mr. B. are
deceased. Mary J. became the wife of Harris Belknap, and the mother of two children—Philander and Mary J.; she is now deceased. A sketch of Thomas appears elsewhere in this volume.

Francis Wykert, Jr., a brother of our subject, came to this county in 1837, and went to work by the month in the Flint River sawmill, where he staid until fall. He then returned to the Old Dominion where he spent the following winter, and in the spring of 1838 all the family started for the West, making their way by boat to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and from there to Burlington, Iowa. A son, Henry, had preceded them to this region in 1837, making the trip overland, and while passing through Indiana such was the state of the roads his wagon was stuck in the mud so that he was obliged to leave it there and proceed the balance of the journey on horseback.

After Francis Wykert had landed safely in this county with his family he secured eighty acres of land from the Government, upon which he put up a log cabin, 18x20 feet, and then commenced the improvement of his property. His thrift and industry bore their legitimate fruits, and two years later he was enabled to add to his real estate. This he finally sold at a good profit. He then purchased 200 acres in Louisa County, from which he constructed one of the best farms in that section.

Upon first coming to Iowa the Wykert family settled in the wilderness where the howl of the wolf and whoop of the Indian often saluted their ears. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful, deer often passing close by their cabin door. They met their first great affliction in 1841, when the affectionate wife and mother was removed by death. The father only survived his partner about four years, his death occurring in 1845. He was a good man in the broadest sense of the term, one who was always willing to assist his neighbors, and warmly interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the people around him.

The subject of this sketch first attended the schools of his native county in Virginia, and after coming to the Hawkeye State assisted his parents in building up the new homestead, remaining with them until twenty-two years old. He then hired out for the consideration of $8 per month, and continued to work for this sum a period of three years. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Steenrod, who was also a native of Virginia, and the daughter of Ephraim Steenrod. This marriage resulted in the birth of five children: Harriet became the wife of Arthur Ingram, and the mother of five children; she is now deceased. Rebecca, Mrs. William Lavery, is the wife of a well-to-do farmer of Louisa County, and the mother of two children; Thomas died in infancy, also Chester L.; Nancy is the wife of Alonzo Wagner, a farmer of Louisa County, and the mother of one child, a daughter, Jennie.

Mrs. Mary Wykert departed this life in 1858. She was a lady possessing all the womanly virtues, a devoted wife and mother, and was greatly mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. Our subject was subsequently married to Miss Elizabeth Sterling, who was born in Shelby County, Ind., April 30, 1856, and is the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Cross) Sterling, who were natives of Pennsylvania. About 1850 Mr. Wykert established himself on a farm on section 19 in Burlington Township, where he began stock-raising and met with success. He made his first purchase of land about 1854, paying $100 for ten acres, which are now included in his present homestead. To this he added gradually, and when it is learned that he is now the owner of 200 broad acres, some idea of his thrift and industry may be obtained. In 1887 he put up an elegant two-story residence. In 1886 he met with loss in the burning of his barn with six head of horses and a fine cow, together with all the other contents of the building. He soon rebuilt, however, and has now as handsome a set of farm buildings as is to be found in the county. He is ranked among its representative men, and politically, votes the straight Democratic ticket.

JOHN J. FLEMING, Cashier of the National State Bank of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Donaldsonville, La., March 19, 1851. His parents, Michael and Bridget Fleming, are natives of Ireland, and emigrated from that country to America in 1844, settling in Louisiania, and subsequently removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1856,
where they now reside. The father is the present Police Judge of the city.

John J. Fleming was educated at Notre Dame University, Indiana, and on his return to Burlington was employed by the wholesale dry-goods house of Howard, Miller & Co., continuing with that firm and its successor, L. H. Dalhoff & Co., until 1871, and then accepted a clerkship in the Treasurer's office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. In 1873 he entered the National State Bank of Burlington as assistant book-keeper, and was promoted to the position of book-keeper, then Assistant Cashier, and in May, 1887, was chosen Cashier, which position he now holds. Mr. Fleming has proved competent and faithful in the discharge of all duties devolving upon him, has earned and enjoys the highest respect and confidence of the officers, stockholders and patrons of the bank.

Mr. Fleming has taken an active part in the local affairs of the city, is a member of the Board of Trade, President of the Roman Catholic Protective Union, and has served for several years as President of the Burlington Boat Club. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics. On the 15th of May, 1884, Mr. Fleming was married at Parker City, Pa., to Miss Mary G. Bracken, daughter of P. Bracken, of that city. Mrs. Fleming was born near Pittsburgh, Pa. They have two children, a daughter and son—Esther aged two years, and Philip, an infant.
HISTORICAL
INTRODUCTORY.

No county in the State of Iowa is better known than Des Moines, and from the time the command was given to the red men to vacate this Territory and move on toward the setting sun, it has had an important place in the history of the country. Settled by an enterprising people, it has never taken a backward step, but has continually moved on, doing its part in advancing the interests of the State, furnishing men to help put down the great Rebellion, and to occupy positions of honor and trust in the State and General Governments. No county among the ninety and nine comprising the State of Iowa, can furnish a greater array of names of men who have honored their country and in turn have been honored. A history of the State and of the Nation would be incomplete without mention of James W. Grimes, Augustus C. Dodge, Henry W. Starr, E. D. Rand, Thomas Hedge, A. G. Adams, William Garrett, and a host of others that might be named, both among the living and the illustrious dead. In the preceding pages of this work will be found a biographical record of hundreds of its representative citizens, including pioneers and prominent men of the present day. In the following pages the history of the county will be traced without reference specially to the work of any one individual, but as a whole, showing the progress that has been made; the development of a wild, unbroken country into a most productive one, the building up within its boundaries of one of the largest and wealthiest of the cities of the State, with manufactories in which hundreds of men find employment, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital are invested. The agricultural and the railroad interests will be properly represented, and the grand record of Des Moines County in the last great war be given. Few men, even among those who are the most active, and who have been eye-witnesses of it all, can realize the progress made, or what has been done during the fifty-five years in which the Territory has been the abode of the white men. Fifty-five years, did you say? Only fifty-five years since the Territory was thrown open for settlement to the whites! Yes, only fifty-five years. In the spring of 1833 no white man could claim a foot of Iowa soil as the place of his permanent abode. The rights of the Indians were carefully guarded by the soldiers of the General Government, and no man was favored little or much, and none was allowed to come in and possess the land until the morning of June 1st of that year. Behold the change that has been wrought! A State number-
ing more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, with many enterprising cities and villages, a school-house at nearly every cross-road, railroads traversing every county and reaching every county seat. In but little more than half a century more history has here been made than in many countries of the old world in a thousand years.

The question is often asked why men leave the comforts and pleasures of civilized lands, and strike out into a new and almost unknown country, bearing the toils and privations which are unavoidable. The question is easily answered. The American people are naturally of an enterprising nature, with broad views and aspirations that cannot be held in check. As a country grows older the financially fortunate become more grasping, and it is found the wealthy become wealthier, and in consequence the poor become poorer. Breathing the free air of heaven, with no thought of becoming the slave or willing tool of any man, those who may be poor in purse, but proud in spirit, determine to seek a place where the desires of their hearts may be gratified, and where their children may have such advantages as they would not otherwise enjoy. In a new field, away from scenes and associations that tend to hamper the spirit, weak men have become strong, and the strong stronger, and there have risen a people who have been a power in the land and who have developed a country that is the wonder of the civilized world.

But all this has not been achieved without a struggle, without incessant toil. The young men and women of this day cannot realize the toils and privations of their fathers and their mothers, of that noble band of pioneers who came when all was new, when there were bridgeless rivers and almost bottomless sloughs to cross, and when a trip of half a hundred miles to market was more of an undertaking than it is now to cross a continent. To show something of all this is the object of this publication, with the hope that a perusal of its pages will be some incentive to coming generations to emulate the virtues, the heroic courage of the pioneer and the enterprising class of citizens who have in late years made Des Moines County their home.
The traveler through Des Moines County in the year of our Lord, 1888, would never for a moment imagine that this county, with its many finely improved farms, a railroad train of human beings, stock or merchandise, leaving its metropolis almost constantly, had ever been the home of the wily red men. But, within the memory of those who have not yet reached their threescore years, such was the case. Over the prairies and through the timber the red man was wont to come and go, hunting the wild game which everywhere abounded, or fishing in the streams that flow through the county. However happy they may have been, they were at least free. Sixty years ago the whites had scarcely dreamed that this fair country would ever be open to civilization, while the Indians were presumably content to forever hold, as the place of their abode, this beautiful land.

The Indians who inhabited this section of country were of the Sac and Fox tribes. They were among the most warlike of all the tribes that inhabited the northwest. History finds them gradually fighting their way from the shores of the northern lakes toward the Mississippi River, sometimes warring with the Winnebagoes, and at other times with the Chippewas, often instigated by the French. At an early period they inhabited the region of country bordering upon the Wisconsin River, and later upon the Rock River, almost from its source to its mouth, where it empties into the Mississippi near Rock Island. For many years the Rock River country was their home, but early in the present century it was deeded to the whites, and they agreed to seek homes across the Father of Waters, and never to molest the whites who should inhabit that region of country. A warlike race, they cared little for agricultural pursuits. John B. Newhall, of Burlington, in 1841, gave the following account of the Sac and Fox tribes:

"The Sac and Foxes speak the Algonquian language. This language is still spoken by the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and some other tribes. It is soft and musical in comparison with the harsh, guttural Nœurontah of the Sioux, which is peculiar to themselves, having but little affinity to the Algonquian tongue. Their ideas of futurity are somewhat vague and indefinite. They believe in the existence of a Supreme Manitous, or good spirit, and a Malecha Manitous, or evil spirit. They often invoke the favor of the good Manitous for success in war and the hunt, by various sacrifices and offerings. Storm and thunder they view as manifestations of his wrath; and success in war, the hunt, or in the deliverance from enemies, of his favor and love. Everything of great power or efficiency, or what is inexplicable, is a 'great medicine,' and the medicine men and prophets are next in consideration to chiefs. At the decease of their friends they paint their faces black, and the time of mourning is governed by the affinity of the kindred. Their
ideas of the condition of departed spirits and the ceremony of burial may be deemed interesting. Often, in perambulating their deserted villages, has my attention been arrested, in gazing through the bleached and mutilated slabs made to protect the moldering dust of a noted chief or 'brave,' who is frequently placed in a sitting posture, his gun and his war-club placed by his side, mocassins upon his feet, his blanket (or the remnants thereof) wrapped about his body, his beads and wampum suspended from his neck, where he sits 'like a warrior taking his rest,' in the silent sleep of death.

"The situations of their villages are, oftentimes, extremely beautiful and picturesque. The rude architecture of their lodges; the droves of Indian ponies galloping over the prairies, and snorting at the approach of white men; the squaws busily engaged in preparing food, or, perhaps, 'toting' a back-load of fagots that would frighten a New York porter, while their 'lazy lords' sit smoking upon the grass, or quietly sleeping in their lodges; the young papooses swarming the river-bank, and, with bow and arrow, exercising their infant archery upon every prairie flower or luckless bird; or, perchance, the gaily painted warrior, mounted upon his prancing steed, his feathers streaming to the breeze, as he gallops from village to village with the fleetness of the wind, are objects which, to the traveler unaccustomed to Indian habits and character, are full of intense interest and novelty.

"Sometimes, midway between two villages, or, perhaps, off in the prairie, may be seen a hundred young 'warriors' from each clan—picked men—who have won laurels on the battle-field. They have met (per agreement) to exercise their feats in the races or the ancient games, the prize being, perhaps, two or three horses, a rifle, or a war-club; the old warriors or chiefs of each village looking on as judges. Great interest is manifested on these occasions, and the same ambitious emulation for rivalry is exhibited in these 'children of nature' as among those who play their part beneath the gilded domes of the city.

"The dress of the males generally consists of leggings, fitting closely from the loins to the ankles, usually of smoke-tanned deerskin, and often of blue and sometimes red cloth, trimmed with fringe and beads in a variety of fantastic forms. They wear a white and, frequently, a scarlet-colored blanket thrown over the shoulders. Their mocassins are deerskin, often trimmed with extreme taste, with beads and porcupine quills. Their head-dress is of various fashions, and oftentimes indescribable. A chief or warrior's head-dress consists of a profusion of scarlet-colored hair, and long, black beards of the wild turkey connected to the scalp-lock, and not infrequently a silver band or a richly beaded turban. Their ears are strung with rings and trinkets, their arms with bracelets of brass, tin, silver and steel, and their necks are often strung with a profusion of wampum. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the riches and taste of a young Indian by the number of strings of wampum around his neck. This may be considered their legal tender, as no treaty was ever formed or pipe of friendship smoked betwixt different Indian tribes without an exchange of wampum.

"No Indians exult more than the Sac and Foxes in a triumphant skirmish with their enemies and none more proudly exhibit their bloody trophies. They frequently have several scalps suspended on a spear or connected with their dress. As an evidence of the value they place upon these emblems of merciless victory, I will relate an incident of my attempt to get one of a veteran Sac brave. I had witnessed him for several days passing my window on a little pony, proudly waving his bouquet of scalps, connected with beads, ribbons and eagle's feathers, and tied with a rattlesnake-skin upon a spear. Having a desire to obtain one, after three days' unsuccessful negotiation, during which time I offered him money, calico, beads, powder and tobacco, he finally consented to part with it for one box (i. e., $1,000.)

"They place great reliance in dreams, and the intrepid warrior who awakes in the morning from a night of troublesome dreams is dejected and melancholy. Sometimes they imagine that an evil spirit or sorcerer has inflicted a spell, after the manner of the witches of former times. Keokuk had an aged squaw killed because she had inflicted a spell upon some of his children."

Among the most noted of the Sac Indians was Black Hawk, born at the Indian village near Rock
Island, on the Rock River, in about 1775. To the treaty of 1804, ceding the Rock River country to the whites, he never willingly gave his consent, and when in 1827 the tribes were removed across the river, he went under protest. The treaty of 1804 he claimed was obtained by fraud. He was unwilling to remain upon the west side of the Mississippi, and, in 1831, gathering around him a few determined braves, with their wives and little ones, they crossed the river, and took forcible possession of their old homes upon the Rock River. The Governor of Illinois sent a force of militia against them, and, aided by the General Government, the Indians were again removed to the west side. Still Black Hawk was not content to remain upon this side, and early in 1832 recrossed into Illinois, and then followed what is known in history as the Black Hawk War. Overpowered by superior numbers the Indians were routed, their chief was taken prisoner, and a portion of Iowa soil, including what is now Des Moines County, was ceded to the General Government. By the terms of the treaty the country was to remain in possession of the Indians until June 1, 1833. On that day the Indians were to make one more journey westward, and the white men were allowed to claim the country as their own.
The title to the lands was vested in the Indians until June 1, 1833, and no settlement previous to that time could lawfully be made. It could hardly be expected, however, that the white man having a knowledge of this locality would patiently wait until that time. For some years a branch of the American Fur Company had a trading-post on the present site of the city of Burlington, then and for some years after known as Flint Hills. In 1829, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle were employed to erect an addition to the buildings at the post, spending about three weeks in the work. While thus engaged they took the opportunity to explore the country round about, with the view to locating a claim, and firmly resolved that just as soon as the land came under Government control, they would return and here make a permanent settlement.

The treaty with the Indians was effected in September, 1832, and within one week Simpson S. White, Amzi Doolittle and M. M. McCarver came across the Mississippi River, and made claim to the lands on which the original site of Burlington was located. In a letter to the Western Historical Company, in relation to this matter, Mr. White says:

"A cabin was immediately erected. The claim commenced at the ravine, near the upper part of the bottom lands, and extended down the river one mile. While the cabin referred to was in process of erection, the pioneers employed men on the east shore to build a flatboat for use as a ferry. Application was at once made to the County Court of Hancock County, Ill., for license to maintain a public ferry across the Mississippi at this point, which was granted.

"Theodore Jennings located the land north of the original claim, and Benjamin Tucker and Isaac Crenshaw, that on the southwest thereof, during the fall of 1832. David Tothero built the second cabin in the region, and the first one away from the site of Burlington, southwest of town, some two miles or so. Before winter set in twelve or fifteen families located in the surrounding country. The Smiths built cabins about two miles below town.

"S. S. White moved his family into the company cabin, in February, 1833. When he did so the crude building was not finished. The floor was made of puncheons, or split logs; there was no door hung, for sawed lumber could not be obtained, and the home of the pioneer was exceedingly well ventilated. The nearest point where lumber could then be procured was St. Louis.

"The treaty with the Indians did not require them to give up possession of the lands until June 1, 1833, but no attention was given to that clause by the settlers. We did not feel that we were infringing on the rights of the Indians by making our claims, but complaint was made to the com-
manding officer at Rock Island, and a company of fifteen men was sent down to drive us off. We received notice of their purpose in time to move our effects across the river. The evening of the day on which we moved the soldiers arrived. They were under the command of Jefferson Davis, who became President of the late Confederate States. He was then a Lieutenant in the army. As I afterward learned, the troops occupied our house over night, and in the morning set fire to the cabin. They then departed. The settlers from the surrounding country had taken refuge on the large island below our claim.

"After getting my household goods across the river I erected a cabin over them, leaving no opening to get in. My wife then went on a visit to her father, in Warren County, Ill. I had two men employed at this time who were cutting wood for boats near where I built this cabin, and I deemed it prudent not to leave an opening by which the goods could be taken out, as I was obliged to be absent several days. On my return, about a week later, I found that the cabin had been robbed, and an attempt had been made to burn it down, but the logs were green and would not take fire. The rascals had succeeded in burning merely the covering; the walls were still standing. This was in March, 1833. We then abandoned the place until the middle of May, when I returned to the west side of the river, bringing my family with me. As we had no house to move into, we built a camp with rails, and covered it over, as best we could, with boards split out of logs. The next work undertaken was to build a cabin. Three weeks were consumed in getting the log house up, as the weather was so rainy and windy that we could do but little each day. Our goods were constantly wet, and my wife's clothing had to be dried by the fire almost every morning before she could dress. About this time M. M. McCarver built a cabin near mine and brought his family over. This was in June, 1833."

Thus was the first permanent settlement made in what is now the populous county of Des Moines. Following Smith and McCarver others quickly and quietly came in, and soon Flint Hills was one of the best known settlements in the Black Hawk Purchase. Among those who came in soon after the pioneers mentioned were: Dr. William R. Ross, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Daniel Strong, John B. Gray, W. W. Chapman, Jonathan Donnell, Jesse Webber, Amzi Doolittle, Lyman Chase, Henry Moore, James Wells, Drs. Crawford, Shaff and Cutler, and John Whitaker.

Settlements were soon formed in various parts of the county, at Augusta, Yellow Spring, Round Prairie, Pleasant Grove and elsewhere, and Des Moines County began to put on airs.

In 1838 a land-office was established at Burlington, with A. C. Dodge as Register. The office was opened June 18, in a log house on Jefferson, between Front and Main streets. It was subsequently removed to a frame building on the southeast corner of Third and Columbia streets. Under the shade of an elm which grew near the window of the latter building, the land was offered at public sale on the 13th of November. In that month the receipts of the office were $295,495.61. John B. Newhall, in his "Sketches of Iowa" thus describes the sale:

"Many are the ominous indications of the approach among the settlers of the land sale. Every dollar is sacredly treasured up. The precious 'mint drops' take to themselves wings and fly away from the merchant's till to the farmer's cupboard. Times are dull in the towns, for the settler's home is dearer and sweeter than the merchant's sugar and coffee. At length the wished-for day arrives. The suburbs of the town present the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Bar rooms, dining-rooms and wagons are metamorphosed into bedrooms. The sale being announced from the land-office, the township bidder stands near by with register book in hand, each settler's name attached to his respective quarter or half section, and thus he bids off in the name of the whole township for each respective claimant. A thousand settlers are standing by, eagerly listening when their quarter shall be called off. The crier has passed the well-known numbers. His house is secure. He feels relieved. The litigation of claim-jumping is over forever. He is lord of the soil. With an independent step he walks into the land-office, opens
the time-worn saddle-bags, and counts out the §200 or §400, silver and gold, takes his certificate from the General Government, and goes his way rejoicing. Such a scene have I witnessed which continued for three successive weeks, in which time nearly half a million of money was taken from the actual settlers of Iowa. It is an interesting sight to witness thousands of our fellow-beings, who, having planted themselves in a new country, are patiently waiting for the hour to arrive when they can buy their homes, and the land from which they earn their bread. These are the embryo scenes in the settlement of this new country which mark the progress of the pioneer, who, as yesterday, verging upon the forests of Ohio and Kentucky, is now beyond the western shore of the Mississippi."

As the settlers mostly made their claims before township and section lines were run by the United States Surveyors, some arrangement was necessary to fix the boundaries. Each neighborhood or township had its committee for the purpose, which usually adjusted matters satisfactorily to the parties interested. Disputes, however, sometimes arose, which "claim associations" could not adjust. These were taken to the land-office, occasioning much excitement, and leading in a few instances to bloody contests. In these circumstances the final reference was the Register. His integrity, his impartial and friendly spirit, won the confidence of contestants, so that they usually agreed in advance to accept his decision, and afterward showered blessings upon him for adjusting their differences. He was also of service to many in obtaining for them the kind of funds which the Government demanded. After paying a discount, some found their money below what was required to pay for their land. In these cases Mr. Dodge often loaned the deficit, says an old pioneer, "without note, receipt, or anything else, and then took the man to his house, and kept him free of cost until he was ready to go home. He had about as much custom at his house as at any of the hotels."
On its settlement Des Moines County was a part of Michigan Territory, and at a session of the Territorial Legislature during the winter of 1833-34, an act was passed for its organization. The county comprised the territory south of Rock Island to the mouth of the Des Moines River, thence west along the Missouri line for fifty miles. Flint Hills, as Burlington was then called, was designated as the county seat. The necessary papers for the organization of the county were sent to Dr. William R. Ross, with authority to proceed in the matter.

The first election was held in the fall of 1834, and the following named were duly elected: W. R. Ross, Clerk of the Courts; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; W. R. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; John Whittaker, Probate Judge. At the same election William Morgan was elected Supreme Judge; Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Assistant Judges; W. W. Chapman, Prosecuting Attorney; John Barker, Justice of the Peace.

Des Moines County, as stated, was now under the Territorial Government of Michigan, and remained so until the fall of 1836, when it became part of Wisconsin Territory, with which it remained until the organization of the Territory of Iowa, in 1838. The boundaries of the county remained as fixed by the Michigan Legislature until December, 1836, when the Wisconsin Legislature sub-divided it, forming the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Cook. The boundaries of these counties were again changed in January, 1838.

The early records of the County Commissioners having been lost, it can only be stated that the machinery of the county government was set in motion shortly after the act of organization was first passed, and that now for more than a half-century the county has had an organized existence, and its record is one not altogether devoid of interest. Until 1851 the legislative business of the county was transacted by a Board of County Commissioners, consisting of three members. As a rule they were the best men in the county, and did their work well, and to the satisfaction of the people. To do the work in a satisfactory manner was just as hard in the early days as at present. The county had no roads, no public buildings, and no improvements of any kind. Roads were to be located, and in such a way as to serve the best interests of all, and not alone of the few. Public buildings were to be erected, bridges built, and a thousand and one things were to be considered, all of which cost money, and the pioneers were not possessed of large wealth, but in general were in very limited circumstances. For years the Commissioners superintended improvements, expending a considerable sum of money, while at the same time keeping the county free from debt.

Among those serving on the Board of County

In the fall of 1851, by an act of the Legislature, the County Judge system succeeded the Commissioners’ system, the legislative business being transacted by the County Judge. This system continued until the year 1861, a period of ten years. Those holding this office during that time were: Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. O. C. Wightman and Hon. Thomas W. Newman. During the administration of these gentlemen, several important acts were accomplished, among which was the one in relation to the building into Burlington of the present grand Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and its extension farther west. The road was originally designed to cross the river at Oquawka, but that town refusing aid, Des Moines County, in its chief city, stepped to the front and captured the prize. Today Burlington assumes metropolitan proportions, while Oquawka, because of its blindness, is a town of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

In the winter of 1859-60 the Legislature passed an act providing for a Board of Supervisors and abolishing the County Court. The board was to consist of one member from each township in the county. The first board was elected in the fall of 1860, and convened in January, 1861. For the next four years it had much to do with questions growing out of the war, looking after the families of soldiers, providing for the bounties, and devising ways and means for the prosecution of the work of enlistment. Among the number who served on the board from 1861 until the act was changed, the names of quite a number will be readily recognized. Their work was arduous will be admitted by all. The following comprises the list of members, and the date served:

1861—Thomas Hedge, Burlington; John Sawyer, Augusta; S. Hebard, Danville; G. W. Marchand, Flint River; James Bruce, Yellow Spring; Franklin Wilcox, Union; Charles M. Garman, Jackson; the foregoing were chosen for one year. J. P. Sunderland, Burlington; Alexander W. Gordon, Benton; G. W. Smith, Franklin; J. S. Dolbee, Huron; Samuel Packwood, Pleasant Grove; Edward Enkee, Washington. The last six were chosen for two years; F. Wilcox, Chairman.


1870—J. L. Backus, Chairman; Thomas A. Barnes, J. Burkholder, R. B. Foster, Robert Grimes, Nathan Huston, Christian Mathes, William C.
DES MOINES COUNTY.


In the winter of 1869-70 the General Assembly again changed the law by reducing the number of Supervisors, leaving it optional with the counties as to whether the number should be three or five. Des Moines County, by vote, adopted the smaller number. Since that time there has been no change made, and the plan seems to be satisfactory to the people. The following is a complete list of the Supervisors from that to the present time:

1870—Thomas Hedge, Sr., R. B. Foster, James Bruce.
1871—Thomas Hedge, Sr., R. B. Foster, James Bruce.
1872—Thomas Hedge, James Bruce, J. J. McMaken.
1873—J. J. McMaken, Thomas Hedge, W. Lynch.
1875—George Robertson, William Lynch, D. Melcher.
1876—George Robertson, D. Melcher, W. P. Willard, who was appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Lynch.
1877—George Robertson, D. Melcher, F. A. Tiedemann.
1879—Thomas French, F. A. Tiedemann, T. A. Barnes.
1887—Henry Benne, John Hanna, Dennis Norton.
1888—Henry Benne, Dennis Norton, John Carden.
ONFORMING with the proclamation of the Governor, Henry Dodge, on the 10th day of October, 1836, the first election was held under the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. Des Moines County was entitled to ten members, and chose Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Arthur Inghram and Joseph B. Teas, to the Council, and Isaac Lettler, Thomas Blair, John Box, Geo. W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins and Eli Reynolds, as members of the House of Representatives. This Legislature convened on the 25th of October, 1836, at Belmont, Wis. It elected Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque County, Speaker of the House, and Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay, President of the Council. One of the bills passed at this session provided for the permanent location of the seat of government at Madison, and selected Burlington as the temporary capital of the Territory. One clause in the bill provided “That, until the public buildings at Madison are completed—that is to say until the 4th of March, 1839—the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory shall be held at the town of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, provided the public buildings are not sooner completed.” Burlington was thus made the temporary seat of government of a region that now constitutes three great States and one vast Territory—Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The fact that Burlington was chosen as the temporary Territorial capital was a master stroke of policy by the Representatives of Des Moines County, as it served to advertise the place, giving it a prominence that was beneficial in the extreme.

In order to secure the favor, Burlington was to provide a place for the meetings of the Legislature and offices for the Territorial officers. Soon after returning home, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., one of the members of the Assembly, commenced the erection of a building suitable for the meeting of the Assembly. It was a large two-story frame building, and stood on Water street, near the former site of Duncan & Hosford’s Mill. In December, 1837, it took fire and burned down, involving a loss on the enterprising owner of about $10,000.

The Legislature of Wisconsin Territory convened for the first time in Burlington, Nov. 6, 1837, and continued in session until Jan. 30, 1838, when it adjourned, to meet again June 11 of the same year. Col. Isaac Leiller, of Des Moines County, was chosen Speaker of the House, and Arthur Inghram.
of the same county, President of the Council. At this session the boundaries of the following-named counties were determined, and the necessary power given for their organization, viz: Cedar, Linn, Benton, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Scott, Clayton, Slaughter (now Washington) and Buchanan.

On Monday, June 11, 1838, the Legislature again convened in Burlington, its sessions being held in “Old Zion” Church, the Council occupying the lower story, and the House of Representatives the upper story. An apportionment was to be made at this session, but it was never done, for good and sufficient reasons.

On the 12th of June, 1838, Gen. Dodge, as delegate in Congress, introduced an act for the division of the Territory of Wisconsin, and for the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The act was passed, and went into effect July 3, 1838. Ex-Gov. Robert Lucas was appointed Governor of Iowa by President Van Buren, and at once proceeded to Burlington, the Territorial capital. On his arrival, he issued a proclamation for an election for members of the first Legislative Assembly of Iowa. The election was held Sept. 10, 1838, and the Legislature, in accordance with the proclamation, met at Burlington, November 1 of the same year.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy one, its members and the Governor failing to agree upon a good many points. It was thought by the members that he too freely used his power to veto, and, as a consequence, much bad blood was engendered. A resolution was introduced into the House, in which it was set forth that Gov. Lucas had been writing notes and explanations on sundry laws adopted by the Legislature, and setting forth that these acts of his were “an unwarrantable encroachment upon the judicial department of the Territorial Government, as well as an insult and rude invasion of the rights of the Legislature.” “Therefore, Resolved, that Robert Lucas is unfit to be a ruler of a free people, and that a select committee be appointed to prepare a report and memorial to the President, praying for his removal from office.” The resolution was adopted, the committee appointed, and the President petitioned, but that officer did not heed the request, and Gov. Lucas served until there was a change of administration.

The location of the capital also gave rise to some excitement at the first session of the Legislature. The Governor proposed the appointment of commissioners to select a site for the future capital, and his recommendation was finally concurred in, though not without much opposition. Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County, were appointed such committee. They met, and selected the present site of Iowa City.

Burlington lost the capital, but in its place has sprung up a metropolitan city, with more manufactories and a larger wholesale trade than any city in the State of Iowa.
INCE the creation of man, law has been found to be necessary, and following law, courts of justice for its proper administration. Under the Territorial laws of Michigan, Wisconsin and of Iowa, District and Probate Courts were instituted. After the admission of the latter into the Union, changes were made from time to time in the method of administering justice, as thought advisable by the General Assembly of the State.

On the 13th day of April, 1835, the first court ever held in Des Moines County convened at the house of William R. Ross, at Burlington. At this time Iowa was a part of Michigan Territory, and the Judges were elected at an election held by order of the Governor of that Territory. There were present at this first term of court William Morgan and Young L. Hughes, Justices. William R. Ross was Clerk of the Court, while William W. Chapman was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Solomon Perkins was Sheriff, and Zodoe C. Inghram, Deputy.


Numerous indictments were returned for assault and battery, adultery, etc., and some of the parties were fined. Several ferry licenses were granted by the court, showing that it had jurisdiction in other ways besides the administration of justice. A number of divorce cases were heard: William Wade vs. Abigail Wade. Jeremiah Cuthbert vs. Mary Cuthbert, Salina Dotson vs. William Dotson, and Anna Turner vs. Hickman Turner. Each of these was duly divorced.

At this session, Isaac Leffler, James W. Woods, W. W. Chapman, Robert R. Williams and Sidney H. Littell were admitted to practice.

The September term began on the 14th of that month, with J. B. Teas as Prosecuting Attorney. The first trial for murder was had at this term. James P. Dinwiddie was indicted, tried and acquitted.

In April, 1836, the third term of court was held while Iowa was part of Michigan Territory. Isaac Leffler was now Chief Justice, with Henry Walker and Arthur Inghram Associate Justices. William R. Ross, Clerk, and W. W. Chapman, Prosecuting Attorney. But little business was transacted at this term, and none of general interest. David Rorer,
who afterward became one of Des Moines County's best attorneys, was admitted to practice at this session.

In 1836 Iowa passed from under the control of Michigan Territory and became a ward of Wisconsin. The first session of the United States District Court for the county of Des Moines, Wisconsin Territory, convened at Burlington, April 3, 1837. Hon. David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District, presided, while W. W. Chapman was District Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; and Francis Gehon, Marshal.

In 1838 Iowa Territory was organized, and the first term of the United States District Court for Des Moines County, Iowa Territory, convened at Burlington, Nov. 26, 1838. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson presided, with Alfred Rich as District Attorney, and John Dunlap, Clerk. For the next eight years this system prevailed.

In 1846 Iowa was admitted into the Union, and all courts were re-organized. Des Moines County became part of the First District, together with the counties of Lee, Henry and Louisa. George H. Williams, of Lee County, was the first Judge, serving from 1847 until 1852, when he was succeeded by Ralph P. Lowe, also of Lee County, who served until 1857, when he resigned, and John W. Rankin was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving until the election of Thomas W. Claggett, one month afterward.

Under the Constitution of 1857, the same counties heretofore mentioned still continued to form the First District. Francis Springer, of Louisa County, was elected in 1858, re-elected in 1862 and in 1866, but resigned in 1869, being succeeded by Joshua Tracy, of Des Moines County, who was appointed by the Governor and elected to the office in 1870. Judge Tracy resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by P. Henry Smyth, of Des Moines County, who served from April 25, 1874, until Sept. 25, 1874, when he, too, resigned, and Thomas W. Newman was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected a few weeks later and served one term, being succeeded by A. H. Stutsman, of Des Moines County, who was elected in 1878, re-elected in 1882, and served until 1886.

The General Assembly of the State passing an act for the re-organization of the districts, Des Moines County still retained its place in the First District, being associated with Lee County. Charles H. Phelps, of Des Moines, and J. M. Casey, of Lee County, are the Judges.

In 1868 an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State, dividing each judicial district into two circuits. John C. Power was the first Circuit Judge from Des Moines County. After continuing this system for eighteen years the General Assembly repealed the act.

The Bar.

Des Moines County has ever had reason to be proud of its legal talent, numbering among the members of its bar a number who have made national reputations. William W. Chapman has the honor of being the first to "hang out his shingle" in the Flint Hills settlement. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and served as Prosecuting Attorney for some years. Among others who settled here at an early day was James W. Wood, familiarly known as "Old Timber," a man of commanding presence, and of fine ability as a lawyer, the peer of any in his day. He died at Steamboat Rock, Hardin Co., Iowa, a few years ago. John C. Breckenridge, afterward Vice President of the United States, also practiced here. Isaac Ledder, Robert R. Williams, James W. Grimes, David Rorer, Henry W. Starr, Jonathan C. Hall, Charles Mason, L. D. Stockton, Milton D. Browning and William H. Starr, are also numbered among the pioneer attorneys. In this connection we present an extract from an address by Hon. George Frazer, one of the oldest members of the bar of Des Moines County now living.

"I came here in 1849. * * * Before my entrance here Chapman and Mills and Breckenridge had been members of the bar, all men of eminent ability. Mills was a victim of the Mexican War. Breckenridge went back to his native Kentucky, and was at a later day Senator from that State, and Vice President of the United States.

"They left here, however, lawyers in every way their peers, who were always ready to cope with
them, and who kept pace with the survivor in the race for merited distinction. I found here James W. Grimes, Henry W. Starr, Jonathan C. Hall, Charles Mason, Laveon D. Stockton, Milton D. Browning, David Rorer and William H. Starr, all and each of whom were able lawyers. Each of them continued to make this city his residence through life, here each of them at last ceased from his labors, and now no lawyer survives and resides here where I found on my arrival. Then they were all in vigorous early or mature manhood. Judge Mason was the oldest, and he was but forty-five; Judge Rorer was one, and Judge Hall three years his junior. The others were between thirty and forty, and all seemed animated by the desires, aims and ambitions natural to their profession, and the conditions and circumstances in which they were placed.

"Judge Stockton, who first dropped out of the ranks of the living, was born in Richmond County, Ky., in 1814, and died June 9, 1860. He came to Burlington in 1837. He was about six feet in height, well proportioned, good-looking, of apparently rugged health, wore glasses, of correct habits, studious, fond of literature, and possessed of much general information. He had less legal practice than most of those I have mentioned, and did not seem anxious either for practice or popularity. He was not specially gifted as a public speaker, but I remember that at a public meeting held in "Old Zion," called to endorse the 'compromise of 1850,' which was assumed by men of both leading parties to have finally settled the dispute about slavery. Stockton made the principal speech, and that it was a long and able one. He held the office of Mayor and perhaps other local offices. In 1856 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Grimes, was elected to the same position by the Legislature in 1857, and again elected by the people upon the adoption of the new constitution, and he remained on the bench until his decease. This office was one for which he was eminently fitted by his ability, integrity, learning and sound judgment. He was an excellent writer, and those who will study his opinions will not only find them sound in law, but clad in a simple, terse, incisive style, of which Lincoln’s was the supreme example. He died too soon for his fame as a Judge. Had he lived he would have grown immensely, for he was capable of growth, and a longer judicial career would, in my opinion, have placed him among the very first Judges of the land. Consumption made him its victim at the age of forty-six. What was thought of him by his brothers of the Supreme Court may be learned from the memorial contained in volume 10 of the Iowa reports.

"Twelve years after, this bar followed the remains of ex-Senator Grimes to his last resting-place. I need only say here that he filled many public positions of trust and honor, from City Solicitor to that of Governor of the State, and United States Senator, and in each was distinguished for ability, zeal and efficiency. I have already said that his rank at the bar was among the first.

"Two years more passed away, and another leader of this bar dropped out of his place among us forever. Jonathan C. Hall, born Feb. 27, 1808, at Batavia, N. Y., came to Iowa in 1840; to this city in 1844; died June 11, 1874, being a little more than sixty-six years old. Judge Hall was over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with a fair complexion, a big man physically, with a head large in proportion, and a big brain within it. He was fond of hunting, and when I first knew him could carry his 250 pounds, avoid poisons, over as much ground in a day’s hunt as any of his younger companions. His native ability was great, perhaps greater than that of any of his competitors, but he had less culture than others, and was less inclined to literary pursuits. His only studies were law and politics, and these under the urgency of present necessity. He had immense force, was conscious of it, and relied upon that, not mistakenly, to carry him over all obstacles and through any emergency. He loved to talk, and his office was headquarters for his political associates. He was the chief Democratic speaker in this region and seemed at home on the stump. There was little or no polish in his speeches, the graces of the orator were never aimed at, but he was forceful, and always had something to say and said it with the zeal of conviction. Both as a lawyer and politician he was always sure that his side was right, and his earnestness, joined to his unusual power, supplied the deficiencies of grace.
and culture under which he quite unconsciously labored. He was a dangerous antagonist at the bar and elsewhere. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention from Henry County, and of the third, which formulated our present constitution, from this county, and in both eminently useful. He was for several terms a member of the General Assembly, was Judge of the Supreme Court, which he resigned after occupying that position a year, and Presidential Elector in 1856. He was in all three positions faithful and effective according to his convictions and in proportion to his ability. He was a thorough man, loyal to his friends and his duty as he saw it, and where his prejudices were not provoked was liberal and generous to a fault. As the saying is, 'his soul was as big as his body.'

"Seven years elapsed, and Henry W. Starr followed Hall to the tomb. Starr was born at Middlebury, Vt., July 24, 1815, graduated at the college in that town, studied law in Cincinnati, and on his admission to the bar came to Burlington in 1837, and continued to reside here until his death, Oct. 30, 1881. He was Mayor of the city that and the succeeding year, and I think never filled any higher official position, and, I believe, never sought any. He was of medium height, well built, possessed of a good constitution, and every way attractive in person and address. In those days at all public assemblies Starr was the popular orator, and was the file leader in all matters not originating in party politics. He was a man of reading and much general information, an able, forcible, and sometimes eloquent speaker, and always ready to speak upon any occasion of sufficient importance. He was regarded, and I think justly, as the most gifted speaker at the bar. If any could fairly compete with him in this respect it was his partner, Grimes, and their style and manner were so different that a comparison would be rather invidious than useful. As a lawyer, Starr, by common consent, occupied the very first rank. I remember hearing the Judges of the Supreme Court discussing the comparative ability of the lawyers of the State, and they agreed in putting Starr at the head of all, and, if I am not mistaken, Hall a good second. Starr was brilliant, as well as a good thinker. Though not learned among men of learning, he read much and acquired a mass of general information outside of law and politics. What he read he tenaciously retained, and could use effectively when occasion demanded. He was a born leader; he was in his element when in the heat of contest, and a political career was open to him if he had chosen to adapt himself to its necessities.

"The next who departed this life was Milton D. Browning, born on Christmas Day, 1810, studied law with his brother, O. H. Browning, at Quincy, Ill., came to Burlington in 1836, and died Nov. 6, 1881. Browning was over six feet high, neither stout nor lean; active, vigorous, and in 1849, and for years thereafter, enjoyed a very extensive and successful practice. He was in those days very popular, and though he was a Whig and the county decidedly Democratic, he was twice elected to the State Senate, in which he proved a useful and acceptable member, and was United States Attorney for this State under Johnson. At the bar his success was owing more to his knowledge of men than to any unusual acquaintance with law. He could delude a jury or stultify a witness more frequently and thoroughly than any of his fellows. He was almost reckless in his pleadings, but could devise an unknown expedient for their correction promptly, and wriggle through his case and win it, when others, more accurately versed in the law, would have yielded in despair. He was not an attractive speaker, his manner was no more elegant than Hall's, his matter less coherent and logical, but he could tell a pertinent anecdote and manifest zeal, usually with sufficient skill to reach and accomplish his aim. Socially, he was a very companionable man, and, like most Kentuckians, he was fond of society and conversation, and little inclined to books or study, yet as long as he continued to practice he succeeded in maintaining a standing equal to any.

"A few months after the death of Browning, Charles Mason passed away. He was born Oct. 24, 1804, graduated at the West Point Military Academy, afterward studied law. was for some time an editorial writer on the New York Evening Post, while the young and brilliant Leggett was exhibiting his genius in a short career, came to Burlington before 1837, and died Feb. 25, 1882.
Judge Mason was tall, gaunt, walked erect and with a soldierly gait, had a stern and unyielding aspect, and was a man of mark wherever he appeared. He was the first Chief Justice of the territorial court, appointed in 1838, which position he held until 1847, when he resigned. In 1848 he and W. G. Woodward, afterward Judge of our Supreme Court, and Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, subsequently Governor, were constituted the commission selected by the Legislature to draft a code of laws, and their joint labor resulted in the 'code of 1851.' He was a little later Commissioner of Patents at Washington, and during the Rebellion was Democratic candidate for Governor. He never practiced much at this bar, his connection with it being principally judicial. Mason was probably the best equipped of any of the earliest lawyers on his arrival here. He was the oldest and possessed the most experience, and as thoroughly cultured as any. His intellect was of a high order, and was well cultivated through a long career. He was not a fine speaker, but a very clear and forcible writer, but more logical than elegant. His legal ability may be judged from his opinions contained in Morris' reports. They are generally brief, clear and decisive. He always seems solicitous to use as few words as possible, an example which I have no doubt the bar would be glad if all judges would imitate.

The last of the pioneer lawyers, David Rorer, died July 7, 1884. He was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1805, studied law there, I presume; afterward, I believe, resided for a time in Arkansas, but finally made this city his home about 1836. Judge Rorer was short in stature, but broad, stout, muscular, and all his life full of energy. He was a ceaseless worker, and the only one among those I have named who seemed to love work for its own sake. The rest would labor to attain an end, to accomplish a purpose, but Rorer would make work merely that he might be doing it. He was a very good and a very successful practitioner, but his success, I think, was attributable more to his industry and application than to any unusual share of natural ability. During all the time from my first acquaintance with him until his death, his residence and office were the same, and when not in court he could always be found at his desk, busily employed with his books. He was a Democrat and an ambitious one, but seemed to lack those elements of popularity which secure political preferment. He was the author of three legal works, 'Interstate Law,' 'Judicial Sales,' and the 'Law of Railroads,' all of which were written, or at least published, in his latest years, and after he had in a measure abandoned general practice, and I have no doubt that he wrote them quite as much to employ himself as for the reputation he may have hoped to acquire.

"I have thus stated a few of the facts which occur to me in the lives of our pioneer bar, with my opinion in regard to their several distinguishing merits. As to all of them, it will be noticed that they came to Burlington in very early manhood, and when the city that now is, hardly reached the dignity of a village. Most of them here began their career at the bar, and none had much experience elsewhere. Here, on the confines of civilized settlement, where the red man was a frequent visitor and his hunting-grounds not distant, in a rough and ragged collection of hastily constructed domiciles, among unpolished frontiersmen, and all the rough and tumble struggle of a border life, these young, energetic and ambitious men ripened into able lawyers, Judges, Statesmen, and have left behind them reputations which do them honor. None of them were men of profound or extensive learning. None of them aimed to be. Even of law there was always much of which they had little or no knowledge and sought none. Their surroundings, and the conditions under which they lived, repelled, if they did not absolutely prevent, any devotion to abstruse knowledge or useless branches of law. They were practical men and were compelled to be. They were founders of a city. They were building a State. The Father of Waters rolled by them and illimitable prairies lay west of them, and together they suggested grand ideas of growth and progress, future greatness and prosperity. They looked forward and not backward. They had no time, and less inclination, to bestow a thought on mere curious learning. They had a full measure of common sense and applied it to present use. What was necessary to know, that they sought and knew well. They were something more than lawyers—they were men and citizens upon whom devolved..."
unusual duties and burdens. They saw that what they did would affect all the future of a great State. With singular felicity they assisted in devising a constitution which has not merely proved wise and sufficient for the great State many of them lived to see, but which has been the exemplar which several others have been glad to imitate. The foundations they laid were deep and wide and of the enduring rock of common sense. They have remained firm and strong and sufficient to this day. They may be destroyed in the future but they will never fall without violence. These men had their trials and disputes and perplexities, their sorrows and misfortunes, but they all lived long enough to realize that the work done in their youth was not done in vain, and that the city and State they helped to found had outgrown their most sanguine prophecies. We, who now occupy their places at the bar, and all our citizens, owe to these men a debt of gratitude which we can only repay by imitating their example."

While the bar in the early days of the history of this country was especially strong, that of the present will not suffer by comparison. In this volume will be found biographical sketches of many of the most prominent members, to which the attention of the reader is called. The following named comprise the bar as at present constituted: A. M. Antrobus, W. W. Baldwin, Melville E. Blake, H. O. Browning, W. E. Burke, T. G. Catlett, LaMonte Cowles, W. B. Culbertson, Dodge & Dodge, W. D. Eaton, George Frazee, R. J. Funck, S. L. Glasgow, John Greiner, Theodor Guelich, Paul Guelich, H. C. Hadley, Hammack & Hammack, T. G. Harper, C. B. Harrington, Hedge & Blythe, J. T. Hlick, Kelley & Cooper, George H. Lane, C. Marble, William C. McArthur, Newman & Blake, Thomas G. Newman, H. C. Ohrt, D. Y. Overton, C. L. Poor, Power & Huston, H. F. Rohde, J. H. Scott, Seerley & Clark, P. H. Smyth & Son, T. B. Snyder, A. H. Stutsman, S. K. Tracy, Tracy & Mercer, T. J. Trulock, T. C. Whiteley, Charles Willner.
The Archimedian lever that moves the world
is without doubt found in the printing press.
Des Moines County has ever had reason to
be proud of its newspapers, which have wielded a
great influence, not only in county and State, but in
National affairs.

The Burlington Gazette.

The Gazette enjoys the honor of being the first
paper issued in Burlington, Iowa. In 1837
James Clark commenced the publication of
the Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser.
In 1838 the firm was James Clark & Co., Cyrus S.
Jacobs being the editor, and in the fall of 1839
John H. McKinney purchased an interest. Bern
hart Henn and James H. Morgan were the owners
in 1842. They were both able men, Mr. Henn
being twice elected to Congress, and Mr. Morgan
representing his county in the State Legislature
repeatedly, being its Speaker at one time. In 1845
Mr. Clark went back to the paper, the proprietors
then being Clark & Tizzard. In 1846 the name
was changed to the Iowa State Gazette. Some time in
the year previous Mr. Clark was appointed Gov
ernor of the Territory, and, was succeeded on the
paper by a Mr. Thurston, a young lawyer, who
afterward sold to Dr. Gates in 1847, and he in
1848 sold again to Gov. Clark. In 1850 the Gov
ernor was stricken down with the cholera, and a
young attorney named Childs was for awhile the
proprietor. Dr. Philip Harvey took editorial charge
in 1851, and greatly distinguished himself as a vig
orous writer. For five years, from 1851 to 1855,
Tizzard & Woodward, in connection with Dr. Har
vey, were the proprietors. In 1853 a tri-weekly
addition was commenced, and Col. Peterw nson
and David Sheppard became the owners, editors
and publishers in 1855, when a daily issue was
inaugurated. Mr. Taylor, an accomplished and
thorough journalist, had the paper in 1860, but his
death occurred soon afterward, and in 1862 the
paper became the property of Todd & Bently. The
name Argus was added, and the paper appeared
for some time as the Gazette and Argus. H. R.
Whipple purchased Mr. Todd’s interest in 1866, and
Richard A. Barrett and Charles J. Baker became
the possessors of Mr. Bently’s interest in 1867. Mr.
Baker soon absorbed Mr. Barrett’s share, and was
not long in getting possession of the interest that Mr.
Whipple owned. Under his control the name was
again changed to the Gazette, and from the latter part
of 1867 until 1874 Mr. Baker was the owner and
controlling spirit. At the expiration of that time, he
sold a half-interest to Charles H. Playter, of the
Davenport Democrat. Sept. 24, 1874, W. R. Finch,
of the Cedar Rapids Republican, and W. W. Blake,
of the Hawk-Eye staff, and Mr. Playter bought out
Baker & Playter, and the Gazette Printing Com
pany was ushered into the world. Mr. Playter
withdrew in a short time, and was succeeded by
Dr. Miller; then Mr. Finch withdrew, and later Mr.
Miller, the gentlemen selling their interest to Col.
John Bird, the firm then being Bird & Blake, with
C. Y. Wheeler as business manager. Col. Bird sold
out March 25, 1876, when Hon. J. Wesley Barnes, Lewis Melieux and W. W. Blake owned and managed the fortunes of the paper. Mr. Melieux sold out in the fall of 1876, and Seth Eggleston was the third owner in 1877, but in about a year he sold to D. M. Hammack, a young and able attorney of the city, who became business manager. Barnes & Hammack were the acting managers of the paper until the spring of 1880, when Messrs. Baldwin, Hammack & Hutchinson took possession. But on the 6th of April, 1887, A. C. Hutchinson retired from the management. John H. Deabelle was then editor. E. M. Wesner business manager, and A. A. Smith city editor. The last-named gentlemen were connected with the paper for several years, and under their management it gained the reputation of being one of the best papers in this part of the State.

In July, 1888, Thomas and Henry Stivers purchased the office, and are now publishers of the paper. They are old newspaper men who have achieved success in the profession, and under their management the Gazette will rank second to none among the newspapers of the State. Thomas Stivers is editor-in-chief, A. A. Smith, city editor, and Henry Stivers, secretary and treasurer.

**The Burlington Hawk-Eye.**

This paper is well known throughout the State and Nation, and dates its origin from the 6th day of June, 1839, when it made its appearance as the Iowa Patriot, with James G. Edwards as editor and proprietor. It was a small six-column folio, and advocated Whig principles, being at the time the only Whig paper in the Territory. It was radical and outspoken on all political questions, its editor being a man of marked ability. For some time the question of an appropriate name for the people of Iowa, distinguishing them from the “Suckers” of Illinois, “Pukes” of Missouri, and “Badgers” of Wisconsin, was discussed in the columns of the Patriot, and the term “Hawk-Eye” seemed to meet with general approval. To more certainly fix the name, Mr. Edwards changed the name of the paper to the Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot. In 1843 the latter name was dropped, since which time it has been known as the Hawk-Eye, or Burlington Hawk-Eye.

In December, 1844, Col. Fitz Henry Warren became associate editor with Mr. Edwards, and March 13, 1845, the paper was enlarged to 36x46 inches. In July following J. M. Broadwell bought an interest in the paper, and the firm became Edwards & Broadwell. In the summer of 1848 the Hawk-Eye received its first special telegraphic dispatches, the line having been extended to the city during that season. In June, 1851, the paper passed into the hands of Stockton & Pierson, the former being editor. Mr. Stockton soon retired, leaving Mr. Pierson sole owner. He was succeeded by C. Dunham, who soon after took into partnership J. L. Brown, and the paper was continued by Dunham & Brown. In July, 1855, they purchased the office of the Telegraph, a rival Whig sheet established in 1850, and the paper became the Hawk-Eye and Telegraph. In June, 1856, John L. Brown retired from the paper, and C. Dunham became sole proprietor.

The Hawk-Eye and Telegraph was among the first to advocate Republican principles, and early in 1856 hoisted the name of Gen. John C. Fremont as its choice for President, subject to the decision of the National Republican Convention. In 1857 the word Telegraph was dropped. Mr. Dunham continued as editor and publisher of the Hawk-Eye until 1864, when Edwards & Beardsley became proprietors. In October, 1874, “The Hawk-Eye Publishing Company” was formed, and became proprietors of the paper. The editorial staff was then composed of the following named: Frank Hatton, editor-in-chief; R. J. Burdette, J. S. Waite, Charles Beardsley, associate editors; Allison Leadly, city editor; C. Y. Wheeler, business manager. Various changes have since been made in the editorial staff and business management of the paper, but it has always taken and occupied a front rank among the journals of Iowa. At no time has it ever wavered in the support of the principles of the Republican party. The editorial staff as composed in September, 1888, is as follows: J. L. Waite, general manager; Louis Weinstein, managing editor; Jason E. Calkins, city editor.
The Iowa Tribune.

In the spring of 1852 appeared the Burlington Volksblatt, with Mr. Murz as proprietor, and Adelbert Loehr, as editor. Dr. Scholer soon afterward became proprietor, and in 1853 associated with himself H. C. Ohrt, as editor, the latter remaining until 1854, when F. Goll purchased the office, and became sole editor and proprietor. In 1855 it passed into the hands of Weber & Wolf, and the name of the paper was changed to that of the Freie Presse. It was edited by Mr. Mader until July, 1856, when H. C. Ohrt succeeded him. After the October election, in that year, Henry Binder became editor, remaining until in March, 1857, Weber & Wolf, under foreclosure of mortgage, then sold the paper to C. Kuestenmacher, when H. C. Ohrt became editor, but was succeeded in a short time by Prof Seybold. Then came Mr. Bittmann, and again H. C. Ohrt, as editor. In 1860 Mr. Vanzelow became editor and proprietor, but on account of ill-health was obliged to retire from editorial control in favor of H. C. Ohrt. Upon the death of Mr. Vanzelow, in 1861, Daldorf & Guelich purchased the paper, and changed its name to the Iowa Tribune. Theodore Guelich assumed editorial management, and made the paper Republican in politics. In 1863 Mr. Guelich sold his interest to his partner, but continued to act as editor until the summer of 1864. His successors were M. Langeloth, Conrad Greiner and Prof. E. Poppe. In 1868 E. Schilling became a partner of Mr. Daldorf in its publication, and Dr. G. Schilling became editor. In February, 1871, the Iowa Tribune Company was formed, consisting of Paul Lange, Prof. E. Poppe, Fred Becker and Theodore Guelich. In the spring of 1874 Theodore Bischof was included in the company, and his father, E. Bischof, was engaged as editor. In 1875 the Tribune Company was dissolved, and the paper passed into the hands of Paul Lange & Co., with L. Mader as editor. In 1877 H. Weinstein succeeded Mr. Mader. Lange & Co. dissolved in 1880, and sold their paper to Wohlwend & Weinstein, who conducted the Tribune till 1887. Louis Weinstein occupying the editorial chair. Up to this time the Tribune had been a Republican paper, but the prohibition tendency of that party made a change in politics desirable and necessary. Weinstein sold his interest to Wohlwend & Co., and the paper was changed into an organ of the Democratic party, under the editorial management of Dr. Dorling. In the fall of that year Wohlwend & Co. sold to Wohlwend & Sons, and H. C. Ohrt took the editorial chair. Some time after the paper went into the hands of the Iowa Tribune Company, and in the spring of 1888 was sold to the Iowa Tribune Publishing Company, a joint stock company whose President is Mr. Theodore Guelich; Secretary, Hans Ravene; and Business Manager, Charles Blanke. H. C. Ohrt is chief editor, and Max Poppe conducts the city department. The Tribune is Democratic in politics. It owns its comfortable new quarters, corner of Columbia and Main streets, and does also an extensive job business.

The Western Herald.

On the 14th day of March, 1885, the first number of this paper made its appearance, under the name of the Justice. It was started by a number of printers then on a strike from the Back-Eye office, who formed and incorporated a company under the name of The Justice Company. The Knights of Labor, of Burlington, who sided with the strikers, were its backers. The paper was a seven-column folio, issued daily. After running the paper about two weeks, it was sold to D. James Wordling & Co., who carried it on under the name of the Justice Publishing Company until December, 1885, then it was sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, and bought in by the Knights of Labor, who were virtually the original company. The Knights ran it about one year, with Mr. Wordling as business manager, and then sold to that gentleman, who continued its publication until July, 1888, when he sold to J. J. Wohlwend, who is now editor and publisher, though Mr. Wordling is retained as city editor. The name of the paper was changed to the Western Herald in April, 1888. Until its purchase by Mr. Wohlwend the paper was Independent, politically, and chiefly noted for its advocacy of the rights of the laboring man, and its opposition to everything savoring of monopoly,
especially railroad monopoly. It is the only daily paper that was ever sustained more than two years that was not sustained by the influence of the leading political parties. Since passing into the hands of its present proprietor, it is run as an independent Democratic paper.

In 1886 a weekly issue was commenced, and is issued at $1 per year. Each issue has from six to eight pages, seven columns to a page. The daily is issued at ten cents per week.

The Saturday Evening Post.

For years an attempt was made to establish an independent newspaper in Burlington, without success. The place is strewn with the corpses of defunct papers, some of which were ably edited and desired success. On the 12th day of August, 1882, the first number of a new candidate for public favor made its appearance under the name of the Saturday Evening Post. It was a five-column quarto, and was commenced without any guarantee on the part of the public, and without the name of one single subscriber upon its subscription book. J. W. Murphy was the man who had the temerity to enter boldly upon this work, and his name appeared as editor and publisher. The paper seems to have struck a popular chord, for it was a success from the start. In six weeks Mr. Murphy was compelled to enlarge it to an eight-page paper, six columns to a page. At the present time each issue has from ten to twelve pages, while its circulation is over 3,000 per week. The Post is in politics Republican, while at the same time it is a strong advocate of legal prohibition. Mr. Murphy, its editor, seems to be a thorough business man, an indefatigable worker, attending not only to editorial labor, but to the general business interests of the office.

The Mediapolis New Era.

The Mediapolis New Era. This paper was established in the fall of 1874, by Newton & Green, under the name of Mediapolis Enterprise. It was then a six-column folio. Newton & Green continued its publication until 1875, when it was purchased by its present owner, J. W. Merrill. The paper was established as a weekly and continued as such until 1876, when Mr. Merrill changed it to a semi-weekly, continuing it thus for about two years. He then changed it back to a weekly. In 1883 he changed its name to the New Era, by which it is yet known, and in 1887 again resumed its publication as a semi-weekly. Under the management of Mr. Merrill, who is a practical printer, the paper has proved a success financially and is up to the standard of the country papers of the State. Mr. Merrill is a ready writer, well informed on all questions of public interest, and does not hesitate to express himself freely upon every subject that may be agitated. Politically, the New Era is a Republican, and upon the temperance question it is outspoken in favor of prohibition. The circulation of the paper is generally local, and it therefore is a fine advertising medium for those desiring local trade.

The Danville Weekly News.

The first move toward establishing a paper in Danville was in the winter of 1878-79, by Ben M. Hardin, who brought out the first issue of the Danville News, Feb. 1, 1879. It was a four-column folio, printed on a very crude homemade press, which did very poor work. Soon, however, a number of public-spirited citizens of the village clubbed together and bought a new press, and the little sheet was enlarged to a six-column folio, and became a welcome visitor to its patrons. In time its size was increased to a seven-column folio. In 1881 failing health compelled Mr. Hardin to sell out, when E. Porter & Son became its publishers. They enlarged it to an eight-column folio, gave their readers a good, newsy paper, and very materially increased its circulation. In March, 1885, E. M. Pike contracted for the purchase of the office, and continued the publication of the paper until the following September, when he withdrew, and on the 10th of that month M. A. Kirkpatrick
Foster, John; 1860, C. A. Carpenter; 1861, Edward H. Ives; 1853, William D. Ingham.

Sheriffs—1835, Solomon Perkins; 1840, James Cameron; 1844, John H. McKinney; 1846, A. W. Carpenter; 1850, Edward H. Ives; 1853, William Cameron.

As a general thing the officials of the county, of whatever political complexion, have discharged their duty in a faithful manner. In this connection a list is given of all county officials from the beginning to the present time:

Probate Judge—Under the laws of Michigan Territory, 1835. John Whitaker; under Wisconsin Territory, 1837, Robert Cock; Iowa Territory, 1840. Charles Madera; 1842, John W. Webber; State of Iowa, 1846. O. H. W. Stull; 1847, Joseph P. Wightman. In 1851 the probate business passed to the County Judge.


School Fund Commissioners—W. H. Mauro, Julius F. Tallant.

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DES MOINES COUNTY.

Garrett: 1857, A. J. Hillhouse; 1861, Martin Heisey; 1865, Alexander S. Perry; 1867, James H. Latty; 1872, William Schaffner; 1879, Matthew Roneldson; 1881, George Kriechbaum; 1887, Nixon Fullerton.

County Recorders—1835, W. B. Ross; 1836, Ben Tucker; 1837, John M. Garrigues; 1838, T. B. Bayless; 1839, Presley Dunlap; 1840, W. B. Remey; 1840, Charles Nealey; 1841, John Johnson; 1842, Henry Moore; 1844, George Blickhahn; 1846, Presley Dunlap; 1846, Henry Moore; 1848, J. F. Tallant; 1850, J. W. Webber; 1852, Charles Madera; 1854, Jacob Arrick; 1855, James P. Chapman; 1856, Charles C. Cloutman; 1857, John A. Ripley; 1860, W. B. Remey; 1864, Samuel Pollock; 1874, Fisher Morrison; 1882, James P. Irwin; 1886, Nels Anderson.

County Treasurers—1837, Jesse B. Webber; 1838, Thornton Bayless; 1842, Henry Moore; 1844, George Blickhahn; 1848, Julius F. Tallant; 1852, Charles Madera; 1854, Jacob Arrick; 1855, Charles C. Cloutman; 1856, James P. Chapman; 1857, John A. Ripley; 1861, W. B. Remey; 1867, William Horner; 1875, A. C. Hutchinson; 1879, John Ballard; 1881, A. C. Hutchinson; 1885, E. S. Burrus.


Auditors—1869, E. S. Huston; 1871, Truston J. Copp; 1883, Paul Guelich.

County Surveyors—Prior to 1853, Robert Avery; 1853, William Thompson; 1854, J. K. Scott; 1855, John D. Wright; 1857, T. L. Sargeant; 1858, John W. Webber; 1859, A. McMichael; 1861, Oliver Hall; 1863, Charles Handler; 1868, W. H. Gillespie; 1873, R. C. Waddle; 1875, John Nau.

Coroners—Jacob Boyles; 1855, John Kirkpatrick; 1857, Jacob Weider; 1859, William Thompson; 1861, Jacob Weider; 1865, S. B. Burge; 1867, W. A. Haw; 1873, Jacob Weider; 1875, F. Brydolph; 1877, Jacob Weider; 1881, Dr. G. W. Crawford; 1883, Dr. G. W. Snyder; 1885, F. L. Unterkircher.

ROM the time the Government was established up to 1860, slavery, as a public question, entered into nearly every political contest. The States of the Union in which slavery existed continually feared their rights would be encroached upon, and to allay such fears and maintain peace, various measures were passed. These only served for a little while, and were never entirely satisfactory to either party interested. That known as the "Missouri Compromise" seemed to come nearer a solution of the difficulty than any other, and was the most satisfactory to the Northern States, and seemed, for a time, also, to satisfy the South. By the terms of that compromise slavery was confined south of an imaginary line known as the Mason and Dixon Line. The rapid growth of the North, and the formation of new States without slavery, alarmed the Southern people, who feared the loss of power. Then came the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the question of the introduction of the slaves into the Territories. The Republican party, formed for the purpose of preventing any further extension of slavery, was regarded as a menace by the South, and threats of secession were made in the event of that party coming into power. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 the Republicans, with Abraham Lincoln as their leader, presented a solid front, while the Democracy was divided, presenting Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, representing the Northern wing of the party, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, representing the Southern wing. John Bell, of Tennessee, was also a candidate, receiving his nomination from the Union party, composed principally of those formerly affiliating with the American or Know-Nothing party. The election of Lincoln was almost a foregone conclusion. While it was known that there were many hot-headed men in the South willing to plunge the country into civil war, few persons realized the danger, or for a moment believed that the threats of the Southern people would be carried into execution. Little was known of the preparations being made in the South for the event sure to follow the election of Lincoln. When the result of the general election was known, and months before the inauguration of Lincoln as President, South Carolina and other States passed ordinances of secession, and preparations were made to resist any force that would be sent against them, as well as to obtain possession of any property belonging to the General Government within the limits of their States. At Charleston, S. C., two forts were in the possession of the United States authorities, Fts. Moultrie and Sumter. The former was abandoned, the troops being moved to the latter. Early in April, 1861, the authorities of South Carolina demanded their surrender, and being refused, erected fortifications upon the mainland for the purpose of bombard-
ment. No attempt was made to prevent them, and when completed, another demand was made with threats of opening fire upon the fort in case of refusal. In Ft. Sumter were Maj. Anderson and a gallant band of loyal men, with provisions to last but a short time. To the demand for the surrender a refusal was sent, and on the morning of April 12, 1861, the rebels commenced the attack by opening fire upon the fort. The fire was returned by the brave commander of the fort, but on the 14th he was compelled to lower his flag and yield to the rebels.

The first gun fired upon Ft. Sumter reverberated throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, and was more of a call to arms than the proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, which immediately followed. There was no lack of response to this call among the Northern States, and no State more enthusiastically and patriotically responded than the State of Iowa. Men and money were offered without reserve. Volunteers came from all vocations in life, and offered up their lives on the altar of their country. Patriotism was dominant in every heart. Party lines were ignored, and political conflicts were forgotten, and all formed themselves together for the preservation of the Union. The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, and two days afterward Gov. Kirkwood issued his proclamation calling for the men of Iowa to offer their services to the Union. Des Moines County came promptly to the front, and from the first to the last did its duty faithfully, furnishing many of its best men, whose lives were offered up as a sacrifice that the Union might be saved. Time would fail to tell of the heroic deeds of those who went out in life's young manhood, and now sleep upon Southern soil, or who returned with body racked with pain, possibly minus an arm or a limb, and yet remain suffering in body and mind, with the consciousness that many of their fellow-countrymen fail to appreciate what they have done.

While the boys were in the field, the patriotic men and women remaining at home were not idle. Especially should the women of Des Moines County have credit for what they did. Think of the struggle of the wife giving up a loved husband, the mother a dutiful son, and the maiden a lover with whom she imagined that her future life was to be passed, while love would reign supreme in their hearts. But they not only gave them up, but sent them forth with their blessing, while praying the God of battles to bring them safe home again. During the long four years that passed they held in check their tears, often with an almost breaking heart, wrote loving and cheerful letters to the absent ones, formed societies for the purpose of obtaining and forwarding to the front sanitary supplies. It was indeed a grand work in which they engaged, and not a soldier boy whose heart was so callous that he did not gratefully appreciate the service. Even at this late day, when a quarter of a century has passed, as they gather together at their re-unions they tell how their hearts were cheered by this loving remembrance.

But the war is now over, peace reigns supreme throughout the land. 4,000,000 of human beings have obtained that freedom for which they prayed, but hardly hoped for. But it was a fearful price to be paid, though there are few regret it, and may it never again occur. While it has been said that the brave boys who yet remain have a consciousness that their services are not appreciated by some, yet the great majority do not neglect to show their appreciation, and once each year all gather in the various cemeteries of the land, and while they strew the graves of the fallen soldiers with beautiful flowers, let fall the silent tear, teach their children lessons of patriotism, urging them to likewise be faithful and that it is grand to die for one's country.
WITHIN a period of three-score years a vast empire has been peopled, and improvements have been made in the valley of the Mississippi that in earlier years would have required centuries to accomplish. To a greater extent than any other influence is this due to the railroads. In 1853 there was in process of construction what was then known as the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. Oquawka was asked to contribute a certain sum of money for the construction of the road, the amount being held as a part of the capital stock, for which certificates were to be issued. That city was then nearly, if not fully, as large as Burlington, and was considered one of the best points on the Mississippi River. It was easy of access, and a good place for the construction of a bridge across the river. So thoroughly impressed were the citizens of that place that the western terminus of the road must be Oquawka, they declined to furnish the amount asked from them. Then it was that a few of the public-spirited citizens of Burlington saw their opportunity and they undertook and accomplished the task of raising a subscription of $75,000, a very large amount for the times, and the men, to be taken in stock in the road. The promptness of the action, the enthusiasm of the men who undertook and carried through the task, resulted in giving them favor with the railroad company, and also resulted in turning what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, from the town of Oquawka, Ill., as its western terminus, to the city of Burlington, Iowa. The citizens of Oquawka were of the opinion that as the railroad was heading then toward the Mississippi River, it was sure to terminate at their town. The argument, too, was advanced, of the impracticability of successfully constructing a railroad over eight miles of bottom land, between the bluffs and the river. They argued, and made themselves believe, that it would require more money to construct this eight miles of road than could be raised in the little city of Burlington. Oquawka's indifference was then Burlington's opportunity, and the public spirit then manifested, and which has since characterized the business men of Burlington, was demonstrated by promptly subscribing $75,000 within a very short time. The road was completed to the river opposite the city of Burlington in the spring of 1855, and from that time to the present this city has been steadily on the march onward and upward.

Next in importance to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, a great north and south line, running through some of the finest country in the Northwest, and all of which, except a few junction points, more directly tributary to Burlington than any other place. This might well be termed a Burlington road, as it was constructed largely by Burlington capital, and merchants and manufacturers
of that city consider it the most important to their interests of either of the roads centering in the city. In addition to the main line it has four branches: the Pacific, Postville, Iowa City and Muscatine divisions, and it is rapidly extending its conquests, and bringing new territory within easy access to Burlington. It now operates 1,046 miles. With its main line and branches, and its various connections, it opens an immense scope of country to the enterprise of Burlington capital, and to the credit of her merchants be it said, they improve the opportunity to the utmost limit. In addition to what has already been said for the road, it may further be stated that it has direct connections with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, for eastern and western business, handling Pacific and Atlantic Coast business, and carrying freight to all intermediate points.

The Burlington & Western, Burlington & Northwestern, and Keokuk & Northern are also among the Burlington roads, but all controlled by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

There are 4,655 miles of railroad owned, controlled and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroads, starting from Burlington and running south, southwest, west, northwest and north from that city, and goods may be loaded in cars in that city, and on these two lines of road alone reaching sixty-one of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa, and be delivered without charge from the car loaded in or transferred from the company, giving bill of lading at 773 cities, towns or stations in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado, and, indirectly, by means of crossings and connections with other lines of railroad entering the same territory, they may reach as many more cities and towns, and, under the new pro rating system, with almost equal advantage.


The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company owns about 1,000 acres of land on which are located the shops, the city of West Burlington, Murray Iron Works and the C. B. & Q. reservoir. The shops have on their pay roll the names of about 1,400 men, and the Murray Iron Works 200. The principal buildings, with dimensions in feet, are: The erecting shop, 320x130; Murray Iron Works, 310x108; storehouse and offices, two stories, 56x302; blacksmith and boiler shops, 205x130; engine and boiler shops, 141x56; wood machine and planing-mill, 200x76; freight-car erecting shops, 222x91; passenger car erecting shops, 222x91; paint shop, 250x91; dry kiln, 150x75; roundhouse for ten engine stalls. There are many other minor departments, particulars of which we cannot now give. In the second story of the storehouse, 56x302, is a large and complete dry-goods store, containing the various textile, rubber and oiled goods used in car upholstery.

The buildings are all heated by steam and connected by telephone. Tunnels below and cranes above are so arranged as to readily and easily move even the heaviest locomotives to any part of the shops. The motive power for running every piece of machinery in the shops is furnished by one 370-horse power engine.

The blacksmith-shops present the busiest scene. On entering, we see being made by machinery the various small iron parts used in car building. One ponderous, strong, iron-jawed leviathan is biting off pieces of iron rods, an inch or more in diameter, for making bolts. Another complex and powerful machine takes this crude bolt and puts a head on it, another takes it and punches a hole in the other end for a key, another puts threads on it for nuts, while near by another machine is making nuts for the bolts. Each of these machines is attended by one mechanic or blacksmith. Then there are machines that do all the work for their productions, such as washers, one of these being made at each stroke of the stamp. One of the most difficult jobs in blacksmithing is the lengthening of boiler tubes by welding pieces onto them, and this is accomplished by a peculiar piece of machinery.

The great iron frames for locomotive engines are forged, trimmed, planed and polished by machinery. A new piece of machinery for this kind of work, costing $6,000, is now being placed in the shops. Two other powerful machines of hydraulic power, attract attention: one with twenty-five tons power
for forcing axles into the wheels, and another with greatly increased power for forcing them out. Another fine and costly piece of mechanism is for planing slots and cutting scallops, such as would require a foot-adz in wood.

In the boiler shops are many pieces of machinery worthy of notice, one in particular for the rivet-work in boilers. This is operated by compressed air, and is a great labor-saving machine, doing its work neatly, rapidly, and in the most substantial manner. When this machine is set to work, pandemonium appears to have taken possession of this department, and the old style of boiler-riveting noises seem as child's play. In the engine erecting shops are now being built seven new engines, two of which are for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. The shops not only do work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but for many railway companies throughout the West. One of the most powerful pieces of machinery to be found anywhere is the overhead crane in the engine-shops, costing $15,000, and by which any of the largest engines can be picked up and moved to any part of the building. The frame work was built in these shops and the lifting apparatus came from Philadelphia.

Of the most extensive departments of these shops is one where the freight cars are built or repaired, another where the fine passenger coaches are erected or repaired. Of the lesser may be mentioned the cabinet-shop, where all the patterns are made, the upholstery, the telegraph shops, where apparatus belonging to the telegraph is manufactured. The planing-mill or carpenter shops are large and complete. From them the shavings are taken through pipes by air suction to the furnace where, being mixed with slack coal, it is used for fuel.

While the work in these shops is on a very extensive scale, economy is used in the smaller details. Scrap steel or iron in small pieces is gathered up and placed on boards in 180-pound lots, placed in the furnace, and melted into "blooms." A number of these blooms are put together, properly heated, and run through the rolling-mill, forming the finest quality of "stub and twist" slab steel or iron. An inspection of these shops reveals one of the most effective combinations of forces of men and machinery, a discipline that is not excelled in America, a skill that is not surpassed in any country, and a product of rolling stock for railways that is rapidly gaining a reputation that will place these shops among the most popular in the United States.

Union Stockyards.

The stockyards at East Burlington were built by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in 1867, largely increased in 1876, and are now the most extensive yards of this railroad system west of Chicago. They have been under the supervision of R. S. Hosford, Esq., of this city, for many years. In January, 1878, 370 cars of stock were received, and for the same month in 1879, 530 cars. The stock received for January, 1878-79, was respectively: cattle, 3,400 and 3,982; hogs, 12,260 and 17,044.

Mr. Hosford has general charge of this and all the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stockyards west of the river, including three in Nebraska, one each at St. Joseph, Mo., Creston and Pacific Junction, Iowa. Mr. Fred Hosford is the superintendent of the East Burlington yards, and his adaptability to the business is clearly demonstrated by the excellent condition in which the yards are kept, and the satisfaction expressed by stock shippers. The capacity of the yards is 200 carloads of stock. This includes pens that will hold several carloads, but these are all being changed so that each pen will hold only a carload, in anticipation of a change in shipping stock from carloads to actual weight, in order to conform to the interstate commerce law. Fifteen to twenty cars can be loaded or unloaded at one time.

The National and State laws require that stock shall be unloaded, fed and watered at least every twenty-eight hours, and this makes these stockyards a necessity. As the stock must remain off the cars at least five hours, many of the stockmen stop at the yards hotel over night. This is a comfortable and well-kept house, Jacob Wagner, manager, and fifty men can find pleasant quarters there. It is a great improvement over the accommodations of four years ago. These yards have been greatly improved by a complete system of drainage, so that
stock will have dry beds in bad weather. Fifty of
the pens are covered, and with good straw beds
cattle and hogs are assured comfort and recuper-
ation.

During the past year a half-mile of track has been
added, making a more direct connection with the
bridge, and the grading makes a good levee and a
protection to the yards from high water. A com-
plete system of water-works has also been added
with hydrants at every pen, and so arranged that, in
hot weather, water can be thrown on the stock in
cars. The reservoir tank is thirty feet above the
ground level, so that water flows freely, and the
reservoir being supplied by a good steam pump in-
sures a bountiful supply of water.

These yards are connected with three lines of
telegraph and a system of telephone, extending to
all the cities within fifty miles. Many shippers,
after stopping at these yards, change their destina-
tion and ship to Keokuk packers, after having
made sale by telephone. There is also a rendering
establishment at these yards, at which Chicago
prices are paid for dead stock. A new set of car
scales has been erected, at a cost of $3,000, for con-
venience in weighing carloads of stock, these
being the first yards after leaving Creston that are
in general use, those at Ottumwa not now being
used except in cases of emergency. The yards are
growing in importance, and 11,700 carloads have
been fed and rested there during the past year. The
number of cattle cars stopping is rapidly on the
increase, while hog cars are declining in numbers on
account of the pork-packing establishments growing
up west of the Mississippi River. On this account
there are now 5,000 carloads of hogs less annu-
ally stopping at these yards.

The large number of stock to be fed calls for
large quantities of feed, and the yards have corn
crifs with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, and a barn,
50x150 feet in dimensions, with a capacity of 350
tons of hay. The time from these yards to Chicago
is from nine to twelve hours.
DES MOINES COUNTY is divided into twelve civil townships—Augusta, Benton, Burlington, Danville, Flint River, Franklin, Huron, Jackson, Pleasant Grove, Union, Washington and Yellow Spring.

Augusta Township.

One of the first townships to be settled in the county was that of Augusta, comprising a part of congressional township 63 north, range 4 west. It is bounded on the east by Union Township, on the west by Henry County, on the north by Danville Township, and south by Lee County. It was first settled in 1833, shortly after the country was thrown open for settlement by the whites. John Whitaker has the honor of being the first person to locate within its borders, settling upon the present site of the village of Augusta, which he thought a favorable point for the location of a mill site. He was followed by Mr. Cuthbert, Isaac Basey, Alex Robinson, Levi Moffett and others. In May, 1835, Mr. Moffett bought the mill site of Mr. Whitaker, and erected probably the first mill in Des Moines County, and one among the first in Iowa. For years Moffett's mill was an institution well known to every pioneer in Southeastern Iowa, and was extensively patronized.

As the settlers came in the desire soon found expression that they might live like civilized people, and soon the school-house, the church, store and blacksmith-shop found their places in the settlement. In 1836, on section 13, a log house was built, in which Alex Hillery taught the first term of school in the township. Religious exercises had previously been held, the first sermon being preached at the house of Levi Moffett. The Methodists erected the first house of worship in the northeast part of the township. The first death in the township is supposed to be that of Mrs. Randall Smith, in 1835. On the 9th day of July, in the same year, Mary Whitaker, a daughter of John Whitaker, married William Sawtelle, this being the first wedding in the township.

The village of Augusta was laid out at an early day, and in 1835, Levi Moffett, James Whitaker and William Smith opened a store. The village is pleasantly situated on the Skunk River, and for a time was quite prosperous, but of late years, from lack of railroad facilities, has not done so well.

The Long Creek Methodist Episcopal Church dates its organization from 1835, it being one of the oldest religious organizations in this section of the country. The first services were held in private houses until about 1839, when they began to hold meetings in the Hanna school-house, where they continued until the building of their first house of worship, on section 3, Augusta Township, in 1848. This was a brick structure, 28x40, and served its purpose until 1874, when a larger and
more commodious house was rendered necessary by increase of membership. The new house is also of brick, 40x60, with a basement, classroom and main audience room. It was dedicated in 1875. The church has been very successful and a power for good in its neighborhood. Among its active members in times past may be mentioned Warren Dee, Francis Moore, Azariah Gregg, John M. Gregg and William Blakeway.

Benton Township.

BENTON was likewise among the first settled townships in the county, Harrison Brooks and family having the credit of being the pioneers. Soon afterward Mr. Latty, Mr. Sattle, Thomas Gilliland and others came in. Quite a settlement forming, the first school was held in a log cabin on section 29, belonging to Mr. Latty, and taught by Mr. Gilliland. The first school-house was of brick, and erected on section 32, in 1837. Religious services were held in an early day, Rev. Cartwright being the first minister to officiate. The Baptists erected the first house of worship in 1845, on section 4, which was known as Pisgah Chapel. Rev. John Ruble, a Methodist minister, and Miss Diana C. Bowen, were united in marriage late in the year 1835, or early in 1836, the first couple to wed in the township. Mr. Ruble was sent to Mt. Pleasant, but died soon afterward. In May, 1834, William McGuffey was born, the first white child born in the township.

Kingston is a small village, located on section 1, having one or two stores, hotel, post-office and blacksmith-shop. Latty Station is located on section 20, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.

Danville Township.

In the spring of 1834, William Dickens, Noble Hously, Enoch Cyrus and Elilhu Chandler, came from McDonough County, Ill., to what is now Danville Township, and effected a settlement. In the fall of the same year, Azariah Gregg and William Sawtell, from Ohio County, Va., came in, and others soon followed, the township becoming rapidly settled. On the 19th of October, 1834, Rev. John Logan, from McDonough County, Ill., came to the settlement, preached to the few scattered inhabitants, and on the next day organized a church, to which was given the name of Regular Baptist Church, of Long Creek, Iowa. Those forming the organization were: Enoch Cyrus, Rebecka Cyrus, Anna Cyrus, Frank Cyrus, Rachel Dickens, Mary Ann Dickens, Noble Hously, Naomi Hously, William Manley, Hepzibah Manley and Jane Lamb. Other church organizations were subsequently effected, the Congregational Church, of Danville, June 29, 1839, and the Methodist Episcopal probably a little earlier. Among the first to preach the Gospel in the township was Rev. Mr. Tally, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Either the earliest settlers of Danville had but few children, or else the settlements were too much scattered, for the first school was not held until the summer of 1837. A log school-house at that time had been erected on section 20, in which Cordelia Terrell taught a term of school. A Sunday-school was also organized that summer in the house of Luther Jaggar, the first in the township. The first couple married were Jacob Hearty and Margaret Eslinger. The first death was that of Mrs. Jaggar, at the age of eighty-three. Dr. Jeremiah Hall was the first physician. Alfred Clark was the first Justice of the Peace, being appointed in 1838, by Gov. Lucas. Wolcott Seymour was the first Town Clerk. The first mill was a sawmill run by horse-power, and owned by Edwin Cadry.

As stated, the township rapidly settled, and around Danville Center, so named from the fact of its being the center of the township, quite a village grew up, but it was never laid out as such. Danville Village, located on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is about a half-mile north of Danville Center. It was laid out in 1854, by Alanson Messenger and his sister, Harriet Messenger, on land pre-empted by their father. In 1855 Mr. Messenger established the first store. While the place has never made rapid progress, it has yet been substantially built, and its merchants enjoy a
good trade. The Danville Weekly News, of which mention is made in the article on the Press, has in the past few years done much for the business of the village, and therefore deserves the patronage and encouragement which it receives. All the various lines of trade are represented here, while the school privileges are good, with a graded school. The religious denominations are represented, together with the prominent secret and benevolent orders.

Danville Township, which comprises all of the congressional township 71, range 4 west, is one of the best agricultural regions in the county or State, and is settled by an enterprising class of citizens.

Middletown is a village situated about four miles southeast of Danville, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in December, 1846, on land owned by Josiah T. Smith. The name of Middletown was proposed by John Sharp. The first house built after the survey was of logs, and owned by Theodore Folensbee, who was appointed the first Postmaster. T. L. Sergent opened the first store in 1851. Middletown, like Danville, has never attained any remarkable growth, though it is surrounded by a fine country. It has at the present time several stores, blacksmith-shop, post-office, etc., while the Methodists and Presbyterians give religious instruction to the people.

Flint River Township.

FLINT RIVER TOWNSHIP comprises all of township 70 north, range 3 west, and the first settlement was made about 1835. The pioneers here were J. D. Spearman, John Crawford, Leonard Abney, Jacob Wolf, Jonathan Morgan, David Love, John L. McMaken and David Fees. This township is heavily timbered, with much broken land, yet there are in it some excellent farms, and some first-class farmers. The first school was held in 1836. Wealthy Ann Holton being the first teacher. The first male teacher was John L. McMaken. In about 1837 occurred the first marriage, that of William Morgan and Elizabeth Sexton.

The village of West Burlington is in this township. Here are located the machine-shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the foundry of the Murray Iron Works, the two-employing employment to about 1,000 men.

The West Burlington Congregational Church was organized in March, 1881, by Rev. William Salter, who also did very much toward the building of the church edifice, having served as their pastor for over two years. Among the original members are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ramp, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Calcini, Mrs. M. S. Lenard, Mrs. A. E. Lenard, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cook, Mr. S. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Remey, Miss Codie Remey, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kamm and William Reed. Their first place of meeting was the Fairview school-house, but now they have a good church building. Rev. William E. Holyoke is pastor; J. B. Ramp, Sunday-school Superintendent; H. Shipper, assistant; George A. Turner, Secretary and Treasurer. There is also a ladies' mite and literary society, which is largely attended and very interesting, its object being to aid the church financially and socially.

The West Burlington Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in September, 1883, with a membership of seven, and we give the names of a few of the older members: G. W. Turner, J. N. Harris, B. S. Pennington, M. C. Pennington, Mrs. E. A. Cockrell, E. Criner, E. J. Turner, Joseph James. Their first place of meeting was at the Fairview school-house. They commenced work on the new church with only $150 in the treasury, and now have a property worth $4,000, with an indebtedness of only $265.

The congregation now numbers forty-six members, with Rev. A. R. Miller, pastor; George W. Turner, Sunday-school Superintendent; B. S. Pennington, E. A. Cockrell, Anna Reid, T. L. Rogers, E. Criner, John Herril, George W. Turner and Maria Dowling, Stewards; George W. Turner, B. S. Pennington, E. Criner, C. H. Walker, Maria Dowling, Trustees.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has been holding meetings since November, 1883, at which time it was organized. It has but ten active members, but while weak in numbers they are strong in faith. Mrs. Holyoke of this Union is
State Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Finch Lodge No. 375, I. O. G. T., was organized in November, 1887, with a membership of sixty persons. It is yet in a flourishing condition.

Washington Lodge No. 162, K. of P., was instituted July 9, 1886, and has a present membership of thirty.

West Burlington Lodge No. 269, A. O. U. W., is in good working condition. It is loyal to the Supreme Lodge.

Franklin Township.

FRANKLIN comprises township 71 north, range 3 west, and is bounded on the east by Benton, west by Pleasant Grove, north by Yellow Spring, and south by Flint River. About one-third of the township is timber land. It was first settled in 1834, by Randolph Casey, who located on section 15. He was followed by Tillman Smith, Mr. Farrell, the Larkin brothers, John Burkhard, W. C. Berry and others. Dr. Robert Gilmore taught the first school in a log cabin belonging to Tillman Smith, situated on section 16. Rev. M. Gilmore was the first minister in the township. The first house of worship was erected in 1840. It was built of stone and located on section 9. The Baptists erected the building. W. H. Smith, son of Tillman Smith, was born in 1835, the first white child born in the township. Mr. Burmeister erected a flouring-mill in an early day; it was built of stone, circular in form.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Burlington & Western Railroads pass through the township, and on their line is located Sperry Station, a small village laid out on land owned by John M. Sperry, who is engaged in the mercantile trade at that point. Sperry Station affords excellent shipping facilities for the farmers of the surrounding country.

Franklin is regarded as one of the best townships in the county, and in it reside some very good people. In addition to Sperry there is another village, located about two miles southwest of the station, known as Dodgeville; it was laid out in 1837 by John Lorton, and named in honor of Gen. A. C. Dodge. Soon after laying out the town Mr. Lorton commenced business in the mercantile line, having the first store in the township. The village never attained greatness.

The first post-office was established at Burkhart's Point, with John Burkhart as Postmaster. This was in 1836. Franklin Mills post-office was subsequently established.

Huron Township.

FOR the first ten years of its existence Huron formed a part of Yellow Spring Township. It was then set off under its present name. Huron Township lies in the northeastern part of the county, having the Mississippi River for its eastern boundary, Louisa County for its northern, Yellow Spring Township for its western, and Jackson and Benton Townships for its southern. Much of the land in this township is subject to overflow in seasons of high water.

Huron Township was first settled about 1835, its earliest settlers being Joshua and Wesley Swank, Daniel Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal, and Elder Edwards, of the Christian Church, were probably the first to preach the Gospel in these parts. Nathan Westfall and Catherine McKee were the first couple married. The history of this township is closely interwoven with that of Yellow Spring.

Pleasant Grove Township

THIS township is on the western line of the county, being bounded on the west by Henry County, on the east by Franklin Township, on the north by Washington, and on the south by Danville Township. Probably a little more than half of the township is timber land, the prairie land being mostly in the southern part. The township was probably first settled in 1835, William Miller being the first to locate here. Mr. Zion, Mr. Bridges and others came later. Andrew Snyder, J. Adam Funk, Mr. Mains, William Dodds,
BERNARD CARTER, THOMAS H. ANTROBUS AND MR. SATER ARE ALSO NUMBERED AMONG THE PIONEERS.


UNION TOWNSHIP.

UNION TOWNSHIP lies in the southeastern part of the county, and was first settled in 1833 by the family of ISAAC CANTERBURY. They were followed the same year by WILLIAM WALTERS, T. L. HUGHES, MR. YORK, JOHN MOORE AND JAMES HILLARY. Union is a fine township of land, and has some of the finest farms in the county. A fine country, and convenient to FLINT HILLS, now the city of Burlington, caused the township to be settled quite rapidly. The first birth was that of BENJAMIN B. SIMMONS. ALEX HILLYER AND SARAH MORGAN WERE THE FIRST COUPLE RESIDING IN THE TOWNSHIP TO BE MARRIED. MR. HILLYER WENT TO MONMOUTH, ILL., AND PROCEDED THE LICENSE, AND THEN THE YOUNG COUPLE CROSSED THE RIVER, AND ON ILLINOIS SOIL THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED. REV. BENJAMIN OGLE WAS THE FIRST MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL. DR. ALEX EVANS WAS THE FIRST PHYSICIAN. THE FIRST JUDGE OF THE PEACE WAS J. L. DYER.

THE COUNTY FARM OF DES MOINES COUNTY IS LOCATED ON SECTION 4, UNION TOWNSHIP. IT WAS PURCHASED IN 1856 OF WILLIAM SUNDERLAND, AT WHICH TIME IT CONTAINED 320 ACRES, 200 OF WHICH HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN SOLD BY THE COUNTY. AT PRESENT THE INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MILTON BARNETT, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS. THERE ARE USUALLY BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY INMATES IN THE BUILDING.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP was settled by BELTON TOWNSHIP. The first settlers that I remember in this township were the HESS BROTHERS—SAMUEL, WILSON, ANDREW AND JOSEPH. They were wood choppers and cut a large amount of wood. MRS. BATTLES, THE MOTHER OF JOHN HILLEARY, OUR OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN ON SOUTH HILL, AND HIRAM RAPER, ALSO OF SOUTH HILL, LIVED ON THE RIDGE. J. B. WILSON AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, LOU STINSON, MOVED TO OREGON. HORACE DAVIS AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, GEORGE SEDORE, MR. BARDELL, MR. CARKINS, DAVID McKNIGHT, AMOS LITTLE, "KENTUCK" LITTLE, JAMES HEIGHT, JOHN STINSON, ABRAHAM BAUTA, JAMES BANTA, JOHN BANTA AND WILLIAM L. UPTON WERE ALL OLD SETTLERS ALONG THE RIDGE IN THIS TOWNSHIP. EVERY ONE OF THEM HAVE MOVED AWAY OR DIED, EXCEPT ONE OR TWO OF THE HESS BOYS. A GOOD DEAL OF THE LAND IN JACKSON WAS ENTERED BY SPECULATORS, OR WAS GIVEN TO THE COUNTY AS SWAMP LAND AND SOLD VERY CHEAP. IN LATER YEARS THERE HAS LIVED IN JACKSON W. A. EMMONS, WHO WAS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SOME YEARS, AND IS NOW LIVING IN THE CITY; FRANK SMITH, A. KELLOGG, WHO WAS ALSO A JUSTICE, AND FRANK BAILEY, WHO HAS LIVED ON THE RIDGE MANY YEARS; SAMUEL SMITH, ALSO, WHO HAS BEEN THE SUPERVISOR FROM THAT TOWNSHIP. AGNUS NEW IS AN OLD SETTLER, ALSO WILLIAM FITCHTHORN; J. MCLEMONutztioned the community, and there died. I believe that his sons reside there now. JOHN C. WRIGHT LIVED AT THAT PLACE SOME YEARS, BUT HAS MOVED TO LEE COUNTY, THOUGH HE OWNS A LARGE TRACT OF LAND ON THE RIDGE. SQUIRE ROBERTS LIVED ON THE RIVER ABOVE OQUAWKA SOME YEARS AGO, AND I BELIEVE MR. BOEHL, THE DAIRYMAN, LIVED ON THE RIDGE SOME YEARS. ALL THAT PART EAST OF THE SLough, AND ALONG THE RIVER, BEING TIMBER, AND OVERFLOWS IN HIGH WATER, THERE ARE BUT FEW SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is located in the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by LOUISA COUNTY, east by YELLOW SPRING TOWNSHIP, south by FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, AND...
west by Henry County. It is one of the best agricultural townships in the county, almost exclusively prairie, there being but about sixty acres of natural growth of timber within its borders. The surface of the township is almost perfectly level; there being no elevations of any size. The soil is of the best quality, adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain peculiar to this latitude. In the summer and fall it presents a fine appearance, with waving fields of wheat, rye, oats and corn in view as far as the eye can reach.

The township was settled at a much later date than other sections of the county, from the fact of the scarcity of timber within easy reach. The McElhinneys and Joneses were about the first settlers, while its pioneers were all men of energy and intelligence, who soon had improvements equaling the earliest settled portions of the county. It is now crossed diagonally from southeast to northwest by the Burlington & Western Narrow Gauge Railroad, having on its line, on section 21, the village of Yarmouth, laid out by Mr. Cline. The village contains about 100 inhabitants, with three general stores, a drug store, blacksmith-shop, billiard hall, post-office, school-house, and two churches—Baptist and Methodist Episcopal.

Yellow Spring Township.

As originally laid out by the County Commissioners, Yellow Spring Township comprised the northeastern part of the county, a district sixteen miles from east to west, and six from north to south. Ten years later the eastern half was given a separate civil organization with the name of Huron.

The first settlement in what was afterward Yellow Spring Township was made at the spring from which its name is derived, by Israel Westfall and Allen Elliot, in 1834. Early in the spring of 1839 the Carters, T. Blair and others settled in Round Prairie, Job Carter building near and claiming the land on which was subsequently laid out the town of Kossuth. In 1836 a claim was made at Hickory Point, now Northfield, by J. K. Fraser.

Round Prairie was made a preaching point by the Methodists soon after the settlement was formed. Rev. Mr. Statler preaching at the house of Israel Westfall. In 1835 Rev. John Ruble was sent here, but died at Mt. Pleasant, April 8, 1836. Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright next came, and some time in 1836 formed a class. A Presbyterian Church was organized at Round Prairie in 1839. During the summer of 1836 several families met on Sunday for Bible reading and religious instruction, but had no regular organization as a Sunday-school until April 1, 1837, when the Round Prairie Sunday-school was organized, T. Blair being its first Superintendent. The meetings were held at private houses until a school-house was obtained. The next summer it found a permanent home at Kossuth.

In 1836 Thomas Carter brought into the township a barrel of whisky, which he kept for sale. This did not suit the good people, so they purchased the liquid, under promise of Mr. Carter that he would bring no more into the neighborhood. From that time to the present no intoxicating liquor has been publicly sold in that vicinity.

In the spring of 1837 Miss M. A. Blair taught the first school at the house of her father, T. Blair. The next winter an unoccupied claim cabin was fitted up and Rev. E. Springer was employed to teach. In the summer of 1838 a log school-house was built at Carter's Spring, in which William E. Gilliland taught the winter following. Jefferson Academy was built at the same place—now Kossuth—and started in 1845. Rev. B. Roberts, assisted first by his daughter and afterward by M. L. Comstock and Miss M. A. Blair. Later the academy became Yellow Spring College.

The town of Columbus was laid out and lots sold in 1836, and Dr. S. Fullenwider commenced practice and started a store there in 1837. The name was changed by Dr. Fullenwider to Yellow Spring, and a post-office was there established in 1841, with Elijah Wood as Postmaster. But Yellow Spring failed to become a center of business or population, and in 1849 W. H. Cartwright and J. J. Crowder, owning a stock of goods there, moved them to the basement of the academy. The next year a post-office was established, which was given the name of Kossuth, and J. J. Crowder was appointed Postmaster. Later a store was started by S. S. McBride.
who subsequently admitted as a partner R. J. Harper. In 1856 Dr. Fullenwider erected the Kossuth House. The year previous a mill was built by Oliver & Yost, which is at the present writing owned by Hutchcroft & Co. The mill is four stories in height, 45x70 feet in size, and is driven by an 80-horse power engine. The roller system is in use for grinding the wheat.

The Jefferson Academy, as stated, became Yellow Spring College, and for a time was quite a flourishing institution, receiving students from many points. Rev. E. J. Gillette, D. D., was the first President of the college. This was in 1855. He was a fine scholar, and continued his labors with the college and the Yellow Spring Presbyterian Church, with the exception of a few months, until the spring of 1860. The war for the Union had a demoralizing effect upon the college, the young men of the neighborhood, and of that region of country tributary to it, generally enlisting, left it with few students, and it continued to decline until 1869, when it ceased to exist. Four years later the Kossuth Academy was instituted, which is yet in existence.

The Presbyterians have from the first been numerous in this township. In 1839 the Round Prairie Presbyterian Church was organized, and in 1840 the Yellow Spring Church. In 1846 a portion of the Round Prairie Church seceded from that body on account of the views held by some of its members on the subject of slavery. Believing the Yellow Spring Church to be in accord with them on that question, they proposed to unite with it. After considerable discussion, the Des Moines Presbytery, which had been appealed to, consented to the organization of a new body, still to be known as the Yellow Spring Presbyterian Church. The new body was organized with fifty-three members, and a resolution was adopted that no minister of the Gospel, justifying American slavery, should be allowed to preach or administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in that church. The church went on in the even tenor of its way, being greatly blessed spiritually, and otherwise, until 1855, when several went out and established the Free Presbyterian Church. This action was on account of the Yellow Spring Church amending its constitution so as to allow it a representation in the Synod and General Assembly, thus, as they held, connecting the church with a body holding connection with the institution of slavery. The war over, and slavery being no longer a subject of contention, in 1870 a union was consummated between the Round Prairie and Yellow Spring Presbyterian Churches, under the name of First Presbyterian Church, of Kossuth.

The Methodists at an early day had raised and covered a log church, at Yellow Spring, but in 1846 it was taken down and rebuilt, as Wesley Chapel, two miles east of its first location, and occupied for ten years. In 1855 a commodious and tasteful church was built at Northfield.

After the completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, in 1869, the fate of Kossuth was settled. It has now two general stores, furniture store, blacksmith-shop, hotel and post-office, together with the mill already mentioned, and the academy, now conducted by Prof. O. E. Higbee.

The village of Northfield is situated in the northwestern part of Yellow Spring Township, and for some years was known as Hickory Point. A post-office was established there in 1855, with W. F. Robinson as Postmaster. The village affords a trading point for farmers in the vicinity.

MEDIAPOLIS.

THIS is the largest village in Des Moines County, and dates its origin from 1869. In 1867 a north and south railroad was much talked of, and Yellow Spring Township contributed $20,000 local aid, and in August, 1869, the track was laid, and cars running to what is now Mediapolis. During the same month W. H. Cartwright, W. W. King and A. Hemphill laid out a town, the survey being made by J. Wilson Williams. The name was suggested from the fact that its location was midway between the county towns of Des Moines and Louisa Counties—Burlington and Wapello.

The first store was opened by W. H. Cartwright, on the site now occupied by I. N. McClure, in the fall of 1869. He subsequently sold out to A. C. Brown, but two years later opened another store. The town slowly increased in population, and one line of business after another was established, until
to-day every want of the community can be supplied by the enterprising dealers of the place. Its growth has not been of the mushroom order, but every step taken has been in a forward direction. The village was incorporated in 1875, C. P. King being its first Mayor. The first ordinance passed was one forbidding the sale of wine and beer in the town. This ordinance has been strictly enforced, and Mediapolis is known far and wide as a strictly moral town.

The first church built here was by the United Presbyterian Congregation, then under the pastorate of Rev. D. G. Bruce, who ministered to the congregation for several years. The congregation grew weak by deaths and removals and finally disbanded. Rev. Bruce afterward joined the Presbyterian Church, and is now pastor of a church at Bardolph, Ill. The building was sold to the school district and used for school purposes until, in 1883, the house was sold to E. D. Gilmore, who enlarged and refitted it for a skating rink and public hall. As a hall it was the pride of the town, but was destroyed by fire in 1886.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized by Revs. E. J. Pike and J. Hunter, of the Kossoth Circuit, in 1874, and in 1875 the church was erected. Rev. M. Bamford, then the pastor at Kossoth, continued on the circuit of which this church was a recognized appointment until the close of his term of service on that circuit, three years. Mediapolis Circuit, was then formed, in 1877, and he was given the charge. He remained here three years, thus making a pastorate of this congregation for six years. Since then the church has prospered, and now has a membership of 137 persons. The present pastor is Rev. H. V. Tull, placed here by the Conference of 1887.

In the spring of 1879 the Presbyterians began to move in the direction of organizing a society here, and soon found they could have a good congregation. They organized April 22, 1879, with a membership of some seventy-three persons, and now have 120. They erected a church in 1879, which was dedicated December 28. Rev. A. Scott, of Kossoth, supplied the pulpit until April, 1881, when Rev. A. G. Martyn came, and acted as stated supply until October 15, when he was regularly installed. He served the people here for several years, but resigned and moved to Kentucky. After his removal Rev. A. Scott was called, installed, and ministered unto his people for a couple of years, when he removed to Hopkinton, this State. Then, with little delay, Rev. George Ainslie, of Red Oak, came, and was installed pastor during the fall of 1887, and is meeting with abundant success as pastor of the church.

The school district for Mediapolis was formed in 1872, covering an area of one mile square, and school was opened in a small building which stood on the corner now occupied by W. J. Semmons. This was under the old township district system. Miss Etta Barr was the teacher. The independent district was organized in 1873, and the district leased the lower room of the Masonic Hall. Miss Maggie Bruce, now Mrs. W. H. Crowder, taught the first school in this building. In 1876 the public began to move in the matter of a public school building, and the next year saw a commodious one erected for two departments. This was occupied during the fall of that year. Miss Maggie Getty, and Miss Minnie Cartwright, now Mrs. C. H. Parrett, were the first teachers in the new school-house.

During the next four years the schools passed through various changes of teachers, when it was found that there was not room in the building for all the pupils, when the district purchased the old United Presbyterian Church building, and used it for a higher building. In January, 1884, the school-house was burned, and the schools were discontinued until the present school-house was built, which was completed in time to open school the next fall. This house has ample room for four departments, and under the management of Prof. A. M. M. Dorrorn and his corps of assistants has brought the school up to a standard reached by none in the county outside of Burlington.

The various orders and societies are represented by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army and Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Progress Lodge No. 156, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Kossoth, but removed to this place as soon as it became apparent that the business of this section would center here. The hall was built in 1873, and the home of the lodge is a neat and com-

Garner Lodge No. 378, I. O. O. F., was organized in the spring of 1877. Its first officers were: R. Smith, N. G.; J. W. McCoy, W. G.; J. W. Merrill, Sec.; J. S. Taylor, Per. Sec.; B. F. Stahl. Treas. Since its organization it has been extremely fortunate in its financial condition, never having any extreme cases of sickness requiring relief, and in all these years no member in good standing has died. We believe that only one man who was initiated in the lodge has passed away. The present officers are: J. A. Cowger, N. G.; J. P. Swygard, V. G.; W. E. Harper, Sec.; S. B. Heizer, Per. Sec., and J. E. Ware, Treas.

Stella Degree Lodge No. 148, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., organized March 3, 1888. The officers are: N. G., Mrs. S. B. Heizer; V. G., Mrs. J. W. Storks; Sec., Mrs. H. C. Harding; Treas., Mrs. J. H. Scott.

Sheppard Post No. 157, G. A. R., was mustered March 30, 1883. The following officers were installed: Commander, E. W. Bandy; S. V. Com., S. E. King; J. V. Com., S. H. Wilson; Adjut., L. M. Heizer; Q. M., R. R. Lockhart; Surgeon, R. Smith; Chaplain, W. S. Hobbs; Officer of Day, M. M. Miller; Officer of the Guard, J. P. Ware; Sergeant, Maj. D. R. Bruce, Q. M. S. W. H. Thompson. Including the charter members, of whom there were twenty-nine, there have been eighty-nine members mustered into the Post, or sixty members by the Post since the original muster. Of these about seventy-one are still members in good standing. There have died Comrades A. P. Jackson, Hiram Leonard and Wm. A. Arel. A number have removed, taking their transfers, and a few dropped out of the order. The present officers are: Com., L. B. Power; Sen. V. Com., W. S. Hobbs; Jun. V. Com., N. H. Boyce; Adjut., M. J. Seeds; Q. M., S. B. Heizer.

J. J. Andrews Camp No. 126, S. V., was mustered Oct. 18, 1887. The following officers were installed: D. Kelly, Captain; A. M. M. Dornon, First Lient.; Bert Tuck, Second Lient.; John Hemp hill, O. S.; John Swygart, Q. M. S.; Marion Green, Chaplain; Charles Kline, Color Sargent; Dan Wilson, Sgtl. of the Guard; D. Bridges, Principal Musician; Stephen Merrill, Corporal of Guard; Charles Creighton, Camp Guard; W. Campbell, Picket Guard. The camp is in a flourishing condition, and doing a good work. It now numbers thirty members, and there is plenty of material to work on.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1883 by Mrs. C. A. Dunham. The first officers were Mrs. N. H. Boyce, Pres.; Mrs. D. G. Bruce, Vice Pres.; Mrs. I. N. McClure, Sec.; Mrs. C. Bridges, Treas. The present officers are Mrs. S. B. Heizer, Pres.; Mrs. N. H. Boyce, V. Pres.; Mrs. V. Bridges, Sec.; Mrs. A. C. Brown, Treas. The society has been at active work since its organization, and is growing in its influence.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Yellow Spring Township has the high honor, honorably won, of having a public monument to her fallen heroes who died in defense of the Union in the late Rebellion. It is located in the park in the western part of Kossuth, surrounded by a beautiful grove of evergreens, and is over twelve feet high, made of the best American marble, and executed in good style. On the east face is the inscription: "To the memory of our brave soldiers from Yellow Spring Township, who died in the service of their country, and their comrades."


On the west: "11th Iowa Infantry, Company F—Edward Doran; Company C, 15th Iowa Infantry—Samuel F. Paisley; Company C, 39th Infantry—Isaac Power, Hugh Henderson, Abraham McCullough; Company C, 51th Iowa Infantry—Silas King, Chas. Blake; Company I, 1st Missouri Engineers—John P. Anderson; Company F, 16th Illi-

On the eastern face of the spire is carved the shield of the United States, with the motto, "E pluribus unum," and resting upon it a musket and a sword, united by the laurel wreath of victory, and floating over it the guidon inscribed “Union and Liberty.”

Its history is, so far as we know, unique, and recalls the story of the intense patriotism of Iowa women and men in the days darkened by treason. Almost as soon as the volunteers of the earlier Iowa regiments had gone into camp their mothers, sisters and friends organized in aid societies, and that of Yellow Spring was one of the first at work. In the summer of 1864 it was determined to hold a Southern Iowa Soldiers’ Fair in Burlington. Messrs. Donahue and McCosh, marble dealers, as their contribution, proposed to make, and through the Burlington Union Aid Society, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, President, present a monument as described above, “to the township in Iowa, exclusive of Burlington Township, which should, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, taking the census of 1860 as the standard, contribute the most in cash, goods, wares, merchandise or produce” to the fair, and promising that it should be “a fitting and worthy memorial to the honored dead who have given their lives a willing sacrifice for the perpetuity of our glorious American Union.”

The fair was opened September 26 with an address by Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois, and was largely attended and continued four days. Quite a number of townships were competitors for the prize. Yellow Spring was represented by Mrs. G. N. Power and F. Heizer, Esq., and faithfully and well they labored.

The total receipts of the fair were $21,275, of which Yellow Spring Township, with a population of 1,604, contributed $3,408.56, and was awarded the monument.

A month later the Aid Societies of the township called a citizens’ meeting, and a Monumental Association was organized Oct. 5, 1865. The monument was erected on the grounds of the association, and later an iron fence, the gift of Chas. Hendrie & Co., of Burlington, placed around it, and July 4, 1866, it was formally dedicated. Rev. W. Salter, D. D., delivering the address, and Rev. D. G. Cartwright and Chaplain W. G. Kephart assisting in the religious services.

Forty of the evergreen trees surrounding it were the gift of David Leonard, and were set May 3, 1866. More were planted the next year, also fifty deciduous trees donated by Hon. Samuel Jamison.

Thus was established, as was well expressed by Mrs. H. B. Ransom, Secretary of the Burlington Aid Society, “at once a noble testimonial to the liberality and patriotism of the successful township, and an enduring monument to the memory of kindred and friends who cheerfully yielded up their lives that their country might survive.”

The officers of the Monumental Association (April, 1888) are: Pres., James Hannum; Vice Pres., Samuel Fullenwider; Treas., W. H. Cartwright; Sec., M. W. Blair; Ex. Com., James Bruce, Harvey Seeds, Martin Bridwell; Trustees, Thomas Davis, D. B. Crawford, who together constitute a Board of Control. Messrs. Frederic Heizer and Hiram Leonard, of the Executive Committee, and W. W. King, Nathaniel Heizer and John Hamilton, Trustees, have died during their term of office.
CITY OF BURLINGTON.

HISTORICALLY, Burlington is contemporaneous with that of the county, the first settlement of which was on the site of the present city. In the fall of 1829, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle visited this region of country, and, favorably impressed with it, determined that, if thrown open for settlement by the whites in their day, on Flint Hills they would lay out a city, its location being thought a fine one for that purpose. Three years afterward the country was ceded to the whites, and these gentlemen at once hastened to make their claims. That their selection was a fortunate one a glance at the present magnificent city will testify. Rome, the eternal city, is situated upon seven hills. Burlington cannot boast of so many, but it has four, known as Prospect, North, South, and West Hills, situated in as many divisions of the city. Upon each of these hills are to be found handsome residences which are creditable to the wealth and enterprise of the city, and would do honor to a more pretentious place. From each of these there is a fine panoramic view of the river, dotted here and there by islands, and floating upon its waters palatial steamers, carrying the produce of the country and pleasure-seekers pursuing their journey to the North and to the South. Long trains of cars, both passenger and freight, may be seen at any hour, day or night. Looking down from one of these lofty hills a scene of bustle and activity is presented to the view. Foundries, belching out huge volumes of smoke; freight from steamboats and cars loading and unloading, the farmer and the citizen hurrying to and fro. It is, indeed, a pleasing sight.

To trace the beginning, and show how from a rude wilderness sprang a magnificent city, is the object of this history. As already stated, an Indian trading-post was established at this point some years before the settlement of the country by the whites. As soon as the treaty was made by the Indians Mr. White crossed the river and erected a log cabin, but the Indian title not being extinct until June 1, 1833, the cabin was burned down by soldiers sent from the fort at Rock Island. But Mr. White bided his time, and on the morning of June 1, 1833, he was on the ground and a new building was soon erected. Others soon came in, and quite a little settlement was made before the winter set in.

Dr. William R. Ross, from Quincy, Ill., established the first store in the place. Mr. White, in referring to this matter, said: "During the summer of 1833 (September) a boat landed and began to discharge a quantity of goods. Upon going down to the boat I learned that Dr. William R. Ross, of Quincy, Ill., had shipped a stock of merchandise to my care. I was much surprised, as I had received no notice of his intention and had no building in which to store
the goods from the weather. There was but one course to pursue, and that was to collect all the force at hand and build a cabin at once. The goods were left in an exposed condition for several days, with Indians about all the time."

Shortly after Ross started in business, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., came in also for the purpose of establishing himself in business. The town had not yet been laid out, and, desirous of purchasing, Mr. Smith urged its survey. Dr. Ross surveyed the front line of two blocks, and Mr. Smith purchased a lot and commenced the erection of a building, in which he opened up a stock of general merchandise. This was in December, 1833. In the spring of 1834 other settlers came in, among whom were John B. Gray, S. S. Ross, Dr. Shuff and Dr. Cutler. Later, but in the same year, came Zadoc C. Ingraham, Samuel Stephens, John S. David, and others. Up to this time the place was still known by its original name, Flint Hills. As quite a little village had sprung up, it was desired that some more appropriate name should be adopted. John B. Gray suggested the name of Burlington, which was adopted, and by which it has ever since been known, although several attempts have been made to have it changed. This was particularly the case between 1840 and 1850.

In the spring of 1834 Burlington began to have "a habitation and a name." Zadoc C. Ingraham this year taught the first school in the place in a building erected by Dr. Ross for church and school purposes. In the spring of 1835 W. W. Chapman opened the first law office. S. S. White and Jonathan Donnell built a sawmill this year, while several mercantile houses were established. The beginning of 1836 found quite a flourishing settlement. Among those who came this year was a youth, now nearing his threescore and ten years, and who is now better and more favorably known than any man in the county—William Garrett. In the columns of the Gazette, in 1886, appear a series of personal recollections. Of Burlington, Mr. Garrett writes:

WILLIAM GARRETT'S RECOLLECTIONS.

On the 11th of April, 1836, early in the morning, I arrived here on the steamboat Adventure—Capt. Van Houton. It was Monday morning, and the boat was at Des Moines barracks (now Montrose) all the forenoon of Sunday, unloading provisions and supplies for the garrison. There were four or five companies of soldiers there. Col. Kearney was in command, and the soldiers were out on dress parade that morning. Capt. Jesse B. Brown, afterward a prominent citizen of Lee County, was one of the Captains, and came on board the boat with some soldiers, two of whom he was bringing to Burlington to be tried before the court on the day I arrived. The boat reached Ft. Madison in the afternoon, and Capt. B., who was drinking, left our boat and went on board the 'Oliver Branch' for Burlington. We left Ft. Madison after I went to bed, and next morning we were here. On that day court met. Col. Isaac Littler was Chief Justice, and Walker and Ingham Associate Judges. My old friend, Judge William Morgan, had been previous to that Chief Justice, and Judge David Rorer was admitted to practice before the court. The other attorneys were Col. W. W. Chapman, our first delegate in Congress from Iowa; Maj. Joseph B. Teas, a member of the Council; James W. Woods, 'Old Timber,' who was buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery last month, and I think Cyrus Walker, who resided at Macomb, Ill. The soldiers were acquitted and returned to the barracks. The river had only been open then about two weeks, and I think the first boat that arrived that spring was the 'Oliver Branch,' March 27th—Capt. R. M. Strother. The town then contained but a few inhabitants, perhaps 200 or 300. There was a ferry, which was a flatboat, owned by Jeremiah White, and landed just above the water-works; a road was cut down to the river bank, and a large number of movers crossed that spring, and among the emigrants was the late Gov. Grimes, who arrived May 4, 1836, on horseback, not then twenty-one years of age. The merchants were principally along Water street. On the lot where the gasworks are resided two of the squatters and proprietors of the town, Simpson S. White and Morton M. McCarver. It was a two-story house with double porch, and George W. Kelley and wife boarded with McCarver; they both moved to Oregon many years ago, and McCarver is dead.

"At that time the town was not laid out, as it is
now. White Doolittle and McCarver claimed from the bluff to the mouth of Hawkeye Creek, which was at the foot of what is now Market street, and extending back one-half mile, and it was laid out into blocks and subdivided into lots, about twelve lots in a block. On the north Mr. King; of St. Louis, the father of Mrs. Kelley, owned a tract; on the west Dr. William R. Ross and S. S. Ross; on the south from Hawkeye Creek to the branch down Angular street Col. Isaac Leffler owned; south of that a narrow strip owned by Judge Rorer, and south of that to the Vinegar Hill point was owned by Enoch Wade; Wade owned the claim south of that, now Prospect Hill. West of Rorer and Wade the claim was owned by Theophilus Isaac and Daniel Crenshaw, who sold the claim to Dr. R. F. Barrett, and it is now Barrett's subdivision and addition to Burlington. West of Leffler's addition Maj. Jerry Smith owned, but in 1836 the town was laid off by an act of Congress, and a civil engineer named Harrison laid it out as it is at present, and I think made no improvement on Dr. Ross' survey into lots and blocks; he made the lots too small and too many streets.

"Mr. Amzi Doolittle, part owner of the town and brother-in-law to White and McCarver. I think, had moved back to Illinois opposite to Ft. Madison, now called Appanoose. Maj. M. M. McCarver built a house at the northwest corner of Columbia and Main streets, where the Palmer House now is, a two-story frame house. In 1836, and W. P. Cowperthwait resided and had a store in it. In that house was the first type set in Burlington, and first paper published, the *Territorial Gazette*, in 1837; James Clark & Co., publishers; Cyrus S. Jacobs, editor, and John H. McKinney, foreman. I saw Gov. Clark setting type and John H. McKinney doing the press work on the first edition. Where the City Mills are was a row of cabins, and on a lot south a two-story house. George W. Kelley had a store in the south one and Col. H. C. Bennett about that time opened a store in the other; then south were some log houses, and in one George W. Cook kept a store; then a vacant lot, and next a small building in which Chase & Kimball had a store, and in front of them Gen. George W. Hight had a warehouse and provision store. It was built on piles and extended out over the water, in fact, I think the water came into it that spring. It remained there several years. On the corner of Court and Water, north side, was the only tavern in the town, kept by Thomas Cooper. Cooper had but one arm; he lost one in trying to kill a squirrel, near where the Hotel Duncan now is—afterward by James Wiley Mitchell and others. On the opposite corner, where the fix elevator is, was a two-story house. Sullivan S. Ross had a store in the front room and resided upstairs and in the back room. Soon afterward he moved out, and Browning and Perrin had a law office in that back room. Mr. Perrin was a brother of Capt. Perrin (killed by the blowing up of the steamer 'Mozelle,' at Cincinnati), and left the place soon after. Dr. William R. Ross, who then lived in a log house on Main street, where the Telephone Express Stable is, was Postmaster (the first one here), and had some drugs and medicines and a few pigeon holes for letters and papers in a box in the northeast corner of the store, and a desk was on the counter next to the window, north of the door. There was also a window south of the door. I can remember yet how that door was made. Letter postage at that time was twenty-five cents from Kentucky, and it had to be paid at the delivering office in silver. There was but one mail a week; it was from St. Francisville, Mo., and was carried by Richard Land in a two-horse spring wagon; when the roads were very bad, on horseback. Land lived in Skunk bottom, on what has been called the Vance and Ervin farm. The next house south was a log cabin, and John Ross had some trinkets in it to sell. He was soon after appointed Deputy Postmaster, as Dr. Ross was a practicing physician, and John Ross, who was not a relative of the Doctor, moved the office into that cabin. Next house south, where the south end of the elevator is, was the store of Maj. Jeremiah Smith. He brought the first stock of goods to this town, and sold a good many goods to the Indians. He had a large stock for the town. His clerks were Oliver Cottle, now residing in California, and Smith Bowen, the oldest brother of Senator Tom Bowen, of Colorado. Smith soon after went to Texas, and then to Mexico, where he died. Maj. Smith was a very prominent citizen. He was
a member of the Council from Des Moines County. He owned a large tract of land, or had a claim on it, west of town, and Smith's addition, named after him, is part of it. He built the State House in 1837 for the Wisconsin Legislature, on a vacant lot south of his store, which was destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 12, 1837, while the Legislature was occupying it. The next house south of Maj. Smith's store was a small one; old man Jones had a saloon in it, and the only saloon in the town. Next were two or three two-story houses, on the corner where the McCutcheon House and stables are, occupied by Col. John S. David, John B. Newhall, RobertRalston and Gray & Stephens, as stores.

"John B. Gray named Burlington; prior to that it was Flint Hills. Mr. Samuel F. Stephens died last year, past fourscore years of age, always a respected citizen. On Columbia, west of Gray & Stevens, who occupied the corner, Jonathan Donnell had a small provision store, with cakes, candies, etc., to sell. There were two or three log cabins west to alley, on south side, where Hitchens' shop now is. Jesse B. Webber & Co., Pettus & Morrison, of St. Louis, had a store in a log house.

"The next spring, 1837, Maj. W. B. Remey purchased the interest of Pettus & Morrison, and the firm was Webber & Remey, and when fourteen years old the writer went into their employ in the store, and remained with them four years, boarding first with one and then the other; both were prominent citizens and kind and indulgent. In 1837 they erected the two-story frame on the corner of Main street, where the late Fred C. Schramm had a store. Our oldest settler, H. Moore, had the contract, and fell from the roof and broke his leg, and I am sorry to notice that he is still quite lame. Opposite Webber's—east—Col. George H. Beeler resided in a small house, and in the fall of 1836, or spring of 1837, built two houses opposite the McCutcheon House. The west one was painted yellow, and the east one blue; and around the corner on Water street Isaac Newhall had a store, and I believe kept the first ready-made clothing ever sold in Burlington, and in the spring of 1837 our late fellow-citizen, John Taylor, not yet twenty-one years old, clerked there. South of Newhall there were some cabins. Carter Wilkie resided in one, and a Mr. Adams in another; afterward L. W. Babitt, of Council Bluffs, had a gunshop in one; Luke Palmer sold goods in one; L. P. Reed had a shoe shop in one; A. W. Carpenter had his silversmith-shop in one, and Jacob K. Field had a saddle and harness shop in one; and just north of them, in 1836, Col. John S. David built a storehouse and occupied it. On the corner of Washington and Water streets, South Side, George and Samuel Leebrick had a two-story house, and west of that some cabins to the alley. A Mr. Benson (called "Big Pigeon" Benson) kept a store in the corner, and the Leebricks, I think, had some goods in one of the cabins, and soon afterward a hat store was in one, and across the alley where Mr. Schott's leather store now is the late J. A. Funk built a residence and bakery, and on the east end of the Hawk-Eye office building was a small frame house occupied by our first barber. Willis Houston, a colored man, who married a colored woman Judge Rorer brought from Arkansas, and who moved to Liberia, Africa. In the west side of the house Morris & Lucas had a tailor shop. In the house of Leebrick's, on the corner, the Hawk-Eye was first printed in 1839; the steps were outside on the south, and the writer saw them work off the first edition; the office was removed from Ft. Madison up here, and our fellow-citizen, James M. Broadwell, and George Paul, of Iowa City, were with Mr. Edwards, as printers; south of that house on Water street was a log house used as a jail, and in the summer of 1836 had an Indian in it as a prisoner. The Indian had killed another Indian just above the gas works, and the Indians buried him near where Mr. Starker's residence is. Then south of that was a two-story house owned by Amos Ladd and James Clark. In the spring of 1836 three young men from Boston arrived here and opened a store in that house. They were Hanson E. Dickinson, Thomas Hedge and E. H. Sears; the firm was Dickinson, Hedge & Sears, but young Sears died that summer, and the firm was changed to Dickinson & Hedge. In the fall of 1836 or early in 1837, Mr. Hendershott had his law office in the second story, with stairs outside. He was a brother of Judge H. D. Hendershott, of Ottumwa. Then near the corner of Jefferson, James Davidson, Esq., resided. He moved to the
country, and it was occupied by William Griffey, Esq., and afterward by H. C. Anderson and others. South of Jefferson, where Schumann now is, was a two-story frame, and Amos Ladd resided in it. Then, where Penrose is, was a small frame that Abraham Adams had a shoe shop in. He was an uncle of our worthy Mayor. I think he came here in the fall of 1836. The next house was where the large mill was burned, on the north half of the lot, on the corner of Valley and Walter streets, owned and occupied by Mr. Jones—a two-story house in the front and a row of log cabins in the rear. Mrs. Jones afterward kept a boarding-house and tavern. She was the mother of John W. Jones, who was State Treasurer some years ago, and of George W. Jones, of Des Moines. At the mouth of the creek they had to cross on a tree that was cut down and fell across it. A path led to the lower town. The bottom was covered with very large forest trees, and a road was cut through the timber, and the ford was up between Third and Fourth streets and quite a hill to pull up to get to Valley street. At the upper end of Main street, where Prugh's establishment is, was a log house, and Mr. Adam Ogilvie lived there. He soon afterward removed to Bloomington (now Muscatine). On the opposite side were some cabins, and a Mr. James lived in one. There were some cabins above the Harris House. Jeremiah White lived where Mr. E. E. Gay lived so long, and a cabin on the corner of High and Third, and also where Miss Ritchie lives.

"The first court ever held in Des Moines County was held in one of these cabins. The grand jury, it was said, had to hold their sessions in the hollow back of White's house. Col. Arthur Ingham was foreman, and the last survivor was Matthew W. Latty, of Benton Township. There was a house near the creek near Osborne and Agney avenue, where resided Mrs. Helena Glade, the mother of Joel Kreichbaum. On the hill near Fred Smith and Mr. Drake's residence were some log cabins, in one of which Dr. Ross had resided to hold his claim, and in one Zedack C. Ingham had taught school, and in these cabins the first sermons were preached by a Methodist minister, and in one Rev. Mr. Bascom, the first Methodist preacher stationed here, resided. On Jefferson street near Seventh, William S. Keeler had a residence and blacksmith-shop, and opposite Keeler's was a house in which Mr. Wright lived, and on the lot where the creamery is old Mr. Hummer built a house for a brewery, the first in town. On the lot corner of Sixth and Washington was the first lime-kiln. Simon Witte and someone else made lime there. Near the corner of Spring and Fourth streets were some cabins; school was taught in one in 1836 and 1837. There was a good spring in the rear of Dr. Patchen's residence. There was a house on the corner of Fourth and Court, where the Sisters' School is now, occupied by Col. Chapman as a law office, and Gov. James W. Grimes had his office there also. On the east end of the lot of the residence of Judge Smythie, in 1836, Col. Bennett built a two-story house and moved into it, and across the alley, east, Thomas Cooper, the tavern-keeper, built the house there yet with the porches. On the corner east, now the residence of S. H. Jones, George W. Kelley built a frame and moved into it; on the corner east of that George W. Cook built a house, and lived there until he moved to the farm, now the Poor Farm, where he died. He sold the house and lot to James G. Edwards, and in that house Mr. Edwards died; and in that Rev. Mr. Bell, the first Presbyterian preacher here, preached. Opposite, Henry Moore built a small frame, and Mr. Fish resided in it. When he moved to Bloomington Mr. Moore lived in it; previous to that Mr. Moore lived in a small frame on the north part of the post-office lot, which was torn down when Dr. Nassau built that building. On the corner of Third and Columbia, where the late Dr. Henry resided, was a small house and a cabin or two, where Maj. Remey resided. On the vacant lot west of Alderman Hagerty's shop, Col. Keeler built a residence.

"On the lot where the court-house is was a small cabin and a good well of water, and I think in the spring of 1836 Jimmy Wells lived in it, but he built himself a log house where Hoerr's bakery is on Washington street. On the corner of Columbia and Main, where John Ohrt's office is, in 1836 the Chalfants, Almer and Peasley, built a hotel, and it was opened that summer by Jonathan J. King. Afterward Mrs. Susan Parrott, Thomas Hammer & Son, Charles H. Miller, J. C. Fletcher and others
kept hotel there. They also built a stable on the south lot of the court-house yard. On the lot where Prices' drug-store is was a small house, and I think John B. Gray resided in it in 1836. Soon afterward he moved to Texas, and Dr. Enos Lowe resided in it. On the lot opposite the Barrett House, where Henry Kriechbaum's bakery is, Rev. Mr. Rubble built a house for a boarding-house. He was the father of the late Mrs. James Putman, and died before the house was finished. J. J. King kept boarders, and afterward N. C. Street and Peter Moore. On the lot where Squin's drug-store is Lewis Herr and Francis Bereht had a cabinet-shop, and a tread wheel and a pair of oxen did the work and it was the power to run the lathes. Afterward Mr. Benson put in a set of burrs and made meal and buckwheat flour. At the corner where the Merchants' National Bank is in 1836 James Clark built a small log house and had a garden; had a rail fence five or six rails high. In the new survey it was partly in the street, and was removed back in the rear of Mr. Leebrick's shoe store, and Edward Hobert used it for a bakery. On the west side of Main, between Jefferson and Washington, was low, flat ground and a pond, afterward filled up. Col. John S. David built a small house on the alley where the David building now is, and the Territorial Library was in it, and Morgan Reno, late of Iowa City, who married Miss Margaret Hammer, was librarian. Soon after I came a cabin was built on the corner of Main and Valley, southwest corner, and where Hunt's grocery was, another, and a Mr. Pike taught school in it. There were also some small houses built where the Harper House is and McArthur's stable, occupied by David Hendershot and Kendall Hosea and others. A log house or two along Main street, between Valley and Jefferson. In 1836 T. M. Isett built a house on the corner where the telegraph office is.

"On the hills were plenty of trees in their natural state, and strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, plums, crab apples, hickory nuts and walnuts. There was a road around under the bluff to get up to the bottom, and one over the hill, through the timber, to go to Casey and Tamatown prairies. The road ran near the bluff where the Catholic Cemetery is, and on lot No. 6, northern addition, was a cabin, and the roadway was between the cabin and bluff, and below it was a beautiful amphitheater, where the Black Hawk rock is, and a fine spring at that day, and one Mr. Compton resided there. In the summer or fall of 1836 he was killed in front of Maj. Smith's store by a Mr. Dunwidde, and was buried at the north end of Seventh street, under some fine oak trees, on a point, and one of the finest views in the city. In the same year a Mr. Sidenbender was killed in a fight by Mr. Harman, and Sidenbender was buried alongside of Compton. Dunwidde was acquitted. Harman got out of jail one night and went down the river in a canoe; last we heard of Harmon; as we did not have telephones or telegraphs, or detectives in those days, and mails but once a week; he was not caught. I do not know that our officers tried to find him.

"On Dec. 12, 1837, I saw the State House burn; that night it turned very cold; the steamboat 'Smelter' was at the foot of Columbia street, and ice was thick in the river in the morning; the boat unloaded here and went down the river. The Council met afterward in the west room in McCarver's building, a room about 20x20 feet; there were thirteen members; Col. Arthur Inghram was President; was one of our members, and Majs. Jeremiah Smith and Jos. B. Teas were his colleagues. The Gazette office was in the east rooms, up stairs and down, and a Dr. Martin lived in the west room downstairs, and a small house on the west. The House met over Webber & Remey's store, and I slept on the counter in the store; the room was about 22x36 feet; there were twenty-six members; Col. Isaac Lettler of our county, was Speaker, and the other representatives from our county were Rev. David R. Chance, Rev. George W. Teas, Thomas Blair, John Box, G. H. Jenkins and a Dr. Reynolds; a Mr. Catlin was chief clerk, and Judge Johnstone (now of Keokuk) assistant clerk; Reuben Chance, door-keeper, and Jos. T. Fales, assistant door-keeper; and Wash. Jones was fireman. Cannot remember names of others.

"From Hawkeye Creek, which emptied into the river just south of Market street, to the bluff—then at the foot of Angular on Water street—was a low flat bottom covered with large trees. The first rise from the river ran along from just east of
the Railroad Hospital and around up in front of the Union Hotel, through the lot on the opposite corner, around east and north of the oil mill, and around east of the cutlery works, to Fifth street. Those lots in the rear of Donahue. McCosh & Co. were on a steep bluff, while in the bottom were large sycamore, elm, maple and oak trees, and on the first rise sugar trees, and there were a great many trees up the bottom, between Washington and Market streets. On the square bounded by Jefferson and Valley and Fourth and Fifth streets was what might be termed a sugar orchard, for there were a great many trees on that square, owned by James W. Nealley, who lived in the yellow house where Wyman & Rand's store is, on Fourth street, and also around where the Union Hotel, Hospital, and John Otten resides I saw men cutting down these trees and hauling them away and cutting the tops into wood, and as I said in my first communication, just south of Market street, on Water street, there was a tree cut down that fell across the creek, and on that tree persons crossed. There was a road cut through the timber on the bottom, and the creek was forced south of Market street and west of Third street. This low bottom was often covered with backwater from the river, and I have seen boats used to ferry persons over, and teams had to go around and come to upper town by way of Jefferson street. After awhile a bridge was built over the creek where the tree was, and a road made to reach it through the bottom, and our Town Council, or Trustees, undertook to build a market house on the north side, just west of the bridge, and got the foundation in and the brick-work part way up, and then abandoned it. Along the creek below Fourth street were willow trees, and further up plum and crab apple, and other small trees. About where the elevator now is was a tow-head of willow and maple trees. It soon, however, washed away. The first house built in the bottom, that I remember, was a small one, east of the depot, built by a Mr. Allen, for a foundry, and Mr. Charles Hendrie purchased an interest with Mr. Allen, and it was used for a foundry for a short time, and Mr. Allen sold out to Mr. Hendrie. The late E. T. Gardner made the patterns, and perhaps had an interest in the foundry. Soon after Mr. Hendrie enlarged the foundry and Mr. Mark S. Foote purchased an interest, and the firm was Hendrie & Foote, and it afterward became a large foundry and machine-shop. The second house was on lot No. 100, on the corner north of the depot, built by John Carnahan, a teamster. Below Angular street, on the first rise, were several log houses. The first one was owned and occupied by Purnell Veach, next, south, was Judge Rorer's residence; this was on his purchase and addition, and was a double cabin or house, that is, a space between the two cabins and covered. The first time I saw Judge Rorer was in May or June, 1836, at the door of one of his cabins with his green bag in hand. He was going to the upper town. I supposed to attend court. Then came one or two houses; I cannot remember who resided in them, but old Jacoby lived in one of them afterward at the foot of Cedar street. Enoch Wade had a warehouse on the river bank. Steamboats could land close to the east end, and in that warehouse were stored flour, bacon, cornmeal and other produce. On the next block south were some cabins, and I think Enoch Wade lived in one. This was on his addition, and on Main street above and below Locust, fronting west, there were several cabins. In one Enoch Wade had a store, and Gus Kirshbaum, a brother of our citizen, Joel Kirshbaum, was clerk and salesman. On the corner of Main and Locust, now lot No. 150, a Mr. Stice Speers, or Tice Speers, lived, and another Mr. Speers lived just north, where Mr. Kaiser's house is now. One on the east side in which Stephen Chezum lived, and in some of these cabins or one near them, is where the Hodges lived, who were hung here in 1845. In 1836 Thomas Cooper purchased of Enoch Wade the lots where the Burlington Lumber Company's offices are, and commenced to build a large house. I remember seeing him there one day when the carpenters were at work, and he told me he was going to build a residence on the point of Vinegar Hill, as there was a beautiful view from there, but he never finished the house, sold it to a Mr. Redman, who lived over at Shoquon, and Redman finished it. A short distance northwest of H. E. Hunt's residence were two cabins; Martin Brown lived in one, and Mrs. Cole in the other; she had two sons.
D. V. and John. D. V. became a physician, and the last I knew of him he was at Des Moines. On Third street, north of Angular, Capt. John Harris, the father of Mrs. L. P. Reed and Mrs. William Endsley, built a log house; it is now owned by Mr. Guelich. Capt. Jack Harris was the first drayman in Burlington, and one of the very first settlers. William Wade, the father of Enoch, lived in the woods, in a log house, near where Jake Bunn now lives, and the first suit in Des Moines County was a divorce suit—William Wade vs. Abigail Wade—deed granted April 14, 1835. The Judges who granted it were William Morgan and Young L. Hughes. The Court met for the first time on Monday, April 13, 1835, and charged the grand jury, and did some other business—one was to fix prices for ferriage over the river, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.’ How familiar are these words. But previous to that the Clerk, Dr. William R. Ross, issued a marriage license, to-wit: ‘March 18, 1835, Thomas Donnell (should be Jonathan Donnell) to Lydia Wright.’ The next was Jeremiah Cutbirth to Jaineys Pritchell, on April 23, 1835; and then on May 23 Gideon B. Alexander to Polly McKee. The last couple resided up the bottom, now in Huron Township; I knew them all, and Mrs. McKee has a brother and sister now living at Kingston. There was a cabin near where ex-Mayor Bell now resides, a little south and west, and one of the Crenshaws lived in it, and one, I think, lived in a cabin on the lot the Sisters’ Hospital is now on. After Dr. Barret bought their claims, Edward Marlow lived in that one for some years. Where Summer street now is was the west line of the Crenshaw claim, and west of that, where Mr. C. E. Perkins now resides, Mr. Ben Tucker lived in a log house, which, I believe, is there yet, but weather-boarded, and he was our first County Recorder, and second school teacher. The school-house was in Stonyolmesome, on block No. 976, built by Maj. Jeremiah Smith, who owned that part of the city. Near where Capt. Thomas French resides, just north of his house, Dr. A. Potts lived. His claim was north and west of Tucker’s. He was the father-in-law of Maj. Smith, and gave me my first medicine in Iowa for the agrue. He was an Englishman, and had been a surgeon in the British navy. Also west of Dr. Potts’ claim was Mr. Samuel Leebrick’s, now Leebrick’s Addition. I think his log house must be near where his present residence is. In 1836 was built the first brick house in Iowa; it was built by Judge D. Rorer, who arrived here March 27, 1836, on corner of Columbia and Fourth streets, where Dr. Nassau now resides. The bricks were made on the point, near Fourth to Fifth and Maple streets, by John Sampson, and he laid them in the wall. Judge Rorer laid the first brick with his own hands, and my wife, his daughter, has one of the first bricks laid in the house. Judge Rorer occupied one-half, and James Cameron the other half, the winter of 1836-37, until he built a small brick house on Main street, where George Kreichbaum’s stove store is, when he moved into it, and Jeremiah Lamson moved into that part occupied by Judge Rorer; and Mr. Cameron moved to his farm, and Dr. Jeremiah Hall moved to his part. That same year, 1837, Col. Isaac Letller built a brick house, where Mr. Dunham, the architect, now lives; it was on the alley. The same year Dr. Ross commenced to build the brick house on Sixth street, north of Jefferson, where Mrs. Henry W. Sturr resides, and the next year, 1838, Old Zion was built, where the Opera House is—(building committee was John C. Sleeth, Levi Hager and Robert Cock; Dr. Ross donated the two lots)—and the first Iowa Legislature met in it. Judge Mason held court in it, and the county offices were in the basement. The steps were in front, on the outside, and not covered, and to go to offices one had to go under the steps at the ends. Court was held there for several years, and in it the Hodges were tried and sentenced by Judge Mason one Sunday morning. I was there, and heard the sentence pronounced. Of the members of that first Legislature but few are now living. I can remember but two, both from Lee County—Col. William Patterson, of Keokuk, and Hawkins Taylor, now of Washington City. All from this county are dead. In Old Zion I saw the famous war dance. A band of Foxes came from the Iowa River to council, treat or talk with Gov. Lucas—it was either Poweshiek or Hardish’s band—and some danced around the town, and the old Governor invited them to dance in Old
Zion, and they did so. They bought a good many things of J. P. Eddy, who had a store here then, and I think that was what induced Mr. Eddy to move his store to the Indian country, which was where Eddyville now is. The fire on the night of Dec. 12, 1837, was a very disastrous one for our small town. It caught in the new State House and burned it, the store of Maj. Smith, and the small cabin in which the post-office had been kept, on the north. Mr. S. S. Ross' house was saved. On the south the stores of George W. Kelley, who had moved from the block above, and I think Chase & Kimball, John B. Newhall, and Lamson & Girvin, who occupied the Gray and Stephens corner, and around on Columbia street to the alley, where the McCutcheon House now stands. I cannot recall who were in those houses, but think Col. William M. Devoe was in one. Lamson & Garvin moved into Col. Beeler's yellow house, and J. B. Newhall into the blue one; Chase & Kimball built on the corner of Water and Washington streets, and George W. Kelley went into a house on Court, between Main and Water. Maj. Smith sold out and quit business, and Mr. Kelley soon after sent his stock of goods over to Hopper's Mills, and sold them out. In 1837 there was a two-story frame built on Court, near Main street, the stairs on the west, outside, and in the first story Charles Neally had a dry-goods store, and in the second story was a school. Mother Sheldon's, and it was used for religious purposes. Presbyterians, I think, first, and Christ Church Parish was organized there, the Rev. John Batchelder, rector; the mother parish in Iowa. The wardens were Judge Charles Mason and O. H. W. Stull, who was Secretary of Iowa Territory; and in that room the first Masonic lodge was instituted (now Des Moines No. 1). The first members that I remember were Col. H. C. Bennett, Evan Evans, Col. William Thompson, Oliver Cock, John H. McKinney and Theodore S. Parvin, the veteran Grand Secretary of that order in Iowa. James R. Hartsack was the first person made a member.

"In 1838 Hansen E. Dickinson built the first hotel, where the Harris House now is, and called the Burlington House, and it was opened by a Mr. Lockwood, who kept several hotels in town afterward, one, the Western, on corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets, where the Hedge & Gregg block now is. Gov. Henry Dodge and Mr. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, and members of the Legislature, boarded at the Burlington House. I think a Mr. Slaughter was the first Secretary, and Conway the second. Mr. Slaughter, I think, resigned. Also, in 1837 or 1838, James Cameron built a house on Jefferson street, south side, between Main street and the alley, and it was opened by John C. Fletcher, and called the National Hotel. Afterward Fletcher kept the house Chalfants owned and Mr. Coleman kept the National, and later Fletcher opened the Barret House. In 1838 Capt. James C. McKell built the first steam sawmill in the town. It was where the Burlington Lumber Company's mill now is, and about that time a Mr. Colcord built a mill just below McKell's, near the railroad bridge, and it was afterward a distillery, and below that D. B. and H. C. Anderson built a stone mill, and south of the mill a residence. The road from south of town came down the point west of what is now Main street bridge. It was through the timber, and another road came through the woods, along where Madison street is now, and across south of the late Gov. Grimes' residence, and down a ravine west of Mr. Bennett's store, into Main street. Afterward the road came down south of South street, and ran around the point and down into Main street, about Walnut street, and there was a field out where Barret's addition is, and that row of cottonwoods there grew in the fence corners. South of that was a level prairie, and a road where horse racing was carried on. There was a cabin on what is now Wade's subdivision, and William Bane lived there. He soon moved to Naddy, near Franklin Mills, and resides there yet, and a Mr. Wright lived there and died there, and his son, I believe, is the Mr. Wright at Charles City, who is a prominent advocate of temperance. In 1838, Judge Rorer, Amos Ladd and Jerry Lamson built the three brick houses on Water street, south of Jefferson. The north one was occupied by Cook & Creamer, the middle one by H. W. Moore & Co.; the south one by Lamson, Bridgeman & Co. Over the store of Cook & Creamer, in the third story of Judge Rorer's brick, was the first theatre ever in Burlington. Jefferson &
Green's. A. A. Adams was the star actor, and Jefferson, Green, Germon, Leicester, Burke and little Joe Jefferson, now the celebrated actor, were actors; Mrs. Green, Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. Germon, little Miss Jefferson and others, were the actresses. They played Shakespeare's plays: "The Strangers," "Lady of Lyons," etc., and singing and dancing, by Joe and his sister, with a farce afterward, and I doubt if there has ever been a better company in the town or city. And in the house of Col. Beeler's, on Columbia street, Mr. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, had a furniture store; our late fellow-citizen, Isaac Dewein, resided in the old Beeler house, and did the repairing and varnishing of furniture. After Mitchell moved out, the Gazette office moved into the second story, and some one had a store in the lower room. William and Samuel McCutcheon had a store in the blue house, Bayless & Cooper had an auction house in the old log house of Webber & Romney's, and afterward R. W. Patterson used it for a meat shop. Gov. Grimes built a small house on the lot north of the Palmer House, for an office, and slept in the back room, and many an evening I have seen him reading law books until it was too dark to see, while I was playing marbles with the boys. Dr. Campbell came here in 1837, and had a drug-store (first one here) on Water street, above Col. David's, and, as he practiced medicine, his brother John C. was druggist. The second drug-store was Dr. W. S. Edgar's in the Leebrick corner. He afterward built a two-story brick where the McCutcheon House is, and moved into that, afterward sold out to Hasbrook & Whelan, and they moved into a frame house on the corner where the court-house now is. It belonged to Mr. J. P. Bradstreet, and my recollection is, that through some misunderstanding about the removal of that house was caused the killing of Mr. Bradstreet, by William G. Ross. The Congregationalists used the Edgar House for church purposes until they built the church on Fourth street. The only lot in the city, I think, that has never changed owners, is lot No. 78, on Main street, next above John Ohr's corner. Capt. Dickinson, of the steamboat, 'Banner,' bought the claim to it in 1833 or 1836, never improved it, and owns it to this day. Charles J. Starr at an early day, 1836, built a double two-story house on the corner of Jefferson and Water, where Barger's trunk store is, and occupied the corner as a store for a time, and H. W. Starr had his law office in the second story; afterward Ewing & Logan kept store on the corner, and the late Solomon Sherfey had a store in the south room. Charles Madera was Clerk, afterward Probate Judge, County Treasurer and Recorder, and afterward a Mr. Westbrook had a drug-store in the corner, and J. F. Tallow in the south room. Mr. Westbrook married Miss Harriet Ransom, sister of Dr. S. S. Ransom, and moved away, and Col. Devoe kept store in the corner room. J. F. Todd moved up on Jefferson street; Davidson Murray built on the alley where Col. David built his brick where the office of the Post now is, and had a stove and tin store, but moved out and rented it for the land-office, and there was the first land sale, I believe in Iowa, Nov. 12, 1838, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Register, and Gen. V. P. Van Antwerp, Receiver. That year, Amos Ladd, I think it was, built a good frame house where the Congregational Church is, for a residence for Gen. Dodge. The General moved into the north side, the south side was not finished, and in a few days it took fire and burnt up, and the General had to live that winter in a rear room back of the office, and a small house on the alley back of Disque's saddle and harness shop, but next spring purchased of John C. Seeloff the house on the corner of Third and High streets, and moved into it; that house is there yet. Mr. Griffey and Solomon Sherfey built two storehouses on the corner of Water and Valley streets, and Mr. Griffey and Charles Madera, his son-in-law, a residence on the same lot on the alley, and Kendall Hosen built a house across the alley west, and Barker & Wait had a furniture shop there. Hosen sold the lot to Gov. Grimes, and it is the Grimes' or Union Hall property. On the north lot of the Grimes' block Capt. Thomas S. Easton had a blacksmith-shop, and resided in James W. Nealle's yellow house, where Wyman & Rand's store is on Fourth street, and brought to town old Aunt Rachel, a colored woman who was a slave down South, and he undertook to take her South, but a habeas corpus was obtained, and Judge Mason decided she was a free woman, and she lived for years with A. W. Carpenter; that trial was in Old Zion, and a fight grew out of it.
'Squire Griffey built a long frame house in the rear of Delahaye & Purdy's; the lower room was for a store, and the Messrs. Cochrane had a very large and fine stock of queensware and glassware in it; upstairs was used for a hall, and in it Adams, the Mormon, had a theatre, and various performances exhibited there; Alexander, the great magician, performed there several nights.

"I saw them cutting down trees and hewing out the sills for a house on the corner of Main and Market, where Fred Taul's house is; Mr. Thomas Ballard built and occupied a house there and kept boarders—had a large number, and among them the Hon. Sheppard Leffler. North of Ballard's William C. Morrison built a frame residence, and next north Col. John S. David had a residence, and next Barton T. David, and then north, Evan Evans, where the Dalhoff, Schramm & Schmieg, Guest and Osborn stores are. David and Daniel Rice built a residence where Mr. Drake's hardware store is, and Mitchell in the rear of the express office, and sold it to Harvey Ray, and on the alley west Oliver Cook built a residence. On the corner where Corner is Levi Hager built a small house for a residence. It was used for the post-office afterward. Judge Rorer built four small frame houses on Main street, south of his residence; one was his office, the south one was the post-office and Maj. Temple's tailor shop for some time, Dr. E. Lowe built opposite where Miller's furniture store now is, and in the rear of the German-American Bank. R. S. Adams, the father of the Mayor, built a two-story brick, residied upstairs, and had a boot and shoe store in the first story, and on the corner M. B. Cox built two storerooms. He occupied the corner and S. Leffler & Co. the other. Joe Boyles and Jacob Wilhelm had a livery stable on the lot where Capt. Kinnear is. There was a small house where Stern's block is, Fifth and Jefferson. E. S. Hill lived in it, and after he removed to Mt. Pleasant the grandfather of W. F. Hayden lived in it.

"I could go on and describe as to other houses, but think this sufficient, and the readers of your paper, I am afraid, will also think so. The first circus ever in the town was Stone's, and old Sam Lathrop was the clown; the tent was on a vacant lot on Water street, belonging to Mr. Samuel Smith, the father of Mrs. Henry Wyman, and where Bouquet's cooper-shop now is. It was in the summer of 1838. The first church bell in the town I received at the wharf: it was for the Catholic Church on Columbia street, and Father Muzzuchella was the priest; it came on the steamboat 'Iowa'—Capt. Legrand Moorehouse. The first sawmill run by steam in Iowa was built just below the Cascade mill, at the big spring, in 1836, owned by Bridges & Anderson; afterward they built a flouring-mill alongside and a distillery, and sawed a large amount of hardwood lumber, and made a good deal of whisky. The first billiard tables brought to the town, and I think in Iowa, were brought by Adam Lamon, in 1838, and set up in the log house that George W. Cook kept store in on Water street. vacant lot south of the mill, and in the house next north was a saloon and ten-pin alley, and I think the first one in Iowa. The first rope walk I think in Iowa was upon the Irish Ridge, above Flint. Thomas M. Williams, the father of Mrs. Judge Powers, Mrs. Waite and Rev. A. C. Williams, made bedcords and plowlines there, I think as early as 1837—at least in 1838—and we at W. & R's, sold them for him; afterward Richard Mandsky had a rope walk up along Agency avenue, and I think sold out to Mr. Williams—I know Mr. Williams moved to town, and used that rope walk for some years. The first cemetery or graveyard was on a beautiful ridge covered with trees, undergrowth and wild flowers, donated for the purpose by Maj. Jeremiah Smith, on his claim where the college is now, and down east, and took in where the High School property is. In surveying out the town in 1836, Boundary street ran through it; that on the west the City Council gave the College Trustees for an equal quantity of ground, three and one-half acres in Aspen Grove Cemetery, and where the High School is, Congress passed a law giving it to the city for school purposes: the dead buried there were removed to the grounds in Aspen Grove Cemetery, and when I visit the cemetery and read the names upon the tombstones and monuments, I find a large number of the old friends and acquaintances of my boyhood and early manhood are at rest there."

Post-office.

The post-office at Burlington was established in
EDUCATIONAL.

In no one thing does Burlington stand more preeminent than in its public schools.

The Burlington High School is conveniently located at the corner of Boundary and Valley streets. The foundation was laid Oct. 24, 1868, and the edifice was completed in 1873. Former principals were: Profs. J. Allison Smith, R. G. Saunderson, George J. Gordon and C. A. Lisle. The present attendance numbers 181. Prof. E. Poppe is Principal of the school, and the following are the assistants: Lydia Klein, H. P. Best, H. W. Craven, Helen Schaefer, F. M. Folez and K. D. Harger. The first directors were Charles Mason, James W. Grimes, G. Partridge, elected in the year 1847 and re-elected in 1848. The first record of the school was published April 9, 1855. The first grading of schools was in 1858, with the assistance of Rev. William Saltor, after which boys and girls were taught in the same classes.

The North Hill School is located at the corner of Sixth and High streets. It was organized in the year 1850. Profs. R. J. Graff, C. P. Derrit and G. A. Miller were former Principals of the school. R. S. Davis is the present Principal, with Miss Sadie Young, first assistant, and Miss Nellie Sansom, primary teacher. The other assistants are the Misses Bertha Meyer, Mabel Young, Rebecca Simpson, Jennie Gustason, Mary K. Rand, Maggie Burt. The original building contained four rooms, but about 1875 an addition of two rooms was added to the south, and in 1886 another addition of four rooms was built on the extreme south. The building has now ten rooms, including the recitation room, although at present only nine are in use. The new part is seated with single desks, and has the modern improvements, except steam-heating.

The South Hill School is located at No. 409 South Seventh street, and was organized about 1850. The present attendance is 445. Among the former teachers in this school were as Principals: Profs. Lemon, Gray, Graff, J. E. Dow, J. K. McCullough, A. M. Antrobus, A. E. Millsap, Chas. R. Morey, Jas. R. Fairbrother, Wm. M. Forbes. Assistants: Amelia C. Merritt, Sarah A. Marlow, Miss Cutrer, Mrs. M. A. Allison, Libbie Cunningham, Ada Somerville, Fannie Sales, Janette Wright, Ella Hickok, Kate Somerville, Helen White, M. J. Moore, Miss Collins, T. A. Williams, Mrs. Lyons, Lou Prince, Cora O. Shelby, Emma D. Littlefield, Lillian Littlefield, Martha Cox, Mary C. Mooney, Mary D. Mason, M. J. Crawford, Jessie L. Hayden, Mrs. W. H. Bascom, Emma L. Troxel, Anzela Rook, Mary L. A. Vance, Ella Cadwallader, Sadie E. Young, Loie A. Davis, Sarah E. Vance, Ida M. Hamnum, Nona A. Burth, Selena Gladden, Carrie E. Wesley, Ida Van Arnum, Clara P. Mason, Jennie Anderson, Ida Bershee, Lilly Smith, Emily Hermann. The present teachers are: Wm. J. Samson, Principal; assistants, Miss Minnie S. Todd, Miss Emma Kaiser, Miss Mae M. Wooding, Miss S. Lillian Russell, Miss Kate Eaderle, Miss Linn Kuechen, Miss Nellie Bonaster, Miss Cora L. Sennett, Miss Rachel B. Brown. The school has an excellent library, solar camera and views, and a good supply of apparatus. The building is a two-story brick, containing ten rooms.

The West Hill School is located at the corner of Leechbrick and Amelia streets. It was organized in the fall of 1865. Miss Pollock was first Principal, assisted by Mrs. Swain, see Miss Sadie Stewart. Mrs. Dr. Wilson was first assistant in 1872, and later Miss Sharp, Miss Best, Mrs. Saum, Miss Birdsall, Miss Rossean and Mr. Barnes. During the first quarter of the present school year 551 pupils were enrolled, and the attendance has been 97 per cent of the enrollment.

The present teachers are: Prof. S. O. Thomas, Principal; assistants, Miss M. C. Mooney, Miss Anna Robbins, Miss Tillie Gustason, Miss Rose Wilner, Miss Binnie McKitterick, Miss Clara Eaderle, Miss Jennie Sowden, Miss Nellie Robbins; Miss May
Hillhouse, primary teacher. The house has been enlarged three times. The first year's enrollment was sixty, while the present enrollment is 551. The school is trained in marching to martial music in order to enable the pupils quickly and safely to vacate the building in case of fire, of which they have had a practical test.

The Prospect Hill School was organized in 1879. The house is a comfortable five-room building, placed on a site of about one acre on the edge of a fine grove of forest trees. The school yard is adorned with evergreen trees, surrounded by elms, hard maples, box elders, etc. On the front and on either side of the house is a lawn of blue grass, kept cut by a lawn mower. On this lawn are all kinds of flowering shrubs, such as hydrangea, lilac, mock orange, snow-ball and althea. In the yard are geraniums, petunias, lilies-of-the-valley, chrysanthemums, etc. The entire house is papered and decorated in the modern style. The policy of this school has been to make this a beautiful school home for the children, a place where it will be a pleasure for them to attend school, and from which they may carry away something for a future home for themselves. The present Principal, Prof. J. K. McCullough, has had charge of the school since its organization. Misses Clara Gerlinger, Cora Shelby, Fannie Augutta, Emily Herman, Kate and Clara Enderle, Emma King, Carrie Wesner, and Hattie and Ida Van Arnum have been assistants. The present enrollment is 265.

The South Boundary School is located at the corner of South and Ninth streets, and was organized in 1864. Of the former teachers the names of Mrs. Lydia Littlefield, John Paisley and T. J. Tru- lock are called to mind.

The present attendance is 399. The present teachers are Prof. Hummell, Principal, who has had charge of the school since 1869, and the following-named assistants: First, Miss Maggie Bartlett; second, Miss Marion Lindsay; third, Miss Nora Burtt; fourth, Miss Estella Robbins; fifth, Miss Cora Widick; sixth, Miss Fannie Augutta; seventh, Miss Nettie Burtt. For years no school in the city has had a larger number enrolled, compared with the number of children of school age in the district, or a larger daily attendance compared with the number enrolled.

The West Madison School is located at the corner of South and Summer streets, and was organized in 1870. The present attendance is 309. We have the following names of former teachers: Professors Montgomery, E. L. Steeves, George A. Miller, Principals: assistants, Mrs. Springer, Misses Emma Littlefield, Helen E. White, Etta Lamon, Ella K. Ingersoll, Cecelia A. Selon, Mary Reilly, Jennie Raper, Florence Frazee, Ida Hammon, Laura Catlin, Loie A. Davis, Juliet Hillhouse, Belle J. Reilly, Mrs. L. Coolter, Mrs. E. W. Basecom, Misses Lillie Eggleston, Minnie S. Todd, Lillie B. Todd, Anne L. Zilisch, Lillian A. Littlefield, Ollie J. Buttsles, Lizzie Wolverton, Bertha Meyers, Cora Semmett, Jennie P. Coad. The present teachers are: Prof. Miller, Principal, who took charge of this school in September, 1872. The enrollment was then 156. There has been a constant and quite regular increase ever since, and now the enrollment is 325. The assistant teachers are John N. Swan, Miss Alice H. Warren, Hildegard Poppe, Nella Brydolph, Minnie B. Hunter, Minnie Bucklew, Anna A. Forden.

The Sunnyside School is located on Sunnyside avenue. Organized about 1840, it was graded in September, 1871. Of the former teachers the Principals have been Messrs. Fagan, Flischer, Alspaugh, Smith and De Hass. The assistants were Miss Jennie Jones, Mrs. James Latta, Miss Gertrude Contier, and Mrs. Springer. The enrollment is 195. Present teachers: J. Albert Barnes, Principal; Mrs. Marie Springer and Miss Anna Bosler, assistants.

The school was first located in a little log building which stood to the west of Mr. L. Baumbarger's present residence. In 1844 a small brick building was erected on the northwest corner of the present lot, in which John Moore taught several years. The "little brick" was torn down in 1871, and by the arduous efforts of Mr. Baumbarger and others the present structure took its place. Eleven years ago the city limits were extended over a large part of the Sunnyside district. An attempt to include this in the Burlington School District by such annexation failed on an appeal to the Supreme Court, and it was not until Sept. 16, 1882, that
the Sunnyside School District became a part of the city school system.

The Hibernia School is on Curran street, and was organized in 1875. Early teachers were F. Embick, Miss Ida Bershee, Miss Josie Battaw, Mrs. Derby, Miss Jennie Young, Miss F. Anderson, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Lizzie Wolverton. The present enrollment is 155, and the present teachers, F. Embick, Principal; assistants, J. G. Rankin, N. P. Cogswell.

The North Oak School is located at the corner of North Oak and Ninth streets, and was organized in 1868. A. Montgomery and W. D. Inghram were former Principals of the school. The attendance is 496. L. Steece is the present Principal, with the following assistant teachers: Fanny Jordan, Ida Setterberg, Rachel Murphy, Clara E. Russell, Minnie Williams, Katie E. Schuff and Josephine B. Burt.

The Fairview School is located at West Burlington, and was organized in 1884. The attendance is 145. Among the old teachers were Prof. E. C. Littler, Principal; Miss Ida Setterberg and Miss Wooding, assistants. The present teachers are Prof. N. Davis, Principal; Miss Ruth Schoolie and Miss Jennie Montgomery, assistants. The lot upon which the old school building was erected was a gift in 1845, and the house was built in 1846, which has been replaced by a new one.

BURLINGTON INSTITUTE.

This institution had its origin in an Educational Convention called by a committee of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, and held at Iowa City, then capital of the State of Iowa, April 13 and 14, 1852. Propositions bidding for the location were presented and considered at that meeting, from fourteen different points in the State, but after much discussion and many balloting, the preference was finally given to Burlington, and then the location unananimously made there. Articles of incorporation, under the name of Burlington University, were next adopted by the Convention, the object of which was declared to be the establishing and conducting of an institution of advanced learning in Burlington, Iowa, that should offer equal advantages to all pupils, irrespective of sex or condition.

and should consist of such departments, academic, collegiate, theological and others, as the Board of Trustees might from time to time see fit to organize and be able to sustain. A Board of Trustees to represent the corporation, consisting of twenty-four members, was also elected.

Two days after the adjournment of the Convention at Iowa City, a first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Burlington, at which the incorporation was effected by the necessary legal steps.

On the 4th of July, 1853, the corner stone of the present main building was laid with appropriate public ceremonies. On July 4, 1854, the completion of the building was celebrated. A preparatory school was opened in the basements of the Baptist and Congregational Churches, while the work upon the building was yet in progress. Jan. 1, 1854, Rev. G. W. Gunnison, A. M., being Principal.

RELIGIOUS.

In the matter of religious instruction Burlington is well favored, being represented by nearly every variety of religious thought, and having a number of neat as well as costly houses of worship.

The Methodist Episcopal body, of Burlington, dates its origin from the years of the first settlement of Burlington, Rev. L. B. Stateler being sent here as the pioneer preacher. An organization was effected in the summer of 1834, since which time Methodism has been a prominent factor in the religious growth of the city.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church is a recent organization effected by the consolidation of the two charges formerly known as “Old Zion” and “Division street.” The new society perfected its organization in June, 1879. The following constituted the Board of Trustees of the new society: J. C. Power, N. P. Sunderland, J. C. McKell, George Sweny, S. T. Aeres, J. L. Waite, N. C. Burlingotn, M. Simpson and J. Bennett. The first pastor was Rev. S. McChesney. He was succeeded by Rev. George C. Haddock, Rev. F. H. Beek, Rev. J. W. Alderman and Rev. C. H. Stocking, the present pastor. The membership is now 510, of whom twenty are probationers. The present pastor of the church is Rev. C. H. Stocking, B. D. The church is in a most prosperous condition, spiritually and oth-
erwise, and the congregation is now engaged in the erection of a large and fine house of worship on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets. The Sunday-school, under charge of Prof. William J. Samson, has an enrollment of 650 officers, teachers and scholars.

The South Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871, and now has a membership of 177. Since its organization the following named ministers have served pastorships for the congregation: The Revs. W. G. Wilson, John H. Power, D. D., P. J. Leonard, J. G. Barton, C. L. Stafford, N. Wells, G. W. Byrkit, U. B. Smith, T. J. Myers, A. V. Kendrick, and W. N. Hall, the present pastor. The first place of meeting was the West Madison school-house.

The church edifice, sufficient for all purposes when built in 1871, is now entirely too small for either the congregation or the Sunday-school, and steps are being taken to erect a new building.

The First German Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the northeast corner of Washington and Seventh streets, and was organized in 1843. The first place of meeting was a little frame house on Main street, but soon after they met at “Old Zion” Church. Rev. Charles Holteamp is the present pastor.

The Second German Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the corner of Boundary and Locust streets. Was organized in the first part of September, 1871. Their first meeting was held in the school-house at corner of South and Summer streets. The present membership is 102, and the church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition. The pastor is H. Zimmerman.

The First Congregational Church, of Burlington, was formed with twelve members, Nov. 25, 1838, by Rev. James A. Clark, a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, then stationed at Ft. Madison. For some time the church had occasional preaching by missionaries of that society, and received its aid for ten years, the society expending in that period $1,492 for the support of the Gospel upon this field. In 1842 Rev. John M. Beal labored with the church several months. In October, 1843, the church invited Rev. Horace Hutchins to become their minister. He continued in his labors until removed by death, March 7, 1846. The present minister, Rev. William Salter, preached for the first time in Burlington, March 1, 1846, was invited to the pastoral office by vote of the church and society March 15, and was installed by an Ecclesiastical Council, Dec. 30, 1846. The church and society were incorporated by an act of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, approved Feb. 12, 1844.

The first house of worship, commenced in June, 1843, 40x60 feet in size, was built of brick at a cost of $6,000. It was completed and dedicated to divine service, Dec. 29, 1846; enlarged by an addition of twenty feet to the west end in 1854; it was taken down in 1866. The corner stone of the present edifice was laid July 4, 1867, and the house completed at a cost of $80,000, including the organ and furniture, and dedicated Dec. 25, 1870.

The present membership of the church is about 300, comprising many of the leading citizens of the city. Rev. William Salter still ministers to the congregation in a most acceptable manner, and for religious activity no church in the city surpasses it.

Christ Church (Episcopal) was organized in 1840. The first place of meeting was on the south side of Court street, east of Main. The first church was built of brick on the corner of High and Fifth streets in 1848, and torn down in 1883, when the new stone edifice was built on the site of the old church, being completed in 1884. The corner stone of the new church was laid by Bishop Perry, July 15, 1884. On November 9 of the same year the first service was held in the new and beautiful edifice, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Iowa, May 16, 1886. Christ Church, with its picturesque walls, round tower and bell, fronting one of the handsomest parks in Burlington, is a unique ornament to the city.

It was built after plans furnished by C. A. Dunham and is constructed of native stone in tandem courses of rude masonry, and is of the early English type of architecture. A round tower terminating in a square belfry, covered with a high pitched gallery, is a unique and picturesque feature of the building. The church is built according to the rule of Orientation with the sanctuary in the east. The seating capacity is 100, with seats in the chancel furnishing
room for the choir of vested choristers. At the right of the chancel stands the pipe organ, a wonderfully sweet-toned instrument, which was placed in the organ room in 1886. The walls are decorated in polychrome, by a Burlington artist, W. H. Johnson, and the work is said to be a fine specimen of ecclesiological ornamentation. The stained glass windows, the altar, altar cross, the marble baptismal font, the brass eagle lectern, and the carved marble and brass pulpit are all memorials, and are as elegant and beautiful as any in the land. Christ Church, standing fronting the finest park in Burlington, is a gem of picturesque beauty.

The First Baptist Church of Burlington dates its organization some forty years ago. On the evening of the first Wednesday in November, 1848, Rev. G. A. Johnson, now Dr. Johnson, the present pastor of the First Baptist Church, made his first entrance into Burlington. On the first Lord's Day in April, 1849, the First Baptist Church was organized, with twelve members. On the same day six others were immersed in the Mississippi River, and thus added to the organization. A lot on Fourth street, now the site of the People's Opera House, was purchased, for which $1,050 was paid. On that site, in June, 1851, the house of worship was enclosed, and entered for divine service. The growth of the young church for a number of years was almost phenomenal. During Dr. Johnson's first pastorates of about ten years, there were 537 persons added to the church, of whom 344 were by baptism.

In all there have been connected with the church in its history not far from 1,200 members, of whom probably about 700 have been immersed into its fellowship. About twenty of the members of this church have gone forth into the Gospel ministry, among them the Rev. John E. Clough, D. D., probably the most renowned and successful missionary in modern times, whose field of labor is among the Telengus in the Madras Presidency in India. Three hundred and twenty members are still connected with the church, and out of it has grown the Walnut Street Church, on South Hill, besides three other churches of different nationalities. Many have no doubt gone forth from this church to expend energies, quickened here, for the blessing of other places.


In the summer of 1884 was commenced the erection of the present church edifice. Its foundations were laid then, and the construction of the walls of the superstructure and enclosing the building consumed most of the building season. The basement, along with its chapel and parlors, was completed in late fall and early winter, and used by the society for their various purposes from completion. The time came for the completion of the large and finely proportioned auditorium above the basement. The room itself is cruciform, that is, the arms extend out from the main body of the church several feet north and south, and what would be the top of the cross extension contains the altar, baptistery, and over the latter the organ loft and choir, and all under a large, high pointed arch.

The auditorium is lighted with one of Bailey's compound patent reflector lights of forty-two burners, elegantly mounted and enriched. The vesti- bules are large and fitted correspondingly with the auditorium. The exterior of the superstructure is built of select brick, laid in red mortar. The trim- mings are limestone and red terra cotta. The openings and wall surface are ornamented, and broken by the introduction of ornamental brick work, and arranged in a harmonious and consistent manner, and so combined as to make prominent features. The style of the building is what we call Romanesque. The arch is the prominent feature of the wall surface. The entire cost of the building was but $25,000. Its regular seating capacity is 620, but 100 extra chairs are provided for extra occasions.

The Walnut Street Baptist Church is located on Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. It was organized May 8, 1882. A church known as the South Hill Baptist Church existed here for some years, owning its house of worship. The present is an outgrowth of the old organization. It is now a
vigorously by 114 members, but with no regular pastor, Rev. Henry Williams, who last served in that capacity, removing to Ottumwa in the spring of 1888. John W. Bardette is Superintendent of its Sunday-school.

The First German Baptist Church is located at the corner of North Oak and Griswold streets. The congregation was organized Oct. 27, 1868. Their first meeting was in a garret belonging to C. Jordan. The present membership numbers 216; they have a Woman’s Mission Society, Young Folks’ Society, and support three Sunday-schools, the largest of which has an average attendance of nearly 300. A larger church building is very much needed.

The First Swedish Baptist Church is located on the corner of Augusta and Etna streets. It was organized June 13, 1881, and held its first meetings in Smith’s Hall on West Hill. In the spring of 1888 a new church edifice was completed at a cost of $4,000. The church is in a prosperous condition, Rev. J. M. Flodin being the present pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church of Burlington was organized in February, 1845. David N. McIntyre was the first Ruling Elder, and their first meeting was held in Miss Mary Calkins’ school-room on Third street. The present membership is 315, with Rev. J. C. McClintock, D. D., as pastor. The Elders are Denise Denise, Thompson McCosh, W. E. Blake, George Hill, J. B. Coulter, E. G. Segner and Hector Ballenden; Sunday-school Superintendents: W. E. Blake and George Hill; Trustees: J. T. Illick, President; William Penrose, Treasurer; N. R. Derby, Secretary. The entire number enrolled as members of this church since its organization in February, 1845, is 900. Of these 552 came by certificate from other churches and 348 united by profession of faith in Christ. The number received during the present pastorate is 529, 238 on profession, 291 by certificate. The first house of worship was built in 1845–46, at a cost of $3,556. It was enlarged in 1865 at a cost of $2,543, and torn down May 17, 1886, so that the site of the old might be used for the present new building.

The church has been blessed with pastors having the good of the cause at heart. Its first was Rev. James G. Shinn, who came in 1848, and served un-


til 1859. In 1859 Rev. James Harvey Clarke began labor as a supply. In September of the same year he received a call, and was installed pastor. He remained two years and one month, when he accepted a chaplaincy in the 17th Iowa Volunteers.

Mr. Clarke was followed by Rev. W. E. Westervelt, who became stated supply in August, 1861, and continued until the spring of 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. George D. Stewart, D. D., who had been laboring successfully at West Point and Sharon in Lee County. Dr. Stewart ministered to the church as stated supply for six and a half years. The difficulties that for years had checked the growth of the church were gradually surmounted by his prudent and zealous efforts; 106 persons were added to the church; the salary was raised from $800 to $1,500, and the building was enlarged and beautified. He left Burlington in the autumn of 1870, to accept a call to the Second Church of Omaha, and more recently has been the successful pastor of the church at Ft. Madison, where he now resides. The present pastor received a call on the 5th of December, 1870, and was installed on the 19th of January, 1871, making a continuous pastorate of over seventeen years.

In 1885 steps were taken for the erection of the present house of worship, the first gift for that purpose being from a Chinese boy who had been supported by the congregation while being educated for the ministry. His contribution was in our currency about $1.50 and was sent from China. In December of that year over $15,000 had been subscribed. Plans for the new building were shortly afterward adopted, and in April, 1886, work was commenced on the new building. Its dimensions are 72x107 feet, with a seating capacity of about 700. The building presents a very handsome appearance, both exterior and interior view, and cost, including gas fixtures, stained windows, etc., $32,500. The furnishings cost $3,500 and the organ $3,000, making a total cost of $39,000.

The Swedish Evangelical (Messiah) Church is located on the corner of Smith and Adams streets. It is a frame structure costing $7,000. A fine organ costing $1,650, the gift of the young people of the congregation, has recently been placed in the church. In 1859 seven families banded themselves
together under the foregoing name, and built a small church upon the site of their present building. In that they worshiped until 1872, when the present house of worship was erected, their increased membership rendering this necessary. The total number of communicants at present is 425, and of the congregation 786. Its Sunday-school has thirty-seven teachers and 240 scholars.

The German Evangelical (Zion) Church, of Burlington, Iowa, was organized March 13, 1864. Meetings were held in Marion Hall until the second Sunday in August, 1865, when the present house of worship was dedicated. The corner stone being laid Aug. 16, 1864. The present pastor, Rev. John Zimmermann, was the first pastor of the church, and has held that relation since its organization. A Sunday-school was organized in 1864, which has been carried on successfully since, and the day school supported by the church employs two teachers. The church property is valued at about $25,000, which includes a tasty parsonage. The membership is about 300, and the church is situated on Fifth street, between Columbia and Washington streets.

The Evangelical German (St. Luke's) Church is located at South and Fourteenth streets, and was organized in 1877. In connection with the church is a German school, with an attendance of about fifty; also a parsonage, No. 1019 South Fourteenth street, valued at $1,600. The church has a membership of eighty-six, with Rev. Frederick Daries as pastor.

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on South Boundary street, between Market and Fifth streets. It was organized Aug. 24, 1884, and has a present membership of forty-two. Rev. J. H. Culler is the pastor.

The nucleus for the organization of the German Evangelical Mission Church assembled Nov. 6, 1887, and effected an organization. About fifty families are visiting the services. Rev. F. Fasen, for thirty-two years pastor of the First German Evangelical Church, is the pastor for the new congregation, and C. F. Grueninger, Superintendent of the Sunday and day schools.

The United Presbyterian Church, of Burlington, Iowa, began its first services in the City Hall. It was organized Feb. 16, 1876. Among the first members of the congregation were: Prof. R. G. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Blake, Mrs. Margaret McCash, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Coult, Mr. and Mrs. John Paisley, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Cains, Mr. and Mrs. A. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. John McMullen, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ludwig. The present membership is ninety-two. On June 8, 1879, their present church edifice, No. 915 Jefferson street was dedicated. After the organization was effected Rev. E. D. Campbell was stated supply for eighteen months, Rev. J. A. Pollock, for three years, and Rev. Peter Swan, from July, 1881, to January, 1882. After this trial of six months he was called to the pastorate, and April 24, 1882, he was regularly ordained and installed as the first pastor of the congregation, which place he has continued to fill. The Superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Prof. J. Albert Barnes. In June, 1887, this congregation organized a Mission Sabbath-school at Maple Hall. These schools and the entire work of the organization give promise of success. The church building, though not very large, is a beautiful structure, finely finished both without and within, and without any encumbrance upon it. A young congregation made up largely of young people, happy in their religion and in the bright prospects which are now before them.

The South Hill Free Methodist Church is on the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets. It was organized in April, 1878. Their first meeting was held at the Baptist Church, northwest corner of Walnut and Eighth streets, and the present membership numbers sixty-five. Thomas Flick is Pastor and Superintendent of Sunday-school. In 1880 about twenty-five members withdrew from this congregation and formed the Second Free Methodist Church, and now meet for worship on North Hill.

The Catholics have three congregations in the city, St. John's, St. Patrick's and St. Paul's, all of which are flourishing.

St. John's German Catholic Church, located on Division street, between Seventh and Eighth, was organized in the spring of 1852, with a limited membership. As the town grew, the congregation kept step. There were earnest workers at the head of this organization, and they have worked the field
entrusted to their spiritual care well, and have achieved magnificent results, until at present the congregation can show a membership of about 2,000 souls. The first meeting was in old St. Paul's Church, but the congregation was soon able to erect a building of its own, on Seventh street, between Division and Elm, where regular services were continued until the present new church was completed. The present pastors are: Rev. Joseph Kreusch, S. J., pastor; Rev. Aloys Suter, S. J., assistant pastor, and Rev. George Hieber, S. J., assistant pastor. There is a large school connected with the church.

St. Paul's Church is located at No. 513 North Third street. The congregation was organized about the year 1840. Their first place of meeting was at the A. O. H. Hall. Present membership 100 families. Rev. M. P. Kirkpatrick, pastor and Sunday-school Superintendent.

St. Patrick's Church is located on Washington street. It was organized in 1869. The church was built by Rev. Martin Lee, corner stone laid by Rev. James B. Donlon. The membership now numbers 485. Rev. John J. O'Brien, pastor.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Burlington was organized in "Choral Hall," on the second floor of No. 419 Jefferson street, Jan 1, 1877, with the following officers: President, W. E. Blake; Vice President, John W. Burdette; Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Whiting; Recording Secretary, W. J. McClure; Treasurer, J. L. Kelley. In March following a constitution and by-laws were adopted. In the summer of 1877 a reading-room was opened over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy baggage depot, corner of Main and Market streets, which was occupied for one year, with Mr. James Coulter in charge. On the 22d of March, 1879, the association became incorporated under the laws of Iowa. In April, 1879, a "parlor conference" was held at the residence of Mayor A. G. Adams, to plan for the enlargement and permanence of the association work. Shortly after this, in the spring of 1879, the floor known as "Choral Hall," over No. 419 Jefferson street, was rented and divided into two rooms, which served as reading-room and parlor for three years. About this time a "book reception" was held, which resulted in the beginning of an Association Library. In March, 1880, they began the publication of a "monthly bulletin," under the management of Charles H. Whiting, and it was continued with some interruptions and changes for several years. In July, 1880, Mr. Frank Fuller, of Springfield, III., became the first General Secretary of the association, and continued in that office for six months. He was succeeded in February, 1881, by James E. Defenbaugh, of Chicago, who occupied the position for one year. In October, 1881, the State Convention of Iowa Young Men's Christian Associations met with the Burlington Association.

In May, 1882, the association removed its headquarters from "Choral Hall" to the second floor of No. 111 North Main street, which became its home for four years. The position of General Secretary was vacant from February, 1882, until October of the same year, Mr. Charles Smith, of Sycamore, Ill., serving meanwhile as librarian and janitor. Oct. 1, 1882, William M. Ege became the General Secretary of the association, and has continued in that position until the present time.

In the month of April, 1886, at the suggestion of State Secretary C. G. Baldwin, of Des Moines, a "parlor conference" was held at the house of E. D. Rand, looking to the enlargement of the work by the addition of a gymnasium. As a result E. D. Rand, E. R. Derby and E. D. Winter were appointed a committee, to outline a plan and to secure the co-operation of other citizens in making the financial provision necessary for the proposed enlargement. Nearly $3,000 were raised, and the new rooms were located on the second and third floors of the building known as "Mozart Hall," southeast corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets. A lease was secured on these premises for five years, with privilege of renewing for five years at same rental. The association began the occupation of these quarters in May, 1886, and an "opening reception" was held on Friday evening, June 25, with religious services of dedication on Sunday, June 27.

In September of the same year Mr. Fred C. Allen, of Chicago, assumed charge of the gymnasium as Superintendent. He was succeeded in September, 1887, by Charles O. Bemies, of Springfield, Mass., who still occupies that position.

The affairs of the Burlington Association are managed by a board of twelve men, who are elected,
six each year, on the second Monday of September, and hold office two years. The present officers of this board, who are also the officers of the association, are: President, J. L. Kelley; Vice President, George A. Miller; Secretary, George W. Bershee; Treasurer, Charles S. Rich. The General Secretary is the executive officer of the board, and is employed to give his whole time to the work, but has no vote in the business meetings of the association. The rooms on the second floor of the building occupied by the association consist of a reading-room, a social room with various games, and large parlors connected by an arch. A fine organ and piano, owned by the association, stand in the parlors for the use of members and visitors; the reading-room contains a large variety of reading matter, and a library of over 600 volumes; writing materials await those who wish to use them. All the rooms mentioned are thrown together by folding-doors, and will accommodate large receptions, which often crowd them to the utmost. These rooms are open to everybody from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., and all the advantages are at the service of visitors.

Evening educational classes are held in other rooms on this floor during the fall and winter, and frequent "practical talks" on social and economic subjects are given to young men. Receptions and sociables for both sexes are given, alternating with instructive "evenings with authors," "evenings with nationalities," etc. The third floor is occupied by a well-equipped gymnasmum, six shower and sponge baths and 200 lockers for the use of members. Classes in health-giving gymnastics are provided for young men, boys, young ladies and girls, and strong testimonials have been given of the excellent results of this department, which is under the constant supervision of the Superintendent for ten months in the year. A membership of $5 per year entitles to use of the gymnasmum, baths, instruction, drawing library books for home reading, and evening educational classes. Other privileges are free to all self-respecting young men.

Committees from the association visit sick young men, hold services in the county jail, assist strangers to find good boarding-places and work, and arrange for the regular religious meetings of the association. To promote manliness in young men, in the highest sense of that word, comprises the entire aim of the work, and in this the association has the heartiest indorsement of all good citizens who understand its work.

The aim of these associations, as stated in all the official documents, is "to benefit young men, spiritually, intellectually, socially and physically." Starting with the humble efforts of a London clerk, in the year 1844, they have spread to every civilized country, until the number of associations has reached over 3,500, of which 1,100 are in the United States and Canada, with an aggregate membership of 155,000, and a total net property in real estate and buildings of over $6,000,000; 426 libraries have 304,000 volumes. The aggregate annual expenditure of these associations in their regular work is over $1,000,000; 752 young men are employed as secretaries, assistants and gymnasmum superintendents, giving their whole time to the work. Worthy young men going from one city to another, even on another side of the world, may take letters of introduction to the association officers, which will insure them respect and confidence among strangers. By a system of correspondence in the smaller towns, where no associations exist, a young man going to the city or to another town, may take letters to the general secretary or correspondent, and thus at once enjoy the confidence which he deserves. In the towns of Iowa this system has been largely introduced by the State committee and its secretaries, and will be rapidly introduced into the remaining towns not yet so provided.

BENEVOLENT AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Burlington is well represented by various societies, having for their object benevolence or social intercourse. Of these institutions the Masonic fraternity was first represented in the city.

Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., was the first lodge organized in the State of Iowa. It was instituted Nov. 20, 1840, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, its charter being granted by that body Oct. 20, 1841. Present membership, 104.

Burlington Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation granted Nov. 30, 1850, and its charter granted June 3, 1851.
MALTA LODGE, No. 318, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation June 29, 1872, and its charter granted June 5, 1873. Present membership, fifty-eight.

IOWA CHAPTER, No. 1, R. A. M., was instituted under dispensation granted Sept. 19, 1843, to H. C. Bennett, H. P., and a charter issued Sept. 13, 1844. Present membership, eighty-five.

ST. OMAR COMMANDERY, No. 13, K. T., originated by a separation from Jerusalem Commandery No. 7, whose charter was located to meet at Burlington and Mount Pleasant, alternately. A charter was granted Oct. 6, 1870, and it was instituted October 10 following. The present membership is eighty-five.

The Masonic Temple, of Burlington, was erected in 1884. It is not only a fine structure externally, but it is said to be the best furnished and most handsomely equipped of any Masonic headquarters in the State. It was built in 1883-84, jointly by John M. Gregg and an incorporated body of Masons, organized for the special purpose of providing a permanent home for all the Masonic bodies in Burlington. The incorporators organized Jan. 25, 1883, and filed their articles of incorporation February 10, that year. The officers of the incorporation are: Maj. E. C. Blackmar, President; H. C. Garrett, Treasurer; and J. J. Seerley, Secretary. Trustees—Maj. E. C. Blackmar, Maj. James A. Guest, William M. Osborn, H. C. Hadley and W. D. Ingham. Maj. James A. Guest was elected President of the building committee; E. McKitterick, Vice President; and C. B. Jack, Secretary. Executive Committee—Maj. James A. Guest, Dr. S. H. Stutsman and Samuel Herschler. Five Masonic lodges united in this move: Des Moines Lodge, No. 11; Burlington Lodge, No. 20; Malta Lodge, No. 318; Iowa Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and St. Omar Commandery, No. 15. The new temple was completed and occupied about the 1st of July, 1884. The Masonic rooms are on the third floor, and comprise reception and dining rooms and kitchen, a main hall and a second hall, etc., all frescoed and handsomely furnished, and heated by steam. They are the finest furnished Masonic rooms in the State of Iowa. The mahogany furniture, Brussels carpet and equipments being of the best quality. The kitchen and the dining-rooms are thoroughly equipped for festive occasions, and the Masons of Burlington are prepared to entertain their visiting brethren and friends most hospitably. The building is a fitting home for the oldest lodge in the State.

ODED FELLOWSHIP.

The following interesting sketch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was written by George S. Jamison, for the holiday number of the Hawk-Eye for 1887-88:

"The history of Odd Fellowship in Iowa dates from April 1, 1844, when, by the authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, Washington Lodge No. 1, of this city, was instituted in the old Masonic Hall on Water street, located on the present site of the Burlington House.

"Richard Mansley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., W. H. Mauro, of Washington, D. C., John Jones, Oliver Cock and W. D. McCash, all three of Ohio, and Thomas F. Goodhue, of Illinois, were the six charter members of No. 1; and but two of them now survive, W. H. Mauro and W. D. McCash. The dispensation authorizing them to institute No. 1 was dated at Baltimore, Feb. 3, 1844, and was signed by H. Hopkins, Grand Sire, and James L. Ridgely, Corresponding Secretary. After the institution of the lodge, the members rented the third story of Scott & Yates' building on Water street, the southernmost of three buildings occupying the corner of Columbia and Water streets, which were swept away in the memorable fire of June, 1873, and replaced later on by the Denver House. Moving again, No. 1 took up its quarters in the fourth story of the Coolbaugh building, on North Main street, now tenanted by Stewart & Hayden, which was occupied by the Masonic brethren, also, and wherein to this day can be seen relics of the emblems of both orders. Thence the lodge moved to the upper story of Parsons' block on Jefferson street, where it and succeeding lodges remained until April, 1887, when the order took possession of its splendid home and permanent abiding-place in the Odd Fellows' building, southwest corner Main and Valley streets. June 30, 1851, a few secessionists from Washington Lodge organized Flint Hills Lodge No. 35, which main-
tained a precarious existence for three years and six months only, the members surrendering their charter Jan. 1, 1855, and returning to the maternal embrace and protection.

Such is in brief a historical sketch of the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Iowa, and from which beginning the noble order has grown and flourished until it now claims in the State 471 subordinate lodges, 122 subordinate encampments, and eighty-nine Rebekah degree lodges, comprising a total membership of about 26,000, possessed of over a half million dollars in invested funds.

In Burlington the lodges organized subsequent to No. 1 are Harmonia No. 209 (German), organized Dec. 19, 1870, by sixteen charter members; Excelsior No. 268, organized Dec. 11, 1873, by twelve charter members, and Harold No. 54 (Swedish), organized May 24, 1884, by sixteen charter members. Eureka Encampment No. 2, organized May 1, 1848, with thirteen charter members, and Ruth Lodge No. 12, Rebekah degree, was organized March 8, 1869, by twenty charter members. Burlington has thus four subordinate lodges, one of the Rebekah degree and an Encampment, embracing a total membership of about 400, and all having their place of meeting in the new building.

The first Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in Iowa was furnished by Burlington in the person of J. Whitfield Garner, who served from May, 1848, to January, 1849. Two years later William D. McCord, also of this city, was called to the upper chair of the Grand Lodge, serving from January, 1851, to January, 1852. In October, 1854, Martin Heisey, another Burlington member, was elected Grand Master, and twenty-six years later on George Whipple filled the office for one year.

William Garrett, of this city, the Grand Secretary, has ably filled that responsible office for thirty-five years. He is an old member of No. 1, having joined Oct. 3, 1844, and in his official capacity has noted the origin and helped to complete the organization of the 682 bodies now composing the order in Iowa, which is in an excellent condition, both numerically and financially.

Washington Lodge No. 1. I. O. O. F., was instituted April 4, 1844. Its first place of meeting was on Water street. With the other lodges of the order it now meets in the new Odd Fellows' building. Its present membership is 146.

Harmonia Lodge No. 209, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1876, but was organized Dec. 19, 1870. Its present membership is seventy.

Excelsior Lodge No. 268, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 11, 1873, and now has sixty-four members in good standing.

Harold Lodge No. 54 (Swedish), was organized May 22, 1884, and its charter granted one week later. It has a membership of fifty-two.

Eureka Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 26, 1848. It numbers fifty members.

Ruth Lodge No. 12, Degree of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 9, 1887, and now numbers fifty-one members.

The Odd Fellows' building in which all the various bodies of the order meet, is located on the corner of Main and Valley streets. It was commenced in May, 1886, and completed in April, 1887, at a cost of $50,000. It is an imposing structure of pressed brick with cut stone and terra cotta trimmings. It has a frontage on Valley street of 118 feet and on Main of sixty feet. On Valley, the height is four stories, and on Main street, three stories, with high stone basement.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**

This order is represented by four lodges, and is in a flourishing condition.

Friendship Lodge, No. 11, was instituted Feb. 20, 1872, and is well represented by citizens of the place of foreign birth.

Flint Hills Lodge, No. 39, was organized July 16, 1877, with twenty-one charter members, being among the leading citizens of the place. It has a present membership of sixty-five.

Norden Lodge, No. 107, is composed of Swedish citizens. It was instituted in August, 1883, and has now forty members in good standing.

Dionysius Lodge, No. 132, was instituted May 21, 1884, with nineteen charter members, and now has thirty-four.

**DRUIDS.**

The order of Druids was first instituted in this city in 1855, since which time it has had a prosperous career, and now has four groves and one chapter.
Iowa Grove, No. 1, was instituted Aug. 13, 1855, with four charter members. It has flourished well, and now numbers ninety-seven.

United Brothers’ Grove, No. 3, was organized June 8, 1858, with nine charter members. It now has thirty-one members.

Harmonia Grove, No. 5, was instituted March 23, 1874, with seven charter members. Its membership is now thirty-five.

Elvin Grove, No. 28, was instituted Jan. 31, 1883, with seventy-four charter members. It has at present eighty-seven members.

Concordia Supreme Arch Chapter, No. 1, was instituted Aug. 8, 1863, with nine charter members. It now has forty-five in good standing.

Scottish Rite.

The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, fourth to thirty-second degree, was organized Aug. 25, 1885, with forty charter members, and has a present membership of eighty-six. There is also Lodge of Perfection, fourth to the fourteenth degree; Council of Princes of Jerusalem, fifteenth and sixteenth degrees; Chapter of Rose Croix, seventeenth and eighteenth degrees; Council of Kadosch, nineteenth to thirtieth degree.

Grand Army of the Republic.

G. A. R. Post No. 36, the first Grand Army organization at Burlington, Iowa, was instituted in 1866. The charter members were mustered in November 2; the following-named comrades comprising the list: J. C. Power, P. C.; John X. Bell, Adjut.; A. A. Perkins, Q. M.; Eugene F. Ware, John B. Fiddler, Charles A. Cameron, J. L. Dodge and C. L. Mathias. The post rapidly increased in membership until it numbered 180 members, and was working harmoniously till a division occurred on the subject of politics, the same rock on which so many of the early Grand Army Posts were wrecked, and the organization was disbanded early in 1868. It was reorganized in 1871 by the establishment of C. L. Mathias Post No. 5, of which the following history is given:

C. L. Mathias Post No. 5, G. A. R., was organized Sept. 14, 1874, at Burlington, Iowa, the charter members being Dr. J. W. Holiday, H. J. Wakerley, W. G. Cummings, A. A. Bailey, C. W. Lemberger, H. H. Gilman, W. Boyer, H. W. Warden, A. A. Perkins and Dr. J. C. Stone. The post was named after Gen. Charles L. Mathias, who entered the service of the late war, was commissioned Captain of Company D, 1st Iowa Infantry, May 9, 1861, received successive promotions, and proved a gallant officer. The first officers of the post were: Dr. J. W. Holiday, P. C.; H. J. Wakerley, S. V. C.; W. G. Cummings, J. V. C.; A. A. Bailey, Adjut.; C. W. Lemberger, O. of D.; H. H. Gilman, Q. M., and William Boyer, Chap. The post was instituted by Adjutant General L. S. Tyler, of the Department of Iowa, assisted by B. C. Burt, of Post No. 2, of Keokuk. The first meetings of the post were held in the hall of the Knights of Pythias, but since 1886 it has met at its own hall on the third floor at No. 408 Jefferson street. The second and fourth Mondays of each month are the nights of meeting. For several years the post flourished, fraternal feeling between old comrades was cultivated, and much good work was done. Later, as sometimes happens in organizations of such kind, a season of apathy occurred, a reaction seemed to have set in, and the enthusiasm that formerly existed among the comrades appeared to have died out. Meetings were poorly attended, and but for the patient efforts of a few the charter would have been forfeited and the post discontinued. In 1884 an effort was made to revive the interest, only latent in the hearts of the members, and on the 7th of April of that year a grand rally was made. Dr. David McDill was chosen P. C.; William C. Steinmetz, S. V. C.; Samuel Pemboldy, J. V. C.; Dr. J. W. Holiday, Surg.; E. C. Bangs, Chap.; T. R. Acres, O. of D.; H. H. Gilman, Q. M.; C. A. Davis, O. of G.; and Charles Sponnoltz, Adjut. Since the revival of interest in the order, the post has enjoyed an era of marked prosperity, the furniture and fixtures of the hall in the Starr building, now used by the order, are the property of the post. Meetings are well attended and the membership is now 160. The present officers (1888) are F. J. Disqua, P. C.; Joseph Troxel, Jr., S. V. C.; John H. Bauer, J. V. C.; John Troxel, Q. M.; Dr. David McDill, Surg.; Rev. C. H. Stocking, Chap.; John W. Cocayne, O. of D.; George E. Duprez, O. of G.; Charles Sponnoltz, Adjut.; J. M. Parham, Sergt., M., and J. Wertz, Q. M. S.
The Woman's Relief Corps No. 62, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized March 24, 1886, and instituted April 21, 1886. Its object is to assist such Union veterans as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. No. 62 has now thirty-nine members in good standing.

Sons of Veterans.

Philip M. Crapo Camp No. 36, of the Division of Iowa, was mustered Aug. 12, 1885. It has flourished from the beginning, and now numbers sixty-two members. The camp is uniformed and armed as infantry. A. E. Davis is Captain. The object of this order is "to keep green the memories of our fathers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union; to aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to incullate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all."

The Ladies' Aid Society, auxiliary to Philip M. Crapo Camp No. 36, Sons of Veterans, was organized May 31, 1886, with sixteen charter members. The daughter of a veteran, or the wife of a son of a veteran, are the only ones entitled to membership. The object of the society is similar to that of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Militia.

The Burlington Rifles, Company H, 2d Iowa National Guard, was organized and enlisted Sept. 3, 1884. The company mustered forty-four men, the first principal officers being James A. Guest, Captain; C. M. Greene, First Lieutenant; and W. G. Adkins, Second Lieutenant. The company now has a membership of fifty-four men, the officers as follows: Charles Willner, Captain; E. C. Gnahn, First Lieutenant; and E. N. Wesner, Second Lieutenant. The company is remarkably well drilled and disciplined, and is armed with Springfield rifles, No. 50 caliber. It is composed of enterprising and intelligent young men, who are warmly attached to their organization, and who are justly proud of the brilliant record they have made. They have provided themselves with a full-dress and fatigue uniform and complete equipment. They have a commodious club room adjoining the armory, fitted with every convenience for comfort, and adapted for their special use. The drill room is 60x80 feet, the company meeting every Monday evening for drill. During the winter season they hold social parties every two weeks, which are well attended, and are very popular and enjoyable gatherings.

This company has had an eventful career, and has made a brilliant record. In the competition drill of the first encampment of eight companies, they took the third prize, consisting of $75 in gold. They participated in the competition drill July 4, 1886, at Oskaloosa, and captured the first prize. They were also awarded the prize of $75 at the military drill at the late county fair of Des Moines County. By its good record and gentlemanly deportment of its officers and members, this company has achieved an enviable popularity with the good citizens of Burlington. They have been banqueted and complimented on numerous occasions, and only recently the company was honored by the presentation of an elegant stand of silk colors by the young ladies of Burlington, which cost the donors the sum of $200, and which will be cherished and guarded with fidelity by the gallant Burlington Rifles.

Iowa Legion of Honor.

This order, having for its object life insurance on the mutual plan, is represented by three lodges—Standard Lodge No. 56, Burlington Lodge No. 119, and Flint Hill Lodge No. 150. The order is doing well.

Knights of Honor.

Pioneer Lodge No. 2396 is the only representative of this order in Burlington, with a membership of fourteen. The object of it is insurance and fraternity.

United Workmen.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is represented in this by those loyal to the Supreme Lodge.
and those loyal to the Grand Lodge of the State. Of the former there are five lodges, and one Legion of Select Knights, as follows: Loyal Lincoln Lodge No. 125, Red Cross Lodge No. 242, Excelsior Lodge No. 253, Custer Lodge No. 272, Bismarck Lodge No. 275, and Constantine Legion, Select Knights, No. 3.

Of those loyal to the State body there are five lodges, as follows: Burlington Lodge No. 15, Orchard City Lodge No. 27, Stephenson Lodge No. 34, Lincoln Lodge No. 125, and Phoenix Lodge No. 142. That the order is prosperous goes without saying.

V. A. S. FRATERNITY.

This order, whose object is to promote fraternity and brotherly love, and to afford aid and benefit to widows, orphans, or heirs of deceased members, has two societies in Burlington, the first Burlington Conclave No. 48, organized Aug. 16, 1880, and having a present membership of fifty-two, and Shokoquon Conclave No. 131, organized May 3, 1886, and having a membership of sixteen.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

This order is represented in this city by Iowa Camp No. 98, which was organized May 12, 1885. It has now sixty-two members. The object of the order is mutual insurance. It pays $1,000, $2,000 or $3,000 at the death of each member, or that amount for which he is insured.

ROYAL ARCADI.

Burlington Council No. 530 was instituted Oct. 15, 1880; it has now a membership of fifty-two. The objects of the order are to unite fraternally all white men of sound bodily health and good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and between twenty-one and fifty-five years of age, and to give all moral, social, educational and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

BAAL BRITH (JEWISH).

Burlington Lodge No. 251, I. O. B. B., was organized Nov. 20, 1875, and now numbers thirty-five members. The objects to be attained by the order are the uniting of Israelites in the work of developing, elevating and defending the mental and moral character of the race, alleviating the wants of the poor and needy, visiting and attending the sick, providing for, protecting and assisting the widow and orphans, on the broadest principles of humanity.

ROYAL ADELPHIA.

Orchard City Conclave No. 77 was organized July 14, 1888, with thirty charter members. Its object is to unite fraternally white men of sound bodily health and capable of earning a livelihood; also to aid and assist members socially and morally.

RAILROAD FRATERNITIES.

The railroad employes of Burlington are well organized.

Burlington Division No. 151, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized under charter from Grand Lodge, dated July 6, 1872. It has a membership of eighty. The objects of the order are to more effectually combine the interests of locomotive engineers, to elevate their standing as such and their characters as men.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the object of which is self-protection and benevolent purposes, is represented by Herald Lodge No. 161, which was organized May 18, 1873. It has sixty-five members.

The Order of Railway Conductors is represented by Star Division No. 31, which was organized Nov. 3, 1874. Its present membership is ninety. The objects of the order are to improve its members morally, socially and individually, and to protect their widows and orphans by a system of insurance.

Burlington Lodge No. 26, Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, was organized Aug. 13, 1884. It is well represented by the brakemen of this city.

Lodge No. 6, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America, was instituted in April, 1886, and has a present membership of thirty. The object of the association is to extend social relations and afford assistance to one another in case of injury, accident or death.

TRADES' UNIONS.

The Trades' Unions of the county are represented by three Unions.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 72 was re-organized June 14, 1880, and now has a membership of forty.
Its object is the amelioration and final emancipation of labor.

Iron Molders’ International Union of North America was organized by the Trades’ Assembly, Jan. 14, 1886. Its present membership is forty-seven, and the objects of the Union are benevolence and mutual aid.

Burlington Typographical Union No. 75 was organized in February, 1885. It has forty-five members. The objects of the Union are to maintain a fair and equitable rate of wages, encouraging a higher grade of proficiency in workmanship, assist the deserving needy, and advance the intellectual and social welfare of the craft.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

This organization is represented by four assemblies, as follows: Burlington No. 3135; South Hill No. 3793; German No. 3966; and Reliance (colored) No. 4734.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This order was instituted in this city many years since. It has had many seasons of prosperity and as many of adversity. Several lodges have been organized, worked for a time, and ceased to exist. Sherman Lodge No. 76 was organized July 31, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. Its present membership is twenty-seven. The following was written by a member of the lodge:

"The object of this order is to lift up the fallen, and to save others from falling; it is therefore both charitable and educational in its nature. A course of seven lectures was provided by Sherman Lodge, which were delivered in the winter of 1884, and were a success both intellectually and financially. By the use of the funds thus secured quite a number of persons were admitted to the lodge. But through our experience we became satisfied that something more than moral suasion work was necessary. Accordingly an organization was formed in July, 1884, known as the Union League, which included nearly all the members of the lodge at that time, and many others outside the order, several of whom, however, had been members of the order at some time. The object of the Union League was to assist in the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law.

There were about 150 members, with the following-named officers: G. M. Hall, President; A. J. Fairbanks, Vice President; F. M. Raper, Secretary; H. E. Jarvis, Treasurer. Directors: O. T. Lowry, Mrs. H. A. Hall, Mrs. Sharpe. Miss Emma Ferry, Rev. F. B. Lowry. Two of the officers and three of the Directors being members of the Good Templars’ Lodge, this organization did some splendid work in bringing suits against saloon-keepers and furnishing evidence for their conviction, and virtually closed every saloon in the city. But as the law was new it required considerable time to get decisions from the higher courts, to which all liquor cases were appealed: it was impossible to keep them closed pending these decisions. and as a result the effort was only a partial success. Subsequently this society was re-organized, and for further particulars see Burlington Township Alliance.

Mr. J. H. Taylor, a charter member of the Lodge, brought the first suit against a saloon-keeper under the new prohibitory law in the States. A large number of the cases that were carried to the Supreme Court of this State, and to the Federal Courts from this county, were instituted by members of Sherman Lodge. This, however, has all been done by individual members and not by the lodge, yet the necessity for this work and the impetus given it was largely the result of the educational influence of the order. It became evident through this education and our own experience that men cannot be successfully taken away from the saloons, it is therefore necessary to take the saloons away from men.

In 1884 a Good Templars’ Band of Hope was organized at Patterson Hall. About 130 persons, old and young, took a pledge to abstain from the use of tobacco and intoxicants of all kinds. Mrs. H. A. Hall was Superintendent. The educational is still the principal work of the lodge. Large numbers of temperance tracts and leaflets have been distributed and addressed, delivered by prominent men and women of this and other counties. At present we are placing between 200 and 300 pages of temperance literature in the street-car barns and railroad passenger depots in the city, weekly. Twice Sherman Lodge has been recognized by the selection of its members as officers of the Grand Lodge.
In 1884 G. M. Hall was chosen Grand Marshal, and in 1886 Mrs. Henderson was chosen Grand Vice Templar. The Grand Lodge held its annual session in Burlington, in August, 1886.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

In October, 1878, the Burlington Union was organized with thirty members. From this beginning it grew to be nearly 100 strong. For the cause of temperance in this city it has faithfully worked, and it has accomplished much good in that direction.

BURLINGTON SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1884, and re-organized Dec. 8, 1885. Its object is to create an interest on the part of the public in the study of natural science, interest the young, and to develop the natural history of Des Moines County. The lectures of Prof. Charles Wachsmuth, of Burlington, upon paleocerinoidea, who is well known, and a recognized authority upon that branch of paleontology, have increased the desires of many to a new interest in the study of that peculiar fauna of the Burlington rocks. The other departme have been ably filled, and all who have attended have been well pleased and profited.

CHAUTAQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

This organization originated with Dr. Vincent in 1878, having for its object the promotion of intelligence and culture. Burlington Circle was organized in October, 1883, with some of the leading citizens of Burlington. It has a present membership of twenty, some of its members having completed the course.

CHAUTAQUA LITERARY CIRCLE.

This circle first banded together in 1886, for the purpose of literary and scientific study, and in September, 1887, formally organized under the above title. There are about thirty-six active and eight associate members.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are other societies for benevolent and social purposes, among which are two branches of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protection Society of Iowa, with a membership of about 100; Turn Gemeinde (Turners), organized in 1855; Germania Benevolent Society, organized in 1851; the Shokoquin Club; three dancing clubs; Irish National League; Gotha, a Swedish Benevolent Society; Hibernians, two divisions; I. C. Society for ladies only; Burlington Schuetzen Verein; National Association of Stationary Engineers; Burlington Lodge No. 24; Danish Brotherhood of America; Butchers' Benevolent Association.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

This organization was instituted Aug. 18, 1887, with a membership of fifty persons. The following resolution adopted at one of their meetings sets forth its aims and objects:

Resolved, That we declare the object of the members in organizing the Commercial Club is to promote the commercial interests of Burlington by the social intercourse of the members, a free exchange of views, and by organized efforts. Recognizing the fact that our railroads, manufactures, mercantile establishments, financial institutions, etc., are some of the chief factors that enter into the growth and prosperity of our town, with them we are in full accord, and to them therefore we may look for encouragement and assistance of a moral, and at all times of a substantial nature. As members of this club, we are but citizens of Burlington, and the public welfare in a commercial sense shall be our concern. By harmonizing if possible these various commercial interests, by united action and persistent effort we hope to secure the co-operation of our business men, and the approval of the public in general.

The plans of the club are similar to that of the Commercial Club of Chicago, the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, and the Jobbers' Union of Minneapolis and St. Paul, all of which have been potent factors in building up and benefiting those cities in many ways. A liberal membership fee and annual dues will allow the club to comfortably furnish and maintain the handsome club building now being erected for it on Valley street, by the Odd Fellows' Society.

That a deep interest is taken in the proceedings of the club by its members is shown in the full attendance at every regular monthly business meet-
ing, almost the entire membership being present, and the affairs brought up being fully and sharply debated, and criticized by nearly all. Matters are discussed that pertain to the welfare of the members, and to the building up of Burlington. Guests of the city, visitors or strangers seeking a business location, are met and cordially welcomed here, and any letters or communications relating to such objects as the club wishes to further and promote written to any of its officers or members have prompt attention. The Commercial Club wishes to be considered at all times a factor of the city in helping advance the material welfare of Burlington. Philip M. Crapo is the President; S. R. McConnell, Vice President; J. T. Chaplen, Secretary; John T. Remey, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRADE.

On the 1st day of February, 1873, an organization was effected under the name of the Burlington Board of Trade, having for its object the advancement of the material interests of the city. The capital stock of the association was fixed at $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $10 each. The association has done much good for the city in advertising its advantages and inviting capital to make investments here. The present officers are: Philip M. Crapo, President; M. R. Derby, First Vice President; A. A. Perkins, Second Vice President; J. E. Nisbet, Secretary.

DES MOINES COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized Nov. 13, 1873, and has since held regular meetings. It has now twenty members, with Dr. W. W. Nassau, President; Dr. J. C. Stone, Vice President; Dr. G. B. Little, Secretary and Treasurer.

DES MOINES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was first organized in 1852, and was re-organized May 28, 1859, since which time it has had a fairly prosperous career. The present officers are: John Patterson, President; William F. Johnson, Vice President; H. C. Garrett, Treasurer; F. G. Jones, Secretary.

BURLINGTON BOATING ASSOCIATION.

The idea of organizing a boat club at Burlington originated with some of the young men of the city in the winter of 1873-74, and early in February of the latter year a meeting was held at the office of C. F. Hodges in the Central Block, and an organization was effected, having for its object "the encouragement of rowing and all manly exercises," D. W. Peasley was chosen President, and C. M. Schenck Secretary and Treasurer; articles of incorporation were filed for record Feb. 18, 1875; shares were fixed at $5 each, and the capital was limited to $1,000. The signers to the original articles of incorporation were as follows: J. C. Ogood, J. H. Dorman, F. F. Connor, C. W. Bodeman, Walter White, H. H. White, L. C. Walbridge, J. S. Cameron, C. F. Hodges, J. S. Floyd, J. C. McConnell, L. R. Fix, J. S. Denslow, A. B. Cleghorn, D. W. Peasley, C. C. Fowler, E. S. Jaqua, Fred Putnam, J. J. Obert and C. M. Schenck. The active membership was at first limited to thirty, but afterward increased to thirty-five and later to 100. The City Council granted the association the privilege of erecting a boat house on Front street, between Valley and Market. The first house was completed in the spring of 1875, and was a one-story frame building, 16x50 feet, and the fleet of the association consisted of only outrigged skiffs, the personal property of individual members, and during the season of 1875 the principal use of the fleet was to convey picic parties to and from the islands above town, where the entire membership was accustomed to assemble once a week. The business meeting of the association continued to be held at Mr. Hodges' office, and later in the Gear building, corner of Main and Valley streets, until the spring of 1876, when a club room was rented on the corner of Valley and Front streets. This room was vacated in 1878, and until the completion of the new boat house, in 1879 meetings were held at the Gorham Hotel, or at the Barrett House. The association prospered, and the membership kept up to the required limit. First a racing shell was purchased in 1876, and from that date the association has taken an active part in all regattas in the Mississippi Valley. The organization of the "Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association" was largely due to the efforts of J. C. Ogood. Its growth necessitated the building of more commodious quarters.
and in 1879 it was determined to build a larger boat house. The membership rapidly increased from thirty-five to eighty, the capital stock was raised to $10,000, and a new house, a frame building 32x80 feet, was erected on the site of the old one. The ground floor had a storing capacity for forty boats, and in addition to the boat room had four bathrooms, thirty-eight lockers and a janitor's room. The second story contained a ladies' dressing-room, assembly room and a commodious hall. An ornamental facade and balcony adorned the outside, which were connected with the hall by doors on the north and east sides. The ladies' waiting room and assembly rooms were handsomely furnished, and the house was a favorite place of resort for the members and their friends.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1881, the house was destroyed by fire, which originated in a small building adjoining on the south, while a regatta was in progress on the river. The balconies and floors were crowded with spectators, but no panic occurred, and all escaped without injury. The building was totally destroyed and a large number of boats damaged. A meeting was held the same evening at the law-office of Tracy, Dodge & Dodge, which was attended by most of the members, but while the loss of the house was a serious misfortune, the association, with characteristic energy, immediately began the erection of a building which was designed to be more complete in its appointments, more commodious and handsome than the old one. The new house was completed in February, 1882, on the site of the former, and the new building is ninety feet in length, sixty-two in width, and two stories high. The style is that of a Swiss cottage, expanded and modified to suit the purposes of construction, and is built on an oak piling at a convenient level above high water. On the lower floor are boat room, bowling alley, dressing and bath rooms, and the former is twenty-nine feet wide, seventy-nine feet long, and twelve feet high, and contains all the water craft belonging to the club and individual members. The fleet consists of twenty-seven pleasure boats, three six-oared barges (two cedar, one paper), two pair oared shell, two double shells, two double working boats, two single working boats, three four-oared shells, one four-oared gig, six single shells, three Racing canoes for sailing or rowing, one steam launch and three sail-boats. The value of these boats is about $5,000, and they are as good in finish, quality and design as can be had in the country. The wing on the south of the building is eighty-six feet long and contains a double bowling alley, constructed according to the most approved methods. The north wing contains the bathrooms, 15½x18½ feet, which are supplied with three shower-baths, and one bath tub, closet, etc. Adjoining is the dressing-room, wherein are stationed along the side fifty-one lockers, tastefully finished. The janitor's room is 8x15½ feet, and adjoins the entrance vestibule, which is 14½x15½ feet, and from which doors open into the boat and janitor's rooms, while a staircase seven feet wide leads to the landing, 15½x20 feet, from which one enters the apartments upon the upper floor. These consist of a main hall, 29½x54½ feet, which is divided from the reception room by six folding-doors, which, when opened, increase the size of the hall to 29½x84 feet. The walls of these rooms are twelve feet high, the ceiling following the roof line to a central height of twenty-four feet; the whole is subdivided by ornate wooden trusses, from which are suspended the gas chandeliers. A balcony 17x6 feet projects into the hall from the east end of the building, and is reached by an outside balcony 30x7 feet. The walls and ceiling are elaborately frescoed in an oriental design of many tints, and the reception room is carpeted, the windows draped with lambrequins, and supplied with furniture of appropriate character. Immediately over the entrance vestibule is the ladies' private parlor, 12x15½ feet, which is most tastefully furnished. The entire upper floor of the south wing is divided into club rooms, one 16½x20, the other 15½x30, and a billiard-room 15½x48½ feet, in which are placed two tables of standard make. A splendid feature of the building is the extensive and well sheltered balcony, which affords a splendid view of the river and city. The spacious veranda over the north wing of the building is 15x46 feet, and so constructed that its sides can be enclosed and the space utilized as a gymnasium. The front balcony is 62x7½ feet, with a center projection of 11x30 feet. Above this on the east gable of the building is a band bal-
cony, 7x30 feet, where the musicians are stationed during regattas, and another prominent and attractive feature of the structure is a round tower, fifty-six feet high, with belfry and conical roof, which contains a screw staircase by which the upper balcony and roof are reached. The building is supplied with gas, water, and all the appliances of convenience and comfort, and its cost was about $9,000.

The present officers are: E. S. Phelps, President; J. J. Ohrt, Vice-President; O. Whit Smith, Secretary; C. G. Mauro, Treasurer; R. A. Belling, Financial Secretary; E. L. Parsons, Captain; G. H. Kriebel, First Lieutenant; John T. Gardner, Second Lieutenant; and W. W. Mauro and A. B. Cleghorn, Executive Committee. This association is one of the institutions of which the Burlington people have a right to be proud. It furnishes innocent and healthful amusement, promotes muscular development, and provides, in its well-arranged, elegant and commodious boat house, an attractive and safe place of resort for its members and friends. By its regattas it entertains the general public, and attracts to the city many strangers whose acquaintance it is desirable to cultivate.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Burlington is well supplied with street railways extending from near the river to the extreme north, south and west portions of the city.

The Burlington Street Railway was the pioneer of this enterprise, its organization having been effected May 29, 1873. N. S. Young was the contractor, who began work Sept. 10, 1873, and completed it on the last day of that year. The track commences at Jefferson and Fourth streets, and runs by way of Fourth, Division, Eighth, Maple and West Boundary to the city limits. The original track was two and one-quarter miles in length, and cost $16,750. Including the equipments, the total cost was $35,000. The company then owned four cars, which cost them $900 each.

Its capital stock is now $100,000. The track has been leased by John Patterson for many years, and the line has been extended and improved, and stock and cars added. Charles T. Patterson is the present Superintendent.

The Union Street Railway Company was formed by the union of the three companies, the West Hill, the North Hill and Prospect Hill. The West Hill was organized on Feb. 6, 1875, the contract let to A. W. Manning in May, and the road was completed September 1 of that year. The track is two miles long, running up Jefferson street to Boundary and then southwest, touching Valley, Marshall, Smith, Pond, Amelia, Lecbrick and Foster streets. The road cost nearly $13,000. The barn cost $2,200, and four street cars about $3,200. It was sold at sheriff's sale, in 1879, at $8,200.

The North Hill Street Railway Company was also organized about May 1, 1875, and A. W. Manning built this road, also the West Hill road. The track touches Washington, Fourth, High, Sixth, Franklin, Eighth, North Oak and Osborn streets, and runs from near the Hawk-Eye office to the northwest limits of the city. The track is nearly three miles in length, and cost about $16,500.

The Prospect Hill Line Company was organized Sept. 15, 1875, in which George Robertson, George Sweny, James I. Gilbert, Dr. G. R. Henry and J. A. Slocomb were Directors; George Robertson was President; George Sweny, Vice President and Secretary; and G. R. Henry, Treasurer. N. S. Young built the roadbed, and the total cost of the road was $13,500.

These three lines united, together with extensions and improvements, have twelve miles of road, twenty-five cars, 105 head of stock, mostly horses, and operate their road on every hill in the city. Frank Jones, Esq., is the present Superintendent.

WATER WORKS.

The Burlington Water Works were built by the Burlington Water Company. The contract between the company and the city for furnishing the city with water was executed Oct. 4, 1877, and work was begun on the plant Oct. 6, 1877, and the company filling all the requirements of the contract, the works were completed, tested, and accepted by the city May 31, 1878, and June 6, 1878, they commenced to furnish the city and citizens with water. The water company's plant to-day consists of about twenty miles of mains, with 214 fire hydrants. They have 1,477 consumers, and their
pumping capacity consists of one 3,000,000 gallon engine, and one 3,500,000 gallon, the total capacity being 6,500,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Burlington unquestionably has the best system of water supply of any city in Iowa. It has a purer quality of water than Chicago, a better pressure than St. Louis, and one of the most complete, effective systems of fire protection of any city in the West. There have been no disastrous fires in Burlington since the building of the water works. Property is protected, insurance rates kept down, and the superior sanitary condition of the city maintained by its ample supply of water.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Burlington can proudly boast of one of the best and most efficient fire departments in the West. The facilities which the city commands for the successful combating of the fire fiend are ample, the apparatus owned by the city is complete, almost entirely new, and of the most approved style and workmanship, the city authorities always having been liberal in their appropriations for this important department. There are at present seven different hose stations, wisely located so as to afford immediate protection to every part of the city, and at a near enough distance from each other to concentrate a sufficient force at every point at a moment's notice. The excellent water-works system that the city possesses does away with the necessity of fire engines, the force of the pumps at the water works being sufficient to throw a sufficient number of streams any requisite height, even at the points of highest elevation within the fire district.

The fire force is a credit to the city. It consists throughout of thoroughly efficient, well-drilled, faithful, sober and reliable men. Their discipline is excellent, while the efficiency of their work has been proved time and again. In the last ten years Burlington has not had any very extensive conflagrations: whenever the loss at a fire was large, it was owing as much to the water as to the fire, the efficiency of the work of the department succeeding in almost every case to confine the flames to the building where they originated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the department and its excellent management.

The present chief of the department is William Franken, who has held the position for a number of years, and is a thoroughly competent and experienced officer, unceasing in his zeal, and possessed of a cool head and a quick judgment that have proved invaluable on many occasions. Charles M. Wagner is Assistant Engineer, and a thoroughly reliable and efficient officer.

BURLINGTON TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The history of the Burlington Telephone Company calls to mind the interesting fact that this city was the first to introduce and utilize the "exchange and switch board system" in connection with the Bell telephone. It was first introduced here for the service of the fire department, and operations were begun in July, 1879. The second city to make use of the great advantage offered by the invention of the switch and exchange board was Wilmington, N. C. The rapid growth of the telephone interests may correctly be dated from the time when the system was first put into practical use in Burlington.

The service in Burlington was started with twenty subscribers and one operator, but it grew very rapidly in importance and public favor, and before long it was extended over the whole city. In November, 1879, Mr. George A. Duncan bought a half interest in the enterprise, and the development of the system now proceeded rapidly, new lines being built at once. In June, 1885, the entire stock was sold to the Iowa Union Telephone Company, of Davenport. The exchange subscription has constantly and steadily increased. Toll lines have been built all over the surrounding country, and messages can be and are being sent to almost every town and city within a radius of 500 miles.

In the winter of 1886 the main lines in the central part of city were all rebuilt at great expense, and 700 feet of lead-covered cable were put up, thus avoiding the large number of wires that otherwise would have been brought to the terminal at the central office. The total number of subscribers is at present 265, fifty-six new subscribers having been added since April 1, 1887.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

This institution is located on the corner of Fifth
and Elm streets. The building is in size 52x121 feet, comprising a central building 40x52 feet, of three stories and basement, and two wings of two stories and attic. The central building is fifty-four feet high from foundation to the roof crest, and eighty-five from the sidewalk to the top of the surmounting cross. The whole is conveniently arranged for the purpose for which it is intended, and is a model institution of its kind. Its total cost was about $18,000.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This magnificent structure was completed and occupied in January, 1882, and still fairly holds the lead among the ornaments of the city. Its front is of cut stone and pressed brick of the very finest quality; its design is an improvement on that of the Chicago Academy of Music, very nearly of the same class of architecture, and the building complete cost $83,000. The seating capacity is 1,200, of which the parquet, 32x10, has 152 chairs, the dress circle 104 and the balcony 234. From entrance to front of stage is 81 feet; depth of stage, 35 feet; auditorium, 65x68; depth of building, 117 1/2 feet; width in front, 72 1/2 feet; width in rear, 90 feet and 5 inches; height of building, 64 feet; of dome, 92 feet. The building is warmed by furnaces and lighted by electricity and gas.

This is the finest opera house in the State, the upholstery, scenery, painting and other inside work being unsurpassed by anything in the West, and, with the added decoration of living flowers, is, indeed, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The best and most noted companies in America, among which have recently appeared Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence, Dunlap-McCall Opera Company, Modjeska and Fannie Davenport, include the "Grand" among their favorites. The orchestra is one of the very best, the ushers are in uniform, and the management is ever solicitous for the comfort of its patrons.

CITY HALL.

The City Hall is located at the northeast corner of Washington and Fourth streets, and in the same block in which the post-office and Grand Opera House are located. The building is 44x80 feet, three stories high, built of brick, painted sandstone color, and has limestone foundations. It was originally designed by its builders, Rand & Starr, for a public hall in its upper story—"Marion Hall"—and offices in the first and second stories. After having been used for these purposes several years it was leased to the county for a court-house, for which it was used eight or ten years, the upper story serving as a court-room, and the other for county offices, jury rooms, etc. At the end of this time the county leased another building, but that was soon burned down, and "Marion Hall" again leased, where the courts were held and the records kept until the new court-house was completed.

The city of Burlington then (1883) purchased the building for the city offices, records and courts, at a cost of $11,500, and since that time it has been the city headquarters, including the police, the chief having his office there. The upper story is devoted entirely to the use of the Burlington Library, which was established as a free library in 1885.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

One of the largest and most costly buildings of the State is the Des Moines County Court House, completed in April, 1882, at a cost, including furniture, of $130,000. This building was intended to be fireproof, and perhaps is as nearly so as any building in the State, there being no wood used in its construction except doors, windows and furniture. The body and dome are of cut sandstone, brought from the State of Ohio, and in the main part of the structure, having double walls, the inner part is of brick. The joists are of iron, ceiling of corrugated heavy sheet iron, above which and between the joists is filled with concrete, on which are placed the solid stone floors. The roof is of terra cotta, and windows filled with French plate glass. The building is very large and furnishes ample room for all the county offices, the various courts and public mass meetings. The architecture is composite, or Italian-Roman and Greek, the latter pertaining to the dome, and the former to the main portion of the edifice.

BURLINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, organized in 1860, is one of the prominent financial institutions of Iowa. It began business upon the modest capital of $25,000, which was subsequently increased to $50,000, then to
$100,000, and eventually to $200,000, which is paid up in cash. The Burlington is one of the oldest fire insurance companies in the State, and a pioneer in the field of insurance against loss caused by tornadoes and windstorms, a branch of the business which the people of the West are learning to appreciate more thoroughly year after year, as its benefits are repeatedly made manifest with the annual recurrence of the tornado season, and its attendant destruction of property.

The company writes carefully, restricting its operations within the limits of absolute safety to its policy and stockholders alike, and owing to this systematic regulation of its business, cannot sustain at any one time a loss much greater than a previously fixed and known amount, in any section of its territory. The President of the company is John G. Miller, who is also General Manager and Treasurer. Jacob Alter is Secretary, and the stockholders include the leading capitalists and influential business men of Burlington and Southeastern Iowa, most of whom have been identified with the company from the beginning. In July, 1874, Mr. Miller, then General Agent of the Burlington, was elected Secretary and Director. In January, 1882, the Directorate constituted him Secretary and General Manager. The former President, Hon. Wolcott Seymour, died Oct. 19, 1884. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and located in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1838. A man of sterling qualities and unimpeachable integrity, he was highly esteemed by the community, which had honored him with several important positions of public trust. Upon his death Mr. Miller was chosen, by a unanimous vote of the Directors, as his successor, the offices of President and General Manager being then consolidated.

Under the present management the Burlington Insurance Company has steadily advanced, and, while sacrificing none of its conservative principles, has acquired a reputation for enterprise and liberality in its treatment of policy-holders and prompt payment of losses second to that of no other fire insurance company in the Union. The annual cash income of the Burlington from premium receipts and investments averages about $250,000, while its loss and expense ratio are very moderate, the net result of each year's business being correspondingly satisfactory, and evincing the excellence of the management in control of the company's operations.

Competition in the business of fire insurance has of late years been excessively vigorous, and the company has attained its present healthy growth in the face of determined opposition on the part of its rivals. This opposition has been especially manifest since August, 1881, when the Burlington sought and obtained admission to other States, in which, as well as in its native State, it is one of the most popular companies doing business. It was the first Iowa fire insurance company to develop the financial strength and enterprise necessary to extend its field of operations beyond the boundaries of the State.

The home office, on the second floor of the National State Bank building, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, is one of the handsomest and best equipped in Iowa. The company employs a large clerical force, and its extensive business affords one of the best advertisements enjoyed by the city. The Board of Directors has remained the same for several years, and is as follows: John G. Miller, President and General Manager; Jacob Alter, Secretary; H. Clay Seymour, M. H. Rogers and Nimrod Lease.

MANUFACTORIES.

Without doubt Burlington is one of the best points in the West for manufacturing purposes. Having a perfect network of railroads radiating in nearly every direction, with the mighty Mississippi affording cheap transportation, where can a better point be found? Much is being done in this direction, while much more remains to be done. Already the manufacturing products of Burlington amount to millions of dollars annually, and as a special manufacturing point it is yet in its infancy. All who have located here are doing well and are hopeful of the future.

The Iowa Rolling Mills Company is the successor to the Burlington Rolling Mills Company, which was organized in April, 1881, by Dr. G. R. Henry, Joshua Tracy, John G. Foote, Mark S. Foote, John H. Gear, Theodore Guelich; and the first board was composed of J. Tracy, G. R. Henry, C. J. Ives, John H. Gear and Theodore Guelich. John H.
Gear was chosen President, G. R. Henry Vice President, and John G. Foote Secretary. M. S. Foote was elected Superintendent of construction and David White Superintendent of mill. A committee consisting of John H. Gear, M. S. Foote and D. White, was appointed to go East and purchase machinery. The committee went to Pittsburgh, and after examining that market concluded to purchase of Totten & Co., of that city, an 18-inch train of rolls, a set of scrap shears, and a set of merchant shears, a lathe for turning rolls, and other machinery. The gas-producing machinery and furnaces were purchased of Snowdell & Co., of Pittsburgh.

The fine brick for the furnace was bought of the Savage Brick Works, of West Virginia. A Corliss engine of 200-horse power was bought of Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, and the castings were made by the Murray Iron Works.

Pending the construction of the machinery the mill building was erected on twenty-two and a half acres of ground, which was purchased of William Garrett and Edward McKitterick. The mill building is 76x126. The mill was completed and put in operation in July, 1885. The product was bar iron. Soon after the mill started it was discovered that to meet the demand of the Iowa market it would be necessary to put in a guide mill in order to make small sizes of iron, which could not be made on the 18-inch train. The board empowered Mr. Gear to go East and purchase such a mill. This was purchased of the Lewis Machine Company, of Pittsburgh, and was a 9-inch guide train of the most modern type, adapted to make all sizes of small iron from one-fourth inch up. The purchase of this mill involved the purchase of an additional engine, which was also bought of the Lewis Company. Mark S. Foote having resigned the superintendency early in 1885, J. W. Price was elected Superintendent. The ground, mill building, warehouse and all the machinery, cost about $57,000. The company had but a little over $36,000 of capital stock paid in. This left them with a construction debt of $21,000 to carry, the burden of which fell on Theodore Guelich, J. W. Price, George C. Henry and John H. Gear. The mill was operated by Mr. Price and Mr. Gear until July 3, 1886, when it was closed down by order of the Board of Trustees, who were determined that it should not be operated again until it could be started with ample capital. The mill, owing to lack of experience and practical knowledge of those who inaugurated it, lost some money, of which the interest paid on construction was quite a large portion. It had no money to use as operating capital, and never bought a carload of material or fuel that it did not have to borrow money to pay for, and it never made a car of iron that the proceeds were not hypothecated in advance to meet purchases of material and pay rolls. When the mill closed down Messrs. Guelich, Price, Henry & Gear at once began to try to interest parties of capital and experience in the enterprise. They had offers to sell the property, to go to Old Mexico and several other places, but each of them had lost a large amount of money in the enterprise, and on them fell the burden of carrying the debt, yet, being Burlington men and devoted to the interests of their home town, they were determined that when the mill should again start up it should be in Burlington. Success crowned their efforts, and as a result Burlington has now a rolling-mill worthy of the place.

The Iowa Rolling Mills Company was organized in October, 1887, with a paid-up capital stock of $70,000. Among the stockholders and directors is Richard Brown, President of the famous rolling-mills at Youngstown, Ohio, who, after investigating the subject thoroughly, concluded Burlington was a good place for a similar institution. M. C. Williams, also of Youngstown, took stock in the works and removed to Burlington to assume the superintendency of the mills. The following are the directors of the new company: Richard Brown, E. M. Wilson, M. C. Williams, J. W. Price, John H. Gear and Theodore Guelich. The following are the officers: President, Theodore Guelich; Vice President, J. W. Price; Treasurer, J. T. Remev; Secretary, E. M. Wilson; Superintendent, M. C. Williams.

After the re-organization of the company the work of thoroughly overhauling, repairing and enlarging the mill was immediately begun, and prosecuted with such vigor that in a short time it was ready for operations. New furnaces were built and new machinery put in; the building was enlarged,
houses for employees were built and various improvements made, greatly increasing the capacity of the mill and its facilities for doing good work. Skilled men from Eastern mills were brought here, and with increased capital and ripe experience the mill has had new life infused into it, and is now doing a splendid business. Its managers have every expectation of an early necessity to enlarge the works and increase the facilities for a larger output of products. They find that they can buy scrap iron in the West at figures that justify its use. This, with cheap fuel and the saving in freight, gives the mill that superior opportunity which has built up so many other manufactories in Burlington, and which is destined to make the rolling-mill one of our foremost industries.

The main foundry of the Murray Iron Works of this city is located on five acres of ground leased from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at West Burlington. This is one of the best arranged foundries in the United States, and its work ranks second to none. All the patterns and castings for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, for use west of the Mississippi River, are made at this foundry, the main building of which is 70x300 feet, while the engine room, cleaning room and standing room cover a space 55x400 feet. A fireproof building, 35x390 feet, is used for storing the patterns, of which there are many now on hand, representing a value of $50,000. The shop in which the patterns are made is 35x70 feet. The Murray Iron Works is well prepared for the casting of any article from iron ore, and has a capacity of forty-five tons per day. Car tracks run through the building, from which an average of one carload each day is taken out. From 160 to 200 men are here furnished employment, the payroll of the company amounting to $2,400 per week.

The annual output amounts to $300,000 from the foundry department alone. The shops are under the management of Joseph B. Ramp, who is a well-skilled mechanic, and who thoroughly understands the business.

The McCosh Iron and Steel Works is one of the most important institutions in Burlington, its shops covering about three acres of ground. It is located on Boundary street and Agency avenue. Among the articles manufactured here are nails and nail-heads, barb wire, nuts and bolts, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, reeds for barb wire, carriages and buggies.

The Union Furniture Company, of Burlington, Iowa, are manufacturers and dealers in furniture and cabinet hardware, Charles B. Quick being proprietor. The business is situated at the corner of Smith and Plane streets, and the specialties manufactured by this company are extension, center, dining, breakfast and kitchen tables; safes, double cupboards, wardrobes; three-drawer, enclosed, combination and open towel-rack stands, lounges and cribs. The business was founded at Burlington by Charles S. Quick, in 1866, and the factory was located at first on Valley street, but was removed to its present location in 1868. It was started in a small way, and its facilities extended from time to time, as the increased volume of business demanded, until the concern became one of the most important industries of the city. In 1880 Mr. Quick retired from the management of the business, and was succeeded by his son, C. B., who has since been the proprietor and manager. Until the night of Dec. 31, 1884, the business progressed prosperously, when the entire plant, including a large stock of manufactured goods and considerable material, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss to the proprietor of over $16,000, on which there was but $3,000 insurance. The enterprising proprietors at once rebuilt the works on a more extensive and improved plan than before, retained their trade, and have since done an increasing and successful business. This establishment employs thirty-three men, turns out 10,000 pieces of furniture annually, representing a value of over $50,000, and is classed among the successful manufacturing institutions of Burlington.

The Northwestern Furniture Company was incorporated in June, 1886, with the following officers: C. W. Rand, President, and Carl A. Leopold, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. Burlington has no manufactory of any kind within her limits which is so well up with the age and so complete in every department as that of the Northwestern Furniture Company. There are larger establishments, of course, but there are none which are prepared to
produce better work than this. The factory is 150 x 150 feet, and five stories in height, being built of brick. On their pay roll they have 100 employees; they have an engine with ample power to drive their machinery, which is of the best and newest designs. Rand & Leopold are both enterprising young men, and though having been in business but a short time, their trade reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. They make a specialty of desks, sideboards, and library and circular bookcases.

The Burlington Steam Supply Company was incorporated Jan. 6, 1880, the incorporators being Theo. Guileich, John G. Foote, Dr. G. R. Henry, C. P. Squires, William Gillis, C. W. Spalding, J. B. David, F. B. Jagger, A. Mitchell and Hon. John H. Gear. The capital stock at first was $60,000, but subsequently increased to $100,000. The first officers were: M. Simpson, President; G. R. Henry, Vice President; John G. Foote, Treasurer. Mr. Simpson served but a short time, when he retired, and was succeeded by Dr. G. R. Henry, who served until May, 1885, when his death occurred. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Theo. Guileich, and John W. Gilbert is now Vice President; J. F. Henry, Secretary; T. W. Barhydt, Treasurer; J. J. Spatch, Superintendent.

The plant of this company is substantially built of brick and iron; the building is 115 x 96 feet in dimensions, with 24-inch walls, iron truss roof, and a side track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad runs into the building, so that coal is shoveled directly from the cars to the bins. The boilers, which are eight in number, are set in firebrick and are independent of each other. They are all five feet in diameter, six being sixteen feet long and two eighteen feet, and each has fifty-six four-inch flues. There are 12,000 tons of coal used annually. The stack is one of the largest and finest in the country, being 101 feet in height, 16 feet in diameter from outside to outside, and with a flue eight feet in diameter at the bottom and nine at the top. The company's mains cover the business part of the city, and a large portion of the residence part. Under the care of the present Superintendent, the supply of steam has been ample and satisfactory to the customer. When this business was projected it was predicted that it would prove a failure. The contrary has proved true, and the enterprising gentlemen who ventured on the supposed experiment have reason to congratulate themselves that the business is on such a prosperous footing.

The planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory of D. Winter, is situated on Osborn street, Burlington, Iowa. In collecting the information necessary in compiling the statistics of the commercial and manufacturing industries of the city of Burlington, we find no establishment which gives more indications of thrift than that of D. Winter. The business dates back more than thirty years in the history of the city, having been started by Mr. Winter in 1855. The following year he took in a partner, the firm becoming D. Winter & Co., and the business was carried on by this firm until 1879. At that time Mr. Winter again became sole proprietor, and has since had exclusive control. He was the first to manufacture sash and blinds in Burlington, if not the first in the eastern part of the State, and his works now give employment to forty-five men, their weekly pay roll averaging $300. His trade extends from Indiana to the Pacific Coast. The works are located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the main building being 285 x 100 feet, and two stories in height. They have three warehouses, the first being 25 x 70 feet, the second 40 x 80, and the third 22 x 112, the latter being two stories high, while the lumber dry kiln is 18 x 50 feet, and their dry house, a three-story brick building, 20 x 50 feet, is heated by steam.

Bennett & Frantz, Burlington, Iowa, manufacturers of fine carriages and buggies, southeast corner of Columbia and North Third streets. This is the oldest establishment in this line in Des Moines County, being established by Mr. Bennett in 1844. The existing firm was organized in 1864. The company's building is a four-story brick, 60 x 120 feet, and was built in 1873 after the great fire of that year, when the old works were completely destroyed, causing a loss of about $35,000. The present works are supplied with the latest improved machinery in this line and complete in their appointments. The company owns the building and grounds,
employs an average of thirty-five men, and does an
annual business of about $40,000.

This company handles only its own work, and
is thus sure of the merit of the goods it recom-

mends. It keeps in stock heavy coach work, landaus, coupes, curtain coaches, rockaways, etc. A full line of extensive top carriages, canopy-topped phaetons and surreys, a full line of single-seated phaetons, hung on French platform on three elliptics and also on two, and a full assortment of top buggies especially designed for livery service, also for driving and pleasure, light and heavy open buggies, extra fine road wagons, half platform spring wagons, etc. This company so long established in business has won the reputation for first-class work and fair prices. Its principal market is in Western Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Burlington Vinegar and Pickle Works, manufacturers of cider, vinegar, pickles and sauer kraut, preserves, jellies and mincement, is situated at No. 113 South Third street. This company was incorporated in 1881 with F. A. Smith, President, H. Weinrich, secretary and general manager. It is an outgrowth of the business in this line which was started in Burlington in 1876, by Mr. Weinrich, and conducted by him alone up to the time of the incorpo-

ration of the above-named company. Mr. Weinrich was a pioneer in this business in Iowa, being the first to manufacture pickles in a commercial way in the State. This company is doing an extensive business, its trade extending over Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota and Wis-
consin, and it has established branch houses at Ft. Madison, Sandusky and Kansas City. Its goods have been long and favorably known in the market and are still growing in popularity. The gentlemen who conduct this business have been residents of Burlington many years; are enterprising, prompt, business men, progressive in their methods, and are always fully up with the times in supplying the wants of their customers.

The Burlington Linseed Oil Company succeeded the firm of Jaggar & Simpson, who formed a partnership in 1880. They erected the mill now in use by the company, which is of brick, three stories in height with a basement, and covers an area of 120 feet square. This company as now existing was incorporated in 1886, and the officers are F. B. Jag-

gar, President; M. Simpson, secretary, treasurer and manager; F. M. Jaggar, assistant secretary, and James F. Burnham, superintendent. It manufac-
tures pure raw and boiled linseed oil, oil cake and oil cake meal, screened and ground flax seed. The mill and office are situated at the corner of Elm and Third streets, near the Union depot. The daily output of the mill is eighteen tons of oil cake, and 2,100 gallons of oil. The use of oil cake for food for all kinds of live stock is rapidly growing in favor among the more intelligent and progressive class of farmers. It is a well established fact that, as a fat producer, one pound of oil cake is equal to three of corn, that it improves the general health of animals, prevents hog cholera among swine, increases the flow of milk when fed to milch cows, and raises the butter-producing power of milk in a marked degree. The use of oil cake is only in its infancy, but at this writing, within a radius of fifty miles about Burlington, the farmers feed upward of 200 tons per month. To encourage the growth of flaxseed, this company loans seeds to farmers and contracts for the crop on a basis of Chicago quotations. The linseed oil business is an important indus-
try of Burlington, and the gentlemen interested in it are among the enterprising and reliable busi-
ness men of the city.

The A. G. Adams Manufacturing and Wholesale Boot and Shoe House dates its origin back to the pioneer days of Burlington. The business was established fifty years ago (in 1838) by R. S. Adams, the grandfather of the existing partner and present manager, F. O. Adams. A. G. Adams was admitted to a partnership in the business in 1851; in 1863 the business title of the house, which up to that time had been R. S. Adams, was changed to R. S. Adams & Co., and in 1864, after the death of his father, A. G. Adams succeeded to the business, which has since been conducted under his name. In the fall of 1882, on his return from California, F. O. Adams undertook the management in all its details, and in 1884 became special partner. The next year the house began the manufacture of boots and shoes by the latest improved machinery, and gradually increased the capacity of the establish-
ment up to the present status, which is 400 pairs of
boots and shoes per day, thus furnishing employment to over 100 men. The jobbing trade of the house has grown proportionately, until this establishment, which has extended its trade throughout the entire West, has become one of the most important and prosperous business houses of the city.

The Burlington Saddlery Company, wholesale manufacturers of harness and saddlery, was incorporated in December, 1884. John L. Scholl was elected President, and Oscar Hoerr, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, which is an outgrowth of a business that was established and built up by Mr. Scholl in 1873. They manufacture all sorts of harness and saddlery, and do a jobbing trade in saddlery hardware, making manufacturer's goods a specialty. They employ forty-three men in the business, including three traveling salesman, and do an annual business of $100,000. Their trade has increased steadily since the start and extends through Iowa and into Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota. Mr. Scholl superintends the wholesale department and Richard Hassel, who is a member of the company, has charge of the retail department, and at this writing superintends the cutting. This house has won a reputation for good work and fair dealing that has placed its trade on a safe foundation, and promises a continuance of prosperity so well deserved by its founders and managers.

The Derby Flouring Mill and Elevator. In collecting the information necessary in compiling the statistics of the commercial and manufacturing industries of Burlington, we find no establishment which gives more indications of assured success than the company whose name heads this article. The business was established in 1876, in a frame building 40x90 feet and three stories high, that has since been torn down and replaced by a brick structure, 48x75, in height, three stories and a basement, fifteen feet high. The cost of erection was $30,000. The capacity is 135 barrels of flour per day, besides being arranged to grind corn, buckwheat, rye and chopped feed. Twenty-eight men are employed in operating the mill and elevator. The location of the mill is excellent, equally convenient to rail and river for receiving wheat or shipping flour. The flour manufactured is extensively sold in Burlington and the surrounding country, some invoices being shipped to Scotland and England. Their success has been, as it deserves to be, very great, with a constantly heavy increase of business. The mill is one of the best in the State, and no expense is spared for any improvements that promise to better the quality of the flour. The gentlemen engaged in this business stand high in business circles and are interested in any plan which promises to extend the trade of Burlington. In 1882 they built the Derby Grain Elevator, adjoining the mill, at a cost of $25,000, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels of grain, being 44x113 feet, with bins thirty-four feet deep.

The firm of Acres, Blackmar & Co., was incorporated in March, 1879. It is engaged in the manufacture of blank books, and does general printing, the establishment being situated at No. 206 Third street, Burlington, Iowa. It is the largest of its kind in the State, employs a large force of hands, turns out the very best of work, and is widely known for prompt attention to business and the enterprise of its proprietors. The institution under its present name has been in existence for over twenty years, but the business was really begun in 1855, thirty-three years ago, by Stephen T. Acres, late President of the company, now deceased.

Mr. Acres landed in Burlington in the spring of 1854, with but little money, yet rich in energy and hope. He had learned the book-binding trade in his native country, Gibraltar, and was a master of his business. Although he had worked at his trade for twenty years previous to coming to America, he still found much to learn in the new improvements and inventions of this country, but being an adept in the trade he soon acquired the improved methods and became one of the most expert workers in that line. Through the kindness of a few leading citizens of Burlington—W. F. Coolbaugh, Oliver Cook, Col. Morgan, A. W. Carpenter, Smith McKinney and W. D. McCord—he was enabled to procure an outfit of tools and machinery, and in Coolbaugh's block, on Main street, the work was started that was to grow with the city's growth and in time extend throughout the Northwest. Mr. Acres conducted the business alone till 1865, when Capt. John N. Bell, late of the 25th Iowa Infantry, was taken in as a partner, and the business was con-
continued under the firm name of S. T. Acres & Co.

In May, 1867, E. C. Blackmar, the Secretary and Treasurer of the present company, bought an interest in the business, the firm name being changed to Acres, Blackmar & Co. Mr. Blackmar, who had acted for several years in the capacity of deputy in the county office of a Western Iowa county, and thereby acquired a thorough knowledge of the best forms of blank books and blanks in use by county officials, by his expertness in originating and preparing new and useful forms of blank books, had won the recognition of the blank-book makers who furnished the supplies in that line for that county, and in 1864 his services were secured by Mills & Co., of Des Moines. He remained in their employ for three years, acquiring a still more thorough knowledge of forms and styles of blank books, and as a part of his time was occupied as a traveling salesman, his capabilities in preparing new forms won for him an enviable reputation among county officers throughout the State, and when in 1867 he quit the employ of Mills & Co. and came to Burlington, his old customers still gave him their patronage, and the modest establishment of Acres, Blackmar & Co. soon found their room and facilities entirely inadequate to the increased and constantly increasing business, and it was therefore decided that a printing-office and other facilities must be added. Consequently in January, 1868, John Cullaton, a practical and experienced printer of La Porte, Ind., was induced to join the company of which he is now President. He moved his printing-office to Burlington, and as the old quarters were too limited, the business was established in Hedge's block on Jefferson street, and a large amount of additional tools, type and machinery was added. The establishment at once took rank as one among the largest and most complete in its appointments in Iowa.

Mr. Cullaton soon won the reputation of being one of the best practical printers in the State. To his superior skill and management the company attributes its present large patronage in that line. In 1870 Mr. Bell sold his interest to Mr. Collins, of Chicago, and by that time the business had become so extensive that the company was obliged to seek more commodious quarters, and the large building at No. 206 Third street was leased. In 1871 Mr. Collins sold his interest to Russell R. Door, a young gentleman of fine business ability, who had just started out from the Green Mountain State to seek his fortune in the far West. The copartnership thus formed continued till 1879, when it was dissolved, and the business was organized on the joint stock plan under the general incorporation laws of Iowa. The company still retains the old name of Acres, Blackmar & Co., its officers being J. Cullaton, President; E. C. Blackmar, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Door was formerly Treasurer, but resigned his position to engage in business at St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. Blackmar assumed the duties of that office also. Mr. Acres was President of the company until his death, which occurred April 13, 1887. At the annual meeting of the stock-holders in May, 1887, John Cullaton was elected President. The high standing of the gentlemen connected with this establishment, both as citizens and business men, and the reputation of the house for prompt attendance to business and the superior quality of their work, have secured them a large and liberal patronage.

The job printing house of Harry Johnson was established by the present proprietor in 1881, at No. 115 Jefferson street. Mr. Johnson has a well equipped steam power job and book printing office, employs from fourteen to eighteen hands, and turns out good work with promptness and dispatch. He makes a specialty of catalogue work. See personal sketch elsewhere in this work.

Conrad Lutz is still another master workman in the line of book and job printing, his establishment being situated at No. 117 Jefferson street. The quality of the work done by Mr. Lutz will not suffer by comparison with any other establishment in the city.

The Burdette Company, of which John W. Burdette is the general manager, is doing an extensive business in the line of plain and ornamental book and job printing. The house carries a full line of printer's stock, and turns out on short notice any kind of work in its line. Orders are received by the house from east and west.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In respect to her mercantile trade, Burlington
will not suffer in comparison with any other city in Iowa. As a rule, the business men are enterprising, and command a good trade, both local and general. In the wholesale line it has several houses doing a trade that would hardly seem probable, drawing largely upon sections of country that might naturally be said to belong to other points. As representative of this interest, the following is given:

The firm of John Blaul & Sons, wholesale grocers, Nos. 113 and 115 North Third street, is well known throughout the Northwest. It is one of the oldest and most extensive houses in this line in the city of Burlington, and is the outgrowth of the pioneer retail grocery house, established by John Blaul, Sr., on Front street in 1856. He began business on a very limited capital, but possessing the German characteristics of industry, frugality and thrift, he prospered, accumulated money, and in 1874 opened a wholesale grocery house. In 1882 his sons, John, Jr., and Charles, were admitted to partnership, and the firm became John Blaul & Sons. Later, his younger sons, Theodore and Louis, were also made members of the firm, and by the united efforts of all interested, their trade has rapidly increased and business developed, until the house of John Blaul & Sons takes rank among the leading establishments of its line in the State. Mr. Blaul, Sr., maintained his connection with the business to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1885, since which time the sons have conducted it alone with marked success. Their handsome and well-arranged store is now located at Nos. 113 and 115 North Third street, of which they occupy the three stories and basement, the building being 60 feet front on Third street by 120 feet deep, and it is provided with all modern conveniences for transacting an extensive business. Their employees number twenty-eight, and eight are traveling salesmen. They have recently provided themselves with facilities for manufacturing all spices used in their trade, and for roasting coffee; also making a specialty of the tea trade, and carrying an unusually large stock of carefully selected goods in that line. The gentlemen now composing the firm are all young, enterprising, practical business men, who have spent their lives, since their school days, in this line of business, and by several years' experience on the road have had superior advantages for learning the wants of their customers. They are careful buyers, ever prompt and reliable in all business obligations.

Biklen, Winzer & Co., wholesale grocers, established business in this city in 1875, the proprietors being G. H. Biklen, Charles Winzer and August L. Schlapp, office and storerooms Nos. 110 and 112 North Main street. This house occupies the four stories and basement of the Centre block, which has sixty feet front on Main street, and 120 feet deep on Market street, and carries the heaviest stock in its line in the city. It has been in its present business for a term of thirteen years, and has built up an extensive trade throughout Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The several members of the firm are old residents of Burlington, of well-known responsibility and integrity. Long experience has enabled them to supply the trade with the best goods at the lowest possible figures, while their prompt attention to the wants of their customers has won for them the favorable opinion of all with whom they have to deal.

The Brooks, Smith & Taylor Company, wholesale grocers, corner of Third and Market streets, is an incorporated company, of which H. E. Brooks is President; C. Whit Smith, Vice President; and J. S. Taylor, Secretary. This company was incorporated Sept. 10, 1887, and is successor to the Bell, Smith Grocery Company, an old established house. Its trade extends through Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and it does an annual business of $500,000. The new building in which the company has lately moved was built expressly for its use by H. E. Brooks and John S. Taylor. The building is 40 feet front, by 120 feet deep, is four stories high, with a basement, and is built of solid brick, stone and iron. It is located on the corner of Market and Third streets, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This popular wholesale grocery house is rapidly extending its business, and has earned a reputation for handling a uniformly good grade of goods at fair prices, and for prompt attention to all orders.

James W. Smither is a manufacturer of crackers and candies, and wholesale dealer in crackers, candies, foreign fruits and nuts, factory Nos. 310 and
312 Division street, office and storerooms Nos. 129 and 131 South Third street. These buildings are connected and form an "L," fronting on Division and South Third street. The business as now carried on was established by Mr. Smither, in 1882. He purchased the cracker factory of Phillip Hoerr, and added the candy factory, and also engaged in the wholesaling of foreign fruits and nuts. This is the largest concern of the kind in the State, employing from sixty-five to seventy-five hands and clerks, including four traveling and one local salesman. The annual business amounts to about $200,000. John W. Smither has been associated with his brother James W., as book-keeper since the business was organized, and is interested in a percentage of the net proceeds. The proprietor is an enterprising, progressive business man, who has built up a fine trade since starting in Burlington.

C. P. Squires & Co., are wholesale and retail druggists, and importers and jobbers in drugs, paints, oils, etc., Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa. This is the oldest drug house in the city, and one of the largest. C. P. Squires bought into the business in 1856, in company with Dr. J. P. Bloss, now one of the leading physicians of Troy, N. Y. The firm continued Squires & Bloss for three years, and in 1860 the present firm was organized. At the same time the firm began a wholesale and jobbing trade, which they have carried on continuously since. They began in a small way, with limited capital, and have built up an extensive trade.

William J. D. Myers, dealer in coal, wood, coke and ice, situated at No. 212 North Third street, established the ice business in 1876, and has carried it on continuously since, doing an exclusive retail business and handling about 4,000 tons annually. He engaged in the coal and wood business in the fall of 1887, in connection with his other line of trade, and while he has been operating but a short time in that line, he has built up a very prosperous trade and does an extensive business.

Wyman & Rand (J. H. Wyman and C. W. Rand), wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, furniture and wall-paper, window shades, curtain material, mirrors, mantels, grate and tiling, Nos. 317 Jefferson and 210 to 216 Fourth streets. This business was established by J. H. Wyman in 1869, and the present firm was organized in 1873. They have the largest establishment of this kind in the Northwest. Their building is six stories high and contains salesroom floor to the extent of 60,000 square feet. Their business extends throughout the entire country, and averages annually upward of $150,000. In 1887 they established a branch house in Keokuk, styled the Wyman-Rand Carpet Company, where an average stock of $25,000 is carried. The Northwestern Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Rand is President, supplies a large portion of the goods in that line. The gentlemen composing this firm are thorough businessmen, enterprising and energetic, upright and prompt in their business relations, and well deserve the success they have achieved.

Troxel Brothers, dealers in furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, window shades, children’s earrings and wall-paper, No. 203 North Main street, are successors to N. M. Ervin & Co. The house is one of the most popular in its line in the city of Burlington, and the proprietors, John and Joseph Troxel, are practical cabinet-makers, thoroughly understanding their business, having been engaged in it since boyhood. Their establishment has a frontage on Main street, another on Valley street, and is three stories high with a basement. The floors are 60x20 feet fronting on Main, and 40x40 fronting on Valley. They carry a carefully selected stock and do an annual business of $20,000.

Mauro & Wilson, Jefferson street, between Main and Third, wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, pictures, wall-paper, picture frames, moldings, etc., are successors to Wesley Jones. The gentlemen comprising this well-known firm are William H. Mauro, Jr., and James P. Wilson, both enterprising and energetic business men, who believe in devoting their undivided attention to the wants of their customers and the interest of their business. They purchased the stock in trade of Mr. Jones in 1883, and have since conducted the business with marked success, carrying a very large and complete stock.

Rankin & Dodge, commission merchants, wholesale dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables, and wholesale and retail dealers in ice. The fruit department of this house is an outgrowth of a business estab-
lished by Thomas R. Rankin in company with Mr. Treat, in 1852, under the firm name of Treat & Rankin. That company carried on a cracker and confectionery manufactory, and dealt largely in fruit and ice. In February, 1857, S. F. Taylor purchased the interest of Mr. Treat, and the firm became Rankin & Taylor. They conducted the business until 1870, when Mr. Rankin bought Mr. Taylor's interest, and shortly after this purchase sold the bakery business to Seamos & Kendall, though continuing in the fruit and ice trade. The following year he formed a partnership with the late A. V. Dodge, under the firm name of Rankin & Dodge. This firm packs about 4,000 tons of ice annually, retails about 3,000 tons, and was the first to organize the ice business on a large scale in this city. Their trade in fruits and vegetables is exclusively wholesale, and annually amounts to over $15,000. Mr. Dodge retained his connection with the business until his death, which occurred March 25, 1888, when his wife succeeded to his interest.

Taylor Bros., general dealers in hats, caps, furs, gloves, gents' furnishing goods, etc., No. 207 Jefferson street. John S. Taylor is sole proprietor, and is the successor to R. M. Washburn, whom he bought out in 1879. This is the oldest established house in this line in the State, and does an annual business of $20,000. Mr. Taylor has had a long experience in this line of trade, always keeps the latest styles and best grades of goods, and never fails to please the most particular of customers.

M. W. Phillips & Co. are also engaged in the same line of trade, and in addition to a general retail trade do a large wholesale business, competing with the trade of Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. The firm is a popular one and well deserves the large trade it now enjoys.

N. J. Bart & Co., wholesale seedsmen, No. 213 Front street, established business in this city in 1868, and have the only exclusive wholesale seed store in the State. They deal in grass seed, field and garden seeds in bulk, their annual sales amounting to from $60,000 to $70,000, and their trade extends through Iowa and into Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. Their field seeds are grown largely in Iowa and Northern Illinois, although they have a representation of several States in stock. They buy for cash, and sales are made on that basis, consequently at the lowest market prices. These gentlemen have had a long experience in this line of goods, and are familiar with the wants of their customers. They can always be depended upon, as to the quality of stock and prompt and fair dealing.

J. L. Kelley & Co. are wholesale and retail dealers in agricultural implements, buggies, spring wagons, road carts, buggy harness, road scrapers and wooden pumps, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. This business was established at Burlington in 1870, under the firm name of Elliott & Co., Mr. Kelley being the junior partner; two years later the firm was changed to Elliott & Kelley, still later to Elliott, Kelley & Co.; and Jan. 1, 1883, the present style of J. L. Kelley & Co. was adopted. At this writing Mr. Kelley is sole proprietor of the business. The house was originally located at the northwest corner of Front and Valley streets, but in October, 1887, the company began the erection of a commodious brick structure, which they now occupy, and in December following moved into it. Their building is 60 feet front by 110 deep, four floors, and they occupy it alone. The trade of the house extends through Iowa and into Nebraska, Illinois and Northern Missouri, and the annual business amounts to over $100,000. This is the leading house in this line in Burlington, as well as one of the oldest. Mr. Kelley's long experience has taught him to choose wisely the kinds and quality of machinery best adapted to different localities, and is sure to satisfy the wants of his customers in all sections of the country, giving them the best goods and the closest figures possible.

W. M. Whitford is manager of the firm of C. E. Andrews & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees, spices, Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder and grocers' sundries. The main house and mills are at Milwaukee, Wis., and the agency was established at Burlington by Mr. Whitford in July, 1886. Under the able control of the energetic manager the business has prospered from the start, and the annual sales now exceed $100,000. The excellent reputation established by the old reliable house of C. E. Andrews & Co., of Milwaukee, is fully maintained by this important branch establishment. Mr. Whitford
now has a well-established trade in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The Moard Granite and Marble Works is known throughout this part of the country as being one of the best establishments in its line. The proprietor, John Moard, is a practical designer and marble cutter, and since 1878 he has had the entire management of the works. He makes a specialty of granite monuments, patterned after his own designs, and the work gives entire satisfaction. Some of the finest monuments in Aspen Grove Cemetery are from his establishment.

Bernard Bros. & Mercer are also engaged in this line of business, carrying an immense stock of marble and employing a large number of hands. This is an old established house that takes pride in the quality of the work which it turns out, and never fails to satisfy its patrons.

The Consolidated Tank Line Company, of which O. F. Tappert is agent, began business in this city in 1882 in the wholesale oil trade, and with the exception of the first nine months it has been conducted under the management of Mr. Tappert. The business, which was started on a small scale, has, under the able management of the present agent, grown to such important proportions that the company has been obliged to increase its facilities, and has built an extensive plant in what is known as the Wightman addition to Burlington, and on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. The capacity of the new plant will be 9,000 barrels, and will consist of three large tanks of 3,000 barrels each. The company has a cooper shop at the new works, where they employ ten men making barrels for their own business, and their employees, all told, number twenty-five men. The capacity of the old plant at the foot of Market street is 1,000 barrels. This company, which has its headquarters at Cincinnati, deals in illuminating, lubricating and painting oils, axle grease, and everything in the oil line, and does an exclusively wholesale business. At Burlington they handle from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil annually. The manager, Mr. Tappert, is an active, energetic business man, who gives his exclusive attention to this business, and to whom the credit is due for the rapid increase of trade and general prosperity that the enterprise has achieved.

Pettit & Sons, manufacturers of washing-machines, boxes, screen doors, and proprietors of the City Steam Laundry, established business in the manufacturing work in the spring of 1883, and the City Laundry in 1884, their business being at the corner of South Fifth and Market streets. They employ twenty hands, and turn out the best work in their line. Their laundry facilities are perfect, and they have the reputation of doing the finest work possible in that direction, having a large city and country trade, agencies being established in nearly every important town within a radius of fifty miles.

H. A. Brown & Co., retail dealers in boots and shoes at No. 217 North Main street, is one of the oldest and heaviest houses in this line in Burlington, the business being established in the spring of 1859 by T. W. Barhydt, who is still a partner in the house. Mr. Brown bought into the firm in 1866, when the present company was organized, and since that time the management of the affairs of the house has been largely in his hands. In 1874 Mr. Brown became interested in the wholesale boot and shoe trade with Theodore W. Barhydt, under the firm name of T. W. Barhydt & Co. The business was established by Mr. Barhydt in 1860, and rapidly grew to important proportions. Mr. Brown has also had general charge of this branch of the business, which has been conducted very successfully, their trade extending through Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska, and aggregates $250,000 annually. It is situated at No. 217 North Main street. This establishment has been in trade at Burlington for twenty-eight years, and has made a reputation second to none for good goods, fair prices and promptness in business. The house gives employment to twelve hands, and is one of the factors tending to the growth and prosperity of the city.

Monford & Hill, photographers, of Burlington, have been engaged in their present business since the spring of 1866. They both learned the photographic art in Detroit, Mich., and came west together and located at Burlington, and established business on Jefferson street, and have continued in partnership ever since. They now have one of
the handsomest studios in the West, where they do a large and profitable business. They have been members of the Photographers' National Association ever since it was organized, and justly take rank among the best artists in America. During the past few years they have been successful competitors at the annual exhibitions held by that association, and at the exhibition held at Minneapolis, Minn., in August, 1888, the committee appointed to make the awards recommended that a special diploma be given to Monford & Hill for the admirable interpretation and artistic treatment of the subject "Hiawatha."

Banking Interests.

Burlington is particularly fortunate in its banking institutions, which are solid and controlled by men of good business qualifications, accommodating yet at the same time cautious. The oldest bank is that of the First National, which was incorporated Feb. 2, 1864, with a capital of $100,000, and began business March 29 following. The first Directors were Lyman Cook, George C. Lauman, D. M. Ewing, J. L. Corse, M. S. Foote, E. Chamberlain, A. W. Carpenter, D. Denise and Joseph Norton. Lyman Cook was chosen President; A. W. Carpenter, Vice President; and G. C. Lauman, Cashier. The charter was renewed in February, 1884, with the same amount of capital. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: George C. Lauman, Lyman Cook, John G. Foote, W. P. Foster and H. T. Cook. The officers were in the year 1887 Lyman Cook, President; George C. Lauman, Vice President; and W. P. Foster, Cashier. The bank now has a surplus of $30,000, and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Cook, its President, has held that position since its organization.

The National State Bank was organized Jan. 9, 1865, and commenced business January 25, with a capital of $100,000 (authorized $250,000). The National State Bank is one of the conservators of the moneyed interests not only of the city but of the surrounding country, and is deserving detailed mention herein. Its lineal descent is of a character that ought to be a source of pride, and it and its predecessors have wielded an immense influence upon the city. The National State Bank was the second in the city to organize under the National banking laws. The capital was $100,000, but was subsequently increased to $150,000. This bank does an exceptionally large business. Upon the organization of the bank, F. W. Brooks and F. T. Parsons were respectively elected President and Cashier. Mr. Brooks was succeeded by E. D. Rand, and he by J. C. Peasley in May, 1871. Mr. Parsons, the first Cashier, was in 1866 succeeded by J. C. Peasley, who officiated from 1866 to 1871, when Mr. John T. Remey was inducted into the responsible office, and in 1883 was made President, which position he still holds. The National State Bank really dates its origin back to the private bank established by F. J. C. Peasley & Co., who commenced business in 1851 on Front street. The firm was succeeded by Coolbaugh & Brooks in 1854, and they continued the business until merging it into the State Bank in 1858, under which form and management it remained until becoming a National bank. The new building, situated on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, was built by the bank especially for its own use in 1851-1852, being occupied in February of the latter year. It is a very attractive, solid looking building, and gives all the facilities required. The management of the business is, of course, mainly with the President and Cashier. Mr. Remey, the President, has gained a prominence of which he can well be proud. His banking experience commenced in Chicago under Mr. Coolbaugh, where he spent about eight years. From the opening of F. J. C. Peasley's private bank, the history of this enterprise has been one of honorable effort. Its success has been great and well deserved, and our best wishes are given for its future prosperity. The deposits of the bank are large and are well protected with fireproof vaults, a fireproof and burglar safe, and later the improved time lock. The following are the Directors of the National State Bank: C. E. Perkins, Charles Starker, John T. Remey and J. C. Peasley.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Burlington, Iowa, was incorporated Oct. 29, 1870, with an authorized capital of $500,000, and a paid-up capital of $150,000. Its first officers were T. W. Barhydt, President; P. Henry Smyth, Vice President; and
E. McKitttrick, Cashier. The first Board of Directors were C. W. Bodeman, T. W. Barhydt, P. Henry Smyth, J. C. McKell, C. O'Brien, T. W. Newman and L. Treedrick. Business was commenced Dec. 2, 1870. This bank has now been in operation between seventeen and eighteen years, and has had a very successful career. The nominal capital has been reduced to $100,000, while the accumulated surplus has increased to $75,000. Its officers and stockholders are men of prominence and well-known responsibility, and its line of deposits is large and increasing. The present officers are T. W. Barhydt, President; John Patterson, Vice President; H. C. Garrett, Cashier; H. J. Hungerford, Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors consists of John Patterson, T. W. Barhydt, T. W. Newman, J. C. McKell and H. C. Garrett. The bank owns the elegant block in which it is situated, and which marks prominently the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets. A more accommodating set of men it will be hard to find than those conducting the Merchants’ National Bank, of Burlington.

The Iowa State Savings Bank was organized in July, 1874, commenced business Sept. 1, 1874, and continued in business on the corner of Main and Market streets until in April, 1887, when they moved to their place of business in the Odd Fellows’ Block, corner of Main and Valley streets. Their capital stock was $60,000, but has been increased, until in October, 1887, it was $100,000. The officers are the same as at commencement, with one exception, caused by the death of E. D. Rand leaving a vacancy. They are Charles Starker, President; William Garrett, Cashier; and Edward Hagemann, Vice President. The Directors are Charles Starker, Edward Hagemann, Charles E. Perkins, G. H. Bicklen, Horace S. Rand and William Garrett. The average deposits of this bank are over $600,000, and it enjoys the confidence of every business man and of every laboring man in the community. And why should it not with such men as Charles Starker and William Garrett at its head?

The German American Savings Bank, of Burlington, Iowa, was incorporated under the laws of Iowa in September, 1874. Hon. Charles Mason was elected President; Fred Becker, Vice President; and Hugh Herminghaus, Cashier. The following-named gentlemen composed the Board of Directors: Hon. Charles Mason, Dr. James J. Ransom, John S. Schramm, Fred Becker, W. D. Gilbert, Henry H. Scott, Samuel H. Jones, John H. Armstrong and John Lahee. The bank opened for business Sept. 28, 1874, with a paid-up capital of $60,000, which had increased in 1887 to $100,000, and which is invested in registered United States bonds.

The bank was first located in the basement rooms of the Merchants’ National Bank Building, but in 1883 the bank purchased the Barger Block, situated on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets. The old building was torn down, and in its place was erected the elegant and substantial three-story brick block, the first floor of which they now occupy. The bank was formally opened for business in their new quarters Dec. 14, 1885. The general finish and furnishing of the establishment are in keeping with the prominence and importance of the institution. The Hon. Charles Mason served as President until his death, which occurred in February, 1882, when he was succeeded by Samuel H. Jones, who served until his death in 1887, and then came Dr. James J. Ransom, who is the present incumbent. Fred Becker, the first Vice President, held the office until his death in 1877. Mr. J. L. Schramm was chosen his successor, but resigned in January, 1886, when Dr. James J. Ransom was elected to fill the vacancy, and served till elected President, in 1887. Dr. W. W. Nassau was elected to succeed Dr. Ransom, and is the present Vice President. Mr. Hugh Herminghaus, the first Cashier, served until August, 1876, when he resigned, and was succeeded by William A. Torrey, who has held the office continually since.

The present officers (1888) are Dr. James J. Ransom, President; Dr. W. W. Nassau, Vice President; William A. Torrey, Cashier. The Directors are Dr. James J. Ransom, Henry H. Scott, Hon. John Patterson, John W. Gilbert, Dr. W. W. Nassau, John S. Schramm, Dr. H. Bailey and William A. Torrey. The history of the bank shows its management to have been conservative, yet progressive, and its marked success and high standing among the financial institutions of the State are due to the united efforts of its officers and Directors, whose
well-known business ability and responsibility command and deserve the confidence of the people.

The Commercial Bank, of Burlington, Iowa, was incorporated under the laws of the State in 1883, with a capital of $60,000, with John M. Gregg as President and E. McKitterick as Cashier. John Zaiser is now President of the bank, and W. H. Drum Acting Cashier. The members of the Board of Directors are George Sweny, Dr. John Scarf, R. T. Root, John Zaiser and John W. Burdette. The bank does a general banking business, and is located on North Third street.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

This is one of the most important of the different lines of business carried on in this city, and is represented by several live firms, having a very large and extensive trade.

The Burlington Lumber Company, one of the most important lumber corporations of the Middle Mississippi, was incorporated Feb. 2, 1877, and was an outgrowth of the extensive lumber interests of Rand & Carson, that dates its origin back to the forties. E. D. Rand was the first President of the company; J. L. Pierson, Secretary and Treasurer, while William Lyon was Mill Superintendent. Associated with them were William Carson, Sr., and H. H. Gilman, constituting the Board of Directors. Mr. Carson was a resident of Eau Claire, Wis., while the others were residents of Burlington. At the time of organization this corporation bought out the firm of Berry & Co., lumber manufacturers, of which Carson & Rand were the principal owners. In 1880 E. D. Rand, Jr., and H. S. Rand purchased the interest of H. H. Gilman, and were elected on the Board of Directors. Two years later William Carson, Jr., purchased an interest in the business, and was also made a member of the Board of Directors. In 1884 J. L. Pierson resigned the position of Secretary and Treasurer, and H. S. Rand purchased his interest. At the succeeding meeting of the stockholders, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers: E. D. Rand, Sr., President; H. S. Rand, Vice President and Treasurer; William Carson, Jr., Secretary; and William Lyons, Mill Superintendent. E. D. Rand desiring that the younger members of the company should assume the active management of the business.

After the death of E. D. Rand, in April, 1887, H. S. Rand succeeded to the Presidency of the company, retaining the office of Treasurer. William Carson, Jr., was elected Vice President, still retaining the Secretaryship, and the business is now under the control of these officers. The company has steadily increased its business from the beginning, and at this writing (1888) saws 18,000,000 feet of lumber for the season, 5,000,000 shingles and 5,000,000 lath, besides which it handles 4,000,000 feet of lumber purchased from the Wisconsin mills, and the yellow pine mills of the South, the aggregate sales for the past season amounting to $400,000. The company carries about 12,000,000 feet of white pine lumber in stock, besides lath, shingles, etc. In addition it carries a large supply of yellow pine, cypress, oak, and the various hardwoods. Their business is largely with railroad companies and their contractors, making a specialty of bridge timber and large size dimension stuff. The company’s pine land interests are very large, considerable capital being invested in that direction. They employ about 140 men, and their weekly pay roll amounts to $1,500. This is exclusive of the company’s expenses in operating its steamboats, and its logging business in the Wisconsin pineries. They have constantly employed two steamboats during the season of navigation, one of which, the “Kit Carson,” is considered the fastest and best raft boat on the Mississippi River. William Carson, Sr., senior member of the firm, who resides at Eau Claire, Wis., has been identified with the lumber interests of Carson & Rand, out of which the Burlington Company was formed, for upward of forty years, and was a very near and dear friend of his former partner, the late E. D. Rand. He takes special pride in providing the very best stock for this, the pet enterprise of his life. The company’s mills, yards and office are situated on South Main street, Burlington, Iowa, near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge.

The Rand Lumber Company, one of the most important lumber companies in Iowa, was incorporated in 1879, and is an outgrowth of the old, established lumber business of E. D. Rand & Co., that dates its origin back to the private enterprise in this line of the late Hon. E. D. Rand in 1842. On
the incorporation of the company, E. D. Rand was
elected President; John M. Sherfey, Vice President,
and Maj. William Horner, Secretary and Treasurer.
After Mr. Rand's death in April, 1887, Mr. Sherfey
succeeded to the Presidency, and E. D. Rand,
Jr., was chosen Vice President, and Thomas Wil-
kkinson was elected Secretary and Treasurer, in place
of Maj. William Horner, resigned. This company
has branch yards in various Iowa towns—Bedford,
Villisca, Corning, Afton and Mediapolis. Their
lumber is manufactured by the Valley Lumber
Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., in which the estate
of E. D. Rand is largely interested; 15,000,000 feet
of lumber are annually handled by this company,
besides large quantities of shingles, lath, etc. While
it is a separate and distinct corporation, the Rand
Lumber Company is connected through its indi-
vidual stockholders with the Valley Lumber
Company, of Wisconsin, the Burlington Lumber
Company, of Burlington, Iowa, the Keokuk Lumber
Company, of Keokuk, Iowa, and the Carson
& Rand Lumber Company, of Keokuk, Iowa, all
important corporations varying in capital from
$100,000 to $500,000. The company's office is at
No. 846 Jefferson street.

The firm of Gilbert, Hedge & Co. was organized
in 1865, though the business was established by J.
W. & W. D. Gilbert in 1851. These gentlemen
started with a very limited capital, less than $2,000.
They increased their business rapidly, and by 1856
were doing a trade amounting to upward of $100,-
000. The great financial crisis of 1857 crippled
them seriously; as it did all others in their line,
when values fell to less than half the figures of the
year previous. They kept on their feet, however,
and during the next eight or ten years built up an
immense business. In 1865 another brother, Gen.
James I. Gilbert, bought into the business, and the
firm bought extensive tracts of pine land in Wis-
consin, and also purchased a sawmill, known as the
Yellow River Mill, situated on the Chippewa River,
where they manufactured a large proportion of the
lumber which supplied their yards. Thomas Hedge,
Sr., bought an interest in the business in 1865, and
the firm became Gilbert, Hedge & Co. Mr. Hedge
continued his connection with the business up to
the time of his death, when his heirs, Thomas
Hedge, Jr., and his sister, succeeded to their father's
interest, and are now members of the firm. Gen.
J. J. Gilbert remained in the business about ten
years, when he sold out to his partners and removed
West. His death occurred in 1884. The firm of
Gilbert, Hedge & Co. handle annually from 25,000,-
000 to 30,000,000 feet of lumber, besides large
quantities of shingles, lath, etc. The business for
the year 1887 footed up 27,000,000 feet of lumber,
their market being in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and
Missouri. The individual members of the firm
have other important business connections. W. D.
Gilbert owns a large sawmill at Glencoe, on the
St. Croix River, Wisconsin; Mr. Thomas Hedge is
largely interested in real estate and the practice of
law; while J. W. Gilbert is interested in the Hax-
ture Steam Heater Company, of Kewanee, Ill., and
is Vice President of the company, and is a member
of the Board of Directors of the German-American
Savings Bank.

The Cascade Lumber Company was incorporated
in April, 1880, the incorporators being Gilbert,
Hedge & Co., W. S. Berry, H. H. Gilman and Charles
Putnam. Thomas Hedge, Sr., was elected Presi-
dent; John Gilbert, Vice President, and Charles
Putnam, Secretary. The mill and business were first
established by Berry & Gilman in 1876, and they
took in A. Kaiser in 1878. The firm of Kaiser &
Berry conducted the business until 1880, when the
Cascade Lumber Company was organized and suc-
cceeded to the business. Frank Millard bought
out Gilbert, Hedge & Co.'s interest in 1881, and
was elected President. The present stockholders
are F. B. Millard, W. S. Berry, H. H. Gilman,
Charles Putnam, R. G. Saunderson, and the Burling-
ton Insurance Company. The present officers are
F. B. Millard, President and Treasurer; W. S.
Berry, Vice President; R. G. Saunderson, Secretary.
The mill is situated on the Mississippi, near the
southern limits of the city of Burlington, at what
is known as Cascade, and on the Keokuk Branch of
the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. From fifty to
sixty hands are employed and about 7,000,000 feet
of lumber are sawed annually.
REV. W. F. BAIRD. William French Baird was born on the 22d day of September, 1818. His ancestors were of Scotch extraction, from the city of Glasgow, Scotland. Some of the family sojourned in the northern part of Ireland, near Londonderry, and thence they came to the American Colonies and settled near Lancaster, Pa. His grandfather, Robert Baird, was barely twenty years of age when he entered the patriotic army of the Revolution. Mr. Baird's father, Alexander Baird, the eldest son of Robert Baird, was married to Nancy French, the daughter of Enoch and Mary French. The maternal side of the family was also of Scotch descent, and came to America prior to the Revolution, and settled near Germantown, Pa. Both grandparents of Mr. Baird settled in Fayette County, Pa., and were Ruling Elders in Dunlap's Creek congregation, of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather Baird was married to Elizabeth Reeves, whose parents were of English and Welsh descent, and were natives of Long Island. His grandfather French was married to Mary McIlroy, of Scotch and Irish descent.

Mr. Baird's father was an officer under Gen. William Henry Harrison, for whom he ever cherished the most affectionate regard and admiration. The early influences by which Mr. Baird was surrounded were most favorable to early development of Christian life and character. His parents were members of Dunlap's Creek congregation, of the Presbyterian Church, which was organized about 1775 or 1776. During the long years of faithful ministries of such men as Rev. Myers, Powers, McMillan, Dunlap, Jennings, Johnson and Samuel Wilson, D.D., now of Fairfield, Iowa, they could not fail in furnishing the most desirable society for childhood and youth. The observance of the Sabbath, prayer-meetings, Sabbath-schools, catechisms, temperance and education, were the results of such faithful labor.

Mr. Baird professed religion when twelve years of age, and united with Hopewell congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baird had six brothers and six sisters; of his brothers three were ministers and three were Ruling Elders in the church. Mr. Baird's father not only gave his children a good education, but desired his sons to learn some trade, so as to be the better prepared for any misfortune that might befall them in the future. Two sons were millwrights, one a coachmaker, one a stonemason, one an artist and one a dentist. Of the six sons four received a collegiate education and one son died in his senior year at college.

Mr. Baird left home early in life and learned to build a nine-passenger coach, a brougham, phaeton and buggy. He then completed a collegiate course in Madison College, at Uniontown, Pa., and received his theological education under Rev. Milton Bird, D. D., and Rev. Azil Freeman, D. D., and was licensed to preach on the 8th of April, 1848. Mr. Baird came to Iowa, arriving in Burlington on the 16th day of December, 1848, and was appointed missionary the spring following, to operate in Iowa, with his home at Burlington.

Mr. Baird was ordained by the Union Presbytery at Hopewell, Pa., on the 3d day of September, 1849, and on the 5th day was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca B. Harah, of Uniontown, Pa. It was a happy marriage. The religious influences surrounding Mrs. Baird's early life was of the most precious character. She was educated in Fayette Seminary, at Uniontown, Pa., and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The fruit of this union was two sons—William H. and Henry M. Baird, both graduates of the dental department of the Iowa State University, and now located in the city of their birth. Mr. Baird returned to Iowa, arriving at Burlington in the fall of 1849. At this time there was but one Cumberland Presbyterian Church house in Iowa, and now there are between thirty and forty, seven of which were built under the labors of Mr. Baird. Much of the vast field in Iowa, and some thirty counties in Illinois, were traversed on horseback. Mr. Baird made three extended tours, prior to the war, in the Southern States, under the direction of the Board of Missions of his church.

When the late war came on Mr. Baird remained a Union man, and presented a battle flag to the Burlington Zouaves, which severed his relation with the Board of Missions, which was located in the South. Mr. Baird was one of the three agents jointly appointed by the American Bible Society, and the
United States Christian Commission, to superintend the Scripture work in the army and navy—styled Army Agents at New York and Field Agents at Philadelphia. Mr. Baird was assigned to the “armies of the Southwest, under Gens. Grant and Sherman,” with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., after the capture of the city. At the close of the war Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Gulf, and Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of the Potomac, were released, and the entire work was entrusted to Mr. Baird, to provide for the remnant of the army and navy, to re-open the Bible work in the Southern States, to select State agents and to bring in the freedmen. This required two years of hard labor and much travel. The last labor was performed in the trans-Mississippi Department. Mr. Baird was in New Orleans during the riot of July, 1865; a terrible day it was. He crossed over to Galveston, Tex., and thence north to Red River, visited the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, and provided for them the Scriptures, returning south to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Brownsville. Here

Mr. Baird found Rev. James Hickey, agent for Mexico, on his deathbed, received his dying requests, preached his funeral discourse, and laid him to rest. Mr. Baird took the aged widow, Thomas Sepulvada, Mr. Hickey’s guide, the American Bible Society’s ambulance, and drove to Monterey, reorganized the Bible work and returned to New Orleans, and thence to Burlington, after an absence of eight months, having traveled 8,000 miles and spoken 800 times. After recovering from a severe sickness, Mr. Baird went to New York in May, 1866, and closed his agency. He received $400 besides his salary as a token of appreciation for faithful services rendered amid danger and death. For several years Mr. Baird’s health was so impaired as to demand rest, but at present he is quite well, and preaches every Sabbath, and has in charge a congregation at Mt. Hamill, Lee County, and two congregations in Cedar County. Every year of Mr. Baird’s ministerial life has received tokens of divine favor in revivals of religion.
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