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WAPELLO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY

OF—

WAPELLO COUNTY, IOWA,

—AND—

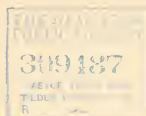
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
CAPT. S. B. EVANS.

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."

1843 1900.

PUBLISHED BY
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
GEORGE RICHMOND, PRES.; S. HARMER NEFF, SEC'Y; C. R. ARNOLD, TREAS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
1901.



Preface

THE aim of the publishers of this volume has been to secure for the historic portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated, and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. If, as is their hope, they have succeeded in this endeavor, the credit is mainly due to the diligent and exhaustive research of that well-known pioneer resident of Wapello county, Capt. S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa, whose high character and recognized ability as an editor and author have brought him prominently before the people of the Hawkeye State. His patient and conscientious labor in the compilation and presentation of facts is shown in the historical portion of this volume. This record gives an elaborate description of the land and its aboriginal occupants before the opening of the "New Purchase," and a comprehensive account of the organization of the county, and of the leading events in the stages of its development from 1843 to the present time, as set forth in the table of contents. Certain subjects which Captain Evans hoped to introduce have been omitted for lack of requisite data, but all topics and occurrences are included which are essential to the usefulness of the history. Although the purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1900, he has deemed it proper to touch on some matters overlapping that period. For any possible errors that may occur in the work, the indulgence of our readers is asked.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship for the most part is entirely independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those therein commemorated. They bring into bold relief careers of enterprise and thrift and make manifest valid claims to honorable distinction. If "Biography is the only true History," it is obviously the duty of men of the present time to preserve in this enduring form the story of their lives in order that their posterity may dwell on the

PREFACE.

successful struggles thus recorded, and profit by their example. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to most of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs, thus collated, will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Wapello county, which will fitly supplement the historic statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. The result has amply justified the care thus exercised, for in our belief no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could be laid before its readers.

We have given special prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. We have sought to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, we herewith tender our grateful acknowledgment.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., December, 1901.

— NOTE —

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects, or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF SKETCH OF EARLY IOWA.....	11
Its Territorial and State Organization.....	

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.....	13
Geographical Description of Wapello County—Preparing for Settlement—An Indian Agency Established in the County—Sketches of General Street and Major Beach—Sketch of Wapello, for Whom the County was Named.....	

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN CENSUS.....	25
Names of Indians of the Sac and Fox Tribe, as Revealed by the Account Book of J. P. Eddy, the Indian Trader.....	

CHAPTER IV.

SOUTH OTTUMWA IN EARLY DAYS.....	32
Graphic Description of the Indian Country Before the Whites were Permitted to Take Claims—South Ottumwa was at That Time the Scene of a Great Camp Ground.....	

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPYING THE LAND.....	36
Description of the County's Physical Features Before the Advent of the Settlers—Recollections of Old Settlers—Extracts from an Address Made by Judge Hendershott.....	

CHAPTER VI.

HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED.....	46
Methods of First Settlers in Selecting Claims—The Cabins which were Their Rude Homes—Dietary of the Settlers.....	

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.....	56
An Instance of Claim Troubles—Illustrating how the Difficulty was Settled—Then Followed County Organization and Other Evidences of Progress.....	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY SEAT LOCATED.....	60
The Town was First Named Louisville, but Indian Influence Prevailed, and it was Changed to Ottumwa	
Board of Commissioners—Business at the First Session of the Board—The Town of Ottumwa from the Beginning—Pen Pictures.	

CHAPTER IX.

OTTUMWA AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.....	67
Public Schools and Churches—Fraternal Societies—Railroads of the County—Newspapers of the County—A Glance at Manufacturing Interests—The Carnegie Library.	

CHAPTER X.

OTTUMWA AND ITS MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.....	78
Official Roster of the City of Ottumwa—Names of the Different Persons Who have Held Elective and Appointive Offices—The Postmasters of Ottumwa.	

CHAPTER XI.

OTTUMWA WATER WORKS AND WATER POWER.....	88
Origin and Development of Water Power and Water Works—Concise Statement Relating to the Enterprise.	

CHAPTER XII.

THE COAL PALACE PERIOD.....	95
The Great Coal Palace Advertising Ottumwa as the Center of a Vast Coal Region—Visited by the President and Other Distinguished Men of the Republic—Its Success Financially and Otherwise—List of Shareholders.	

CHAPTER XIII.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS AND CENSUS.....	104
Names of Different Persons who Have Held Office in the County From the Beginning until the Year 1901—Population of the County by Townships, and Also by Towns.	

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BRISCOE GOLD FEVER.....	112
Alleged Discovery of Gold on Bear Creek—The Mania of Speculation that Ensued—Land Worth but \$40 Per Acre Sold for \$500 Per Acre.	

CHAPTER XV.

KELLEY'S ARMY AND HIS FLEET OF FLAT BOATS.....	114
Wapello County Invaded by a Horde of Organized Tramps, who Came on Flat Boats Down the Des Moines River.	

CHAPTER XVI.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RIVER.....	116
An Historical Sketch—The Various Vicissitudes of the Proposed Enterprise—Causes of its Failure.	

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR.....	129
Early Members of the Wapello County Bar—Sketches of Eminent Lawyers and Jurists—Something About the Present Members of the Bar.	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	133
Diseases and Remedies of the Early Period— Primitive Doctors and Their Practices—The Profession as it is To-day.	

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.....	135
Sketches of Eldon, Agency City, Eddyville, Kirksville, Dahlonga, Chillicothe and Blakesburg.	

CHAPTER XX.

NOTABLE EVENTS.....	151
Important Events, Worthy of Record, Chronicled—Laying of the Corner Stone of the Carnegie Library Building—Record of the Deaths of Prominent Citizens of the County—Destructive Fires Notable Crimes and Their Punishment.	

CHAPTER XXI.

WAR RECORD.....	160
Civil War—Spanish-American War.	
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF P. G. BALLINGALL.....	192
BIOGRAPHICAL.....	197

INDEX.

Biographical

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abegg, Walter..... 499	Brown, W. A..... 588	Dible, John..... 559
Abernathy, J. M..... 530	Brown, W. A. C..... 649	Dickins, G. W..... 497
Abernathy, M. H..... 486	Buchanan, A. W..... 258	Dickins, Scott M..... 472
Abraham, Nils..... 309	Buchanan, W. A..... 447	Dimmitt, Beniah..... 575
Acton, J. J..... 483	Bullock, F. J..... 301	Dimmitt, Lincoln..... 590
Ainley, Joseph..... 214	Burbage, James..... 345	Dimmitt, Sannel..... 449
Allbaugh, W. M..... 617	Burton, Mrs. Elizabeth J..... 596	Dimmitt, W. H..... 617
Allen, C. R..... 251	Burton, S. H..... 402	Dixson, H. G..... 641
Allen, E. G..... 669	Caldwell, Paris..... 246	Donelan, W. J..... 465
Applegren, Gus..... 326	Campbell, J. A..... 296	Dudgeon, Lafayette..... 515
Areingdale, Arthur..... 484	Carman, J. B..... 637	Dudgeon, S. B..... 462
Armstrong, T. K..... 619	Carpenter, L. M..... 648	Dysart, J. K..... 346
Armstrong, W. B..... 246	Carr, Alfred..... 623	Earhart, George..... 431
Anderson, J. P..... 279	Carr, S. B..... 324	Eastburn, B. M..... 308
Arnold, Mrs. Mary..... 634	Chisman, B. F..... 531	Eaton, Daniel..... 371
Arrison, N. L..... 263	Cline, F. N..... 370	Edwards, John..... 601
Asbury, W. H. H..... 262	Cloyd, Mrs. Wealthy..... 506	Elder, J. M..... 489
Bailey, G. L..... 198	Cobler, David..... 343	Emery, D. H..... 282
Baker, H. T..... 414	Cohagan, S. L..... 504	Enoch, A. W..... 420
Baker, J. R..... 313	Coleman, Alexander..... 408	Erskine, A. J..... 659
Baker, L. D..... 503	Cornell, Seneca..... 280	Evans, D. T..... 525
Baker, Dr. L. J..... 424	Cottom, Albert..... 437	Evans, Capt. S. B..... 243
Bannister, Col. Dwight..... 357	Creath, Geo. W..... 629	Fais, Garvais..... 545
Bannister, Dr. M..... 392	Cremer, Mrs. Rebecca J..... 620	Fecht, Emil..... 340
Bare, J. V..... 516	Crisman, L. T..... 595	Ferree, J. D..... 334
Barnes, Stephen..... 477	Cullen, S. C. & Company..... 281	Fetzer, W. H..... 600
Beagle, J. F..... 479	Cummings, W. W..... 351	Fink, Fred J..... 618
Beck, W. R..... 261	Daggett, Mrs. Susan E..... 297	Fish, J. M..... 551
Bell, A. W..... 533	Daggett, W. R..... 288	Flint, I. T..... 529
Bennett, C. P..... 535	Dailey, J. H..... 661	Ford, C. E..... 359
Betterton, Edward..... 634	Daniels, John..... 608	Foster, T. D..... 197
Bizer, J. F..... 581	Davis, G. D..... 433	Francis, Peter..... 547
Bolbaugh, Milan..... 548	Davis, Dr. Morris L..... 312	Friend, G. W..... 320
Bonnifield, W. B..... 265	Davis, William..... 456	Fritz, Henry..... 509
Bosworth, C. A..... 303	Davis, W. Z..... 619	Fullen, C. D..... 663
Bonde, C. E..... 280	Dean, E. L..... 627	Gardner, A. J..... 536
Bowman, J. B..... 456	Decker, Adam..... 523	Gardner, Mrs. Jane..... 571
Box, Dr. J. C..... 423	De Long, W. W..... 547	Garner, J. W..... 296
Bremhorst, Otto..... 572	Denny, William..... 512	Gibbons, T. E..... 213
Brown, B. P..... 421	Dennis, J. B..... 388	Gift, William..... 591
Brown, C. P..... 422	Devin Family, The..... 505	
Brown, Hugh..... 318		

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Godley, L. M.	275	Knox, Dr. E. M.	606	Parks, John	583
Goff, George W.	628	Knox, J. F.	662	Parr, J. E.	608
Gosney, L. S.	640	Kriegh, J. S.	576	Peck, H. E.	310
Goudy, G. T.	584	Krueger, C. F.	538	Pelham, W. S.	551
Gray, J. D.	381			Phelps, A. B.	379
Green, J. R.	304	Langford, J. L.	633	Phillips, Henry	385
Green, W. H.	635	Lanz, W. J.	466	Phillips, J. S.	510
Guggerty, Lawrence	474	Lee, A. W.	238	Phillips, T. J.	391
		Leighton, A. C.	233	Picken, Mrs. Eliza B.	610
Hackworth, J. T.	231	Leighton, Henry	516	Porter, Robert	357
Hale, Shelton	398	Lewis, Mrs. E. H.	643	Powelson, Leander	588
Hall, W. T.	323	Long, Albert	587	Proctor, Joseph	323
Hamersley, T. J.	352	Lore, Levi	534	Pumroy, Mrs. Emma J.	396
Hamilton, A. H.	240	Lottridge, G. D.	355	Prosser, C. H.	459
Hammond, I. H.	375			Pumroy, Levi	226
Hanawalt, Mrs. Caroline	511	MacMillan, John	225		
Hanna, Mrs. E. M.	647	Macoy, H. N.	443	Randel, E. L.	269
Hanshaw, I. M.	623	Mader, A. J.	350	Ream, Jacob	656
Hardsoeg, Martin	369	Manchester, J. C.	235	Reece, W. M.	218
Harrow, A. G.	407	Mann, Mark	409	Reeve, William	318
Harper, S. H.	217	Manning, Calvin	331	Renfrew, Mrs. Mary Ann	577
Harper, W. T., Jr.	293	McCarroll, C. T.	200	Reno, Norman	517
Harsch, E. G.	486	McCarroll, J. B.	366	Riggs, A. W.	606
Harshman, Eli	637	McCollough, Samuel	657	Riggs, J. S.	325
Hatch, G. W.	311	McCormick, J. E.	325	Robertson, Jas. F.	478
Haw, Christopher	285	McCoy, Mrs. Sarah W.	312	Robertson, G. D.	455
Haw, George	256	McDowell, J. H.	605	Roemer, G. A.	239
Heindel, G. F.	387	McElroy, E. E.	282	Ruffing, Joseph	596
Helfer, J. W.	317	McElroy, J. M.	651	Ryerson, George	623
Helman, J. B.	611	McElroy, Rev. J. M.	294		
Henry, Dr. C. A.	461	McIntire, Frank	280	Sackett, D. M.	480
Herman, M. G.	460	McIntire, W. A.	223	Sauer, George	467
Hicks, A. J., Jr.	578	McShane, James	450	Sautbaine, David	378
Hill, J. F.	582	Melcher, A. W.	183	Sawyers, Dr. S. H.	630
Hills, Levi	212	Metzger, Frederick	653	Schlagater, Dominick	474
Hirst, William	583	Miller, W. H.	307	Schmidt, Bernard	473
Hodson, Reuben	612	Mitchell, J. C.	237	Schmidt, Garry	376
Holzhauser, A. W.	375	Montagne, Henry	416	Schmidt, Henry	297
Howell, C. A.	570	Moore, E. W.	667	Schmidt, J. B.	387
Hull, J. E.	274	Morey, D. F.	664	Schwartz, John	492
Humbert, H. C.	529	Morrell, J. H.	273	Schwarz, Michael	350
Hunt, W. E.	199	Mowrey, J. B.	413	Scott, J. W.	668
Hutchison, Capt. J. G.	249	Murray, John	589	Sharp, C. M. D.	627
Hutchison, M. B.	416	Murray, Mrs. Catherine	645	Shawver, S. A.	546
		Myers, C. M.	288	Shumaker, William	273
Israel, H. J.	537	Myers, Samuel J.	602	Simmons, F. W.	433
Israel, M. C.	532			Simmons, Rev. J. T.	434
Israel, R. T.	526	Neil, W. J.	665	Skinner, Frank	441
Ives, H. D.	393	Nelson, W. R.	444	Smith, C. L.	624
		Newell, David	570	Snow, Heman	439
Jewett, Joseph	626	Newell, T. J.	565	Spangler, Lewis	639
Janney, G. C.	658	Nosler, James	302	Spilman, J. H. R.	537
Jaques, W. H. C.	257	Nye, G. L.	377	Springer, C. V.	630
Johnson, A. E.	566			Steck, A. C.	649
Johnson, A. W.	388	O'Brien, Moses	607	Stevens, Dr. A. V.	202
Johnson, Elijah	509	O'Bryant, John	640	Stevens, Frank	448
Johnston, Allen	267	Ockert, L. A.	401	Stevens, J. F.	454
		Ogden, B. F.	563	Stevens, L. E.	254
Kerfoot, J. F.	378	Oldham, R. J.	642	Stewart, E. P.	525
King, W. L.	358	Ostdiek, H. B.	332	Stodghill, Thomas	560
Kitterman, G. W.	403			Streicher, Xaver	468
Kitterman, Samuel	646	Palmer, C. C.	666	Strickland, M. W.	319
Knight, Z. T.	611	Parker, Mrs. Pherryba	490		

INDEX.

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Stuber, C. H.	557	Vance, Dr. W. W.	599	Williams, Dr. A. O.	549
Styre, S. S.	224	Vanfossan, W. P.	425	Williams, J. H.	201
The Swift-Campbell Brick Co.	431	Vass, John C.	626	Williams, R. M.	609
Theunisson, John	398	Von Schrader, Frank	432	Williams, W. E.	563
Thomas, B. F.	471	Walsh, C. A.	393	Wilson, G. A.	647
Thornburg, T. M.	635	Waugaman, W. A.	558	Wilson, Ira	524
Thornton, C. W.	344	Ward, Patrick	446	Wilson, Dr. J. B.	252
Timonds, James	644	Warner, Sylvester	483	Wilson, J. M.	518
Tinsley, A. V.	577	Warren, A. J.	569	Wilson, P. S.	654
Traul, Thomas	410	Warren, W. J.	625	Withall, George	291
Trisler, John	220	Waterman, H. L.	419	Wood, J. S.	298
Trout, H. L.	518	Webber, L. A.	564	Work, W. A.	211
Udell, C. N., M. D.	500	Wellman, J. F.	397	Wycoff, J. C.	653
Ulmer, Morris	636	Wellman, Mrs. Minerva	541	Wycoff, W. B.	539
Vance, F. E., M. D.	440	Wertz, H. J.	645	Wyman, W. C.	650
		White, J. M.	447		
		Whitcomb, Frank	652	Young, Abraham	453

Portraits

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Acton, J. J.	482	Evans, Capt. S. B.	242	McIntire, W. A.	222
Anderson, J. P.	278	First Hewed Log House in Wa-		Miller, Mrs. Eady C.	506
		pello County	47	Miller, W. H.	305
Baker, L. D.	502	Foster, Thomas D.	196	Mitchell, J. C.	236
Bannister, Col. Dwight	536	Group picture of Maj. Beach, Gen.		Mowrey, J. B.	412
Barnes, Stephen	476	Street and Agency Bldg.	16	Ottumwa Coal Palace	94
Beck, W. R.	260	Hackworth, James T.	228	Ockert, Lee A.	400
Bennett, C. P.	534	Hackworth, Residence of James T.	229	Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. William	559
Bizer, J. F.	580	Hall, W. T.	322	Phillips, Henry	384
Bonnifield, W. B.	204	Hammond, I. H.	374	Phillips, T. J.	390
Bullock, F. I.	300	Hanshaw, S. M.	632	Prosser, C. H.	458
Carnegie Library Building	77	Hardsoeg, Martin	368	Shumaker, William	272
Carr, Alfred	622	Harper, S. H.	216	Stuber, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. and	
Crisman, L. T.	592	Harrow, A. G.	406	Family	556
Cobler, David	342	Haw, Christopher	284	Thomas Family Group	470
Cottom, Albert	436	Helfer, J. W.	316	Vance, Dr. W. W.	598
County Poor Farm, south and north		Humburt, H. C.	528	Wapello County Court House	
view	105	Hutchison, J. G.	248	Frontispiece	
Decker, Elizabeth, Cora E., and		Johnson, Elijah	508	Wapello County Scenery, The	
W. J.	521	Johnston, Allen	266	Phantom Lady	147
Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Adam	520	Long, Mr. and Mrs. Albert and		Wapello County Scenery	144
Dickins, G. W.	494	Family	586	Warren, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.	568
Dickins, Mrs. Martha E.	495	Lottridge, G. D.	354	Waterman, Hon. H. L.	418
Dimmitt, Beniah	574	Macoy, H. N.	442	Wellman, J. S.	540
Dimmitt, Mrs. W. H.	615	Manchester, J. C.	254	Williams, Dr. A. O.	548
Dimmitt, W. H.	614	Manning, Calvin	329	Williams, W. E.	562
Donelan, W. J.	464	Manning, Edwin	328	Withall, George	290
Dudgeon, Lafayette	514	McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. and		Work, W. A.	210
		Family	604		
Earhart, George	428				
Earhart, Mrs. Emma M.	429				
Elder, J. M.	488				

History of Wapello County

CHAPTER I

BRIEF SKETCH OF EARLY IOWA

ITS TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

What is now known as the State of Iowa became a part of the United States in 1803. In 1804 it was included in what was known as the district of Louisiana. March 3, 1805, it was organized as a part of the Territory of Louisiana. In 1812 it was included in the jurisdiction of the Territory of Missouri, and in 1834 it became a part of the Territory of Michigan. In 1836 it was included in the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 it was organized as the Territory of Iowa, and was admitted into the Union as a State in December, 1846. The first legislative body that ever sat in the present limits of the State of Iowa was the Territorial legislature, which was composed of a few men and which was convened in a little room in an old frame building, gone years ago, situated on Front street, Burlington, in the winter of 1838. Robert Lucas, a former governor of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be governor of the Territory of

Iowa. Governor Lucas was disposed to wield the large veto power he possessed with the sway of an autocrat and a stormy session was the result. The great wrangle arose over the location of the capital of the Territory. Both Burlington and Mount Pleasant, in the southern part of the Black Hawk purchase, wanted it, while their opponents favored a central location. The central party won. Three commissioners were appointed to select the site of the seat of government within the limits of Johnson county. They decided on a place, and laid out a square mile, which they called Iowa City, and there the capital was located. The eighth and last Territorial legislature was held there in 1843-44. In February, 1844, the legislature adopted an act, submitting to the people of the Territory the proposition to form a state constitution and to apply for admission to the Union. The measure carried, and the convention met at Iowa City in October, and

on the first day of the following November finished its work and reported a State constitution and State boundaries. The latter did not meet with favor. The line between this State and Missouri lay 30 miles north of its present location, and the western line stopped far short of the Missouri River. By a small majority, the people rejected the lines. May 4, 1846, another convention assembled and another constitution, prescribing the present State boundaries, was drafted. The people adopted it, Congress adopted it, and Iowa was admitted as a State, December 28, 1846.

On the 15th of January, 1855, a bill relocating the capital within two miles of the Racoon fork of the Des Moines River, and for the appointment of commissioners, was ap-

proved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, the land being donated to the State by the citizens and property owners of Des Moines. An association erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation, declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives was a task of difficulty, as the records and safes had to be drawn from Iowa City to the new capital on sleds, and it was not until December, 1857, that the removal was completed. On the 11th of January, 1858, the seventh general assembly convened at the new capital.

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF WAPELLO COUNTY—PREPARING FOR SETTLEMENT—AN INDIAN AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN THE COUNTY—SKETCHES OF GENERAL STREET AND MAJOR BEACH—SKETCH OF WAPELLO, FOR WHOM THE COUNTY WAS NAMED.

The annals of Wapello county begin properly with its organization as a civil district, but it will be of abiding interest, not only to the present generation, but to those who are to follow, to have a written record of the development of civilization, and this will necessitate an examination of the circumstances that led to the early settlement of the country, and of its aboriginal population. There were no fierce wars to determine the possession of the territory; the conquest was in a manner peaceful, beginning with the cession of the Louisiana province by Napoleon, and ending in the different treaties with the Indians, who had actual possession and certain rights that could not well be ignored by the American people. The Indians are unique and interesting, with an uncertain origin and a past that must be always buried in oblivion. A chapter or two of this work will be devoted to them as they were revealed to the early settlers who came in contact with them, when they were probably liv-

ing as their ancestors had lived prior to the discovery of the continent.

The early settler himself was a distinctive character, who cannot be ignored in a work of this kind; he encountered privations, and the way in which he conquered the wilderness and laid the foundations of a state under the most discouraging circumstances is a never-failing subject of interest to the student of history. Therefore, there will be no apology necessary for the space that is occupied in detailing the stories of adventure that illustrate the lives of the hardy men and women, who were the pioneers of civilization in a new and strange country.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The county of Wapello is situated in the second tier of counties from the southern line of Iowa, and is bounded by Mahaska and Keokuk on the north, Jefferson on the east, Davis

on the south, and Monroe on the west. The civil townships are Competine, Highland, Richland, Columbia, Cass, Polk, Center, Dahlonga, Pleasant, Agency, Washington, Keokuk, Green, Adams; 14 civil townships. The principal stream is the Des Moines River, which enters the county in the corporate limits of Eddyville and flows in a general southeasterly direction, finally leaving the county on the southwest quarter of section 35, township 71, range 12, thus dividing the county into nearly equal parts. Competine township is drained by Competine and Wolf Creeks and a number of tributaries. Cedar Creek crosses Richland, Highland and Pleasant townships; into the Cedar flows Brush and Little Cedar Creeks and a number of small branches. The Des Moines River on the south is fed by North and South Avery and Bear Creeks. Little Soap Creek flows nearly eastward through Adams, Green and Keokuk townships, and empties into Big Soap Creek in Davis county. Village Creek empties into the Des Moines River in Keokuk township. The southern part of the county was at one time well timbered, but the native stock has been greatly reduced by the process of cultivating the soil. A large part of the county on both sides of the river is embraced within the region of the most valuable portion of the Iowa coal field. The soil throughout the county is generally very fertile, yielding abundant crops of corn, oats and the grasses.

PREPARING FOR SETTLEMENT.

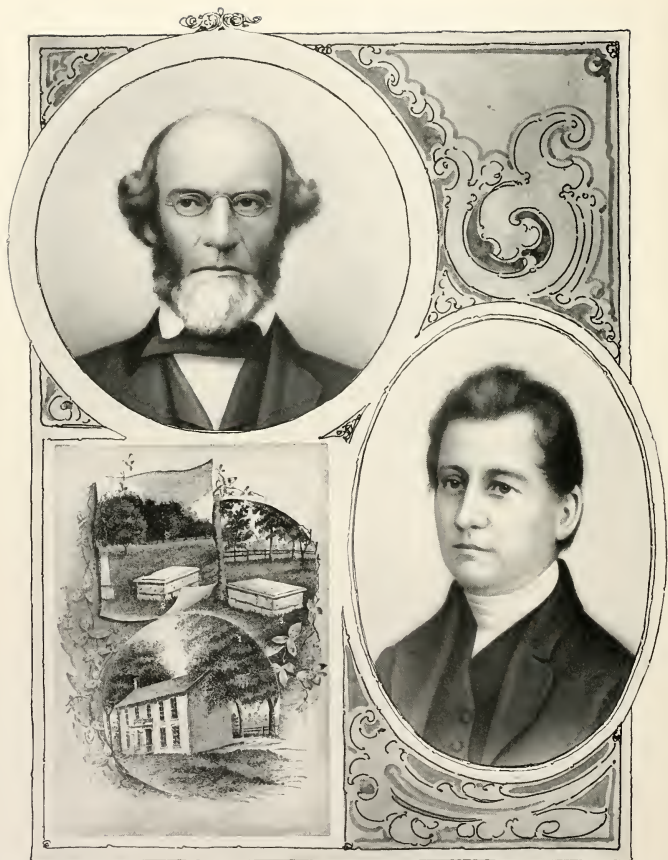
The steps of organization, which led to

the marking out of the boundaries of Wapello county, may be summarized as follows: Originally it was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803; in 1804 this territory was divided into the governments of Louisiana and Orleans. In 1812 Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and the country north of it was then called Missouri Territory. From 1812 to 1834 that region of country now embraced in Iowa was a part of Missouri Territory. In the latter year Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan and was known as a part of Michigan Territory. In 1837 the State of Michigan was admitted into the Union, and this had led to the organization, in the previous year, of a new territory under the name of Wisconsin; Iowa was then a part of Wisconsin. Iowa was created as a separate territory in 1838. In 1833 a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, by the terms of which the country lying west of the Mississippi River and east of the west line of Jefferson county was ceded to the United States by the Indians. On the 11th of October, 1842, a second treaty was made with the same tribe, by which the remainder of Iowa was ceded. Under this latter treaty the whites were not permitted to settle within what are now the boundaries of Wapello county until the 1st of May, 1843.

We are now brought up to that period prior to the occupation of the county by the settlers and to the time when the Indians still held possession, and also to the time when Gen. Joseph M. Street, as the United States Indian agent, established a post at Agency.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>





MAJ. JOHN BEACH, Agent Sacs and Foxes.

GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET, Agent Sacs and Foxes.

(From portrait painted in 1815.)

1. Old Agency Building. 2. Grave of General Street. 3. Grave of Chief Wapello.

GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET.

The following sketch of General Street is taken from A. R. Fulton's book (now out of print) "The Red Men of Iowa:" "General Joseph M. Street was born in Virginia, October 18, 1782. He was appointed to the agency of the Winnebagoes in 1828, and in the autumn of this year arrived at Prairie du Chien, his family remaining for a short time in Illinois. During the winter he returned and removed his family also to the agency. He was a strict Presbyterian, and his was the first family professing the Protestant faith to locate at that place. After the treaty of 1837, by which the Sacs and Foxes relinquished 'Keokuk's Reserve' on the Iowa River, and the Indians agreed to remove further west, General Street was transferred from the agency at Prairie du Chien to the new agency of the Sacs and Foxes on the Des Moines. In accordance with this purpose, early in 1838 General Street took measures to locate a new agency as convenient as practicable to the principal villages of the Indians. Accompanied by the chief, Poweshiek, and a party of Indians, he set out to examine the country and selected the location, where the town of Agency City is now situated in Wapello county. He at once contracted for the erection of the necessary buildings,—including a family residence and office, blacksmith shop and stables. The contractor was from Clarksville, Missouri; he brought with him a large force of mechanics and laborers, including a number of negro slaves. The work was soon completed. In

April, 1839, General Street removed his family to the new agency. In the meantime his health had been gradually declining, and before the close of the year he had become almost totally disabled, owing to a complication of obstinate maladies. On the 5th day of May, 1840, he was out riding with his brother-in-law, Dr. Posey, who had been attending him professionally. On returning home, he alighted from the carriage, and seating himself in the door called for a cup of cold water. When the servant brought it, he remained motionless in the chair. Dr. Posey was immediately called, and came without the delay of a minute, but too late. The General had died while sitting in his chair."

MAJOR JOHN BEACH.

Major John Beach, who succeeded General Street as Indian agent, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, February 23, 1812. At an early age he entered Portsmouth (N. H.) Academy, where at ten years of age he took a prize for proficiency in Latin, and at thirteen he excelled in Greek. He was appointed a cadet at West Point at the age of sixteen, and graduated in the class of 1832 at the age of twenty years. Soon after he received his commission as second lieutenant in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was colonel. He was assigned to duty on the frontier and in 1838, his hearing having become impaired, he resigned from the army and was for some time employed in the United States land office at Dubuque. In the meantime he had married a daughter of General Street, and succeeded him

as agent in 1840. From 1847 until 1863 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Agency City, where he died, August 31, 1874. He discharged all his duties as an officer and a citizen with fidelity. Prior to his death, he had completed a series of valuable historical articles, entitled "Old Times," which were published in the newspaper of his own town. From these papers, the author of this volume will quote as follows:

In the fall of 1837 Major Beach accompanied General Street, who conducted a party of 30 chiefs to the East, and while there they visited Boston. Major Beach says: "There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to 'draw houses.' At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. General Street, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, and hence the writer, who had recently become his son-in-law, took these matters off his hands; and, as he knew this particular play would suit the Indians far better than those simple, declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, he finally prevailed upon Mr. Barry, the manager, to bring it out, promising that all the Indians should come.

"In the exciting scene, where the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager, breathless anxiety; and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody weapon from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, while the curtain falls, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was instantly succeeded by screams of terror from among the more nervous of the ladies and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

"After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased the width of this belt by an additional cession in the treaty of 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and most valuable portion of our State. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visits to Washington and other eastern cities we have just mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st day of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes, in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their land a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of five per cent. would be annually paid to them. Hitherto it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a

cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$10,000 in regular payments of \$1,000, over a term of ten years, would have left the Indians, at the end of that time, destitute of all further benefit from that cession. But now the more humane policy had come to be followed—of saving for them, in perpetuity, the principal sum. For their cession of 1837, they were allowed \$200,000; upon which the interest annually paid is \$10,000; and the treaty of October 11, 1842, that finally dispossessed them of their land in Iowa, pays them \$40,000, as the interest upon \$800,000, which, together with the payment by the United States of a large amount of claims, and some minor stipulations of a cash character, was the consideration for which that cession was obtained. Under a very old treaty, they were also receiving an unlimited annuity of \$1,000, so that now there is the yearly sum of \$51,000 payable to the Sacs and Foxes, as long as any of their people live to claim and receive it.

"This treaty of 1837 also stipulated for the erection of mills and support of millers; the breaking-up and fencing of fields; the establishment of a model farm, and other schemes of the pestilent brood of so-called philanthropists who were then beginning to devise their various plans for plundering the savages, and fastening upon them their hosts of vampires and leeches, schemes causing the outlay of many thousands of dollars of the money granted to these Indians for their lands, from which, it is safe to say, they never derived the slightest benefit.

"Appanoose persuaded General Street that

Sugar Creek, between Ottumwa and Agency, was 50 miles long, and the General had a mill erected on it. A freshet occurred within the next twelve months or so, sufficient in size and force to wash it away; but the writer doubts if ever a bushel of grain was ground in it, nor, had it stood to this day, and had the Indians remained to this day, does he believe they could have been prevailed upon to have raised a bushel of corn to carry to it. Another mill was put up on Soap Creek, and when the writer took charge of the Agency, in June, 1840, that was also destroyed; but as that was a better stream and as he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Peter Wood, a man who fully understood his business, and was honestly disposed to attend to it, a second mill that was erected fared better, but the Indians took no interest in it whatever.

"A large field, cornering where the creek just below the depot at Ottumwa debouches from the bluff, was made and cultivated for one of the villages then located opposite. The field extended in this direction and toward the river. Another was made on the opposite bank near to the villages, and still a third in the same neighborhood, giving one to each of the three villages located opposite and below Ottumwa. A splendid wheat crop, harvested by the hands employed on the Pattern Farm, was stacked and a very high fence built around until it could be threshed; but, in a very little time, the young men, too lazy to hunt up their ponies if turned out to graze, and having no squaws of whom to exact the duty, tore down the fences and turned their ponies upon the grain.

"At the time of General Street's decease, the Indians were occupying their country with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, located as follows: Upon the bank of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, where there is quite a spacious bottom extending for a mile or more below, where the bluff closes in pretty closely upon the bank, and for a much longer distance in the up-river direction toward and past Ottumwa, was the village of Keokuk; and still above, were those of Wapello, Foxes, and Appanoose, a Sac chief. According to the writer's present memory, that of Wapello was the intermediate one. Keokuk himself had selected a pleasant, commanding and picturesque point for his own summer wigwam, some half way up the side of the bluff, in the rear of his village, where, with his own little field of corn and beans, despite the large field of Uncle Sam just beneath him, he enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate* of his authority and rank during the hot weather.

"His wigwam was a very conspicuous object to a traveler along the road that crests the bluff and winds down the long hill to Sugar Creek on this side. From his elevated position, where, like another Robinson Crusoe in the boys' story books, he could contemplate himself as 'monarch of all he surveyed,' he had a fine view of the three villages spread beneath him, as well as of the bluffs and bottoms for a considerable distance up and down the river on this side. Several of the lodges in every town had their own small patches of cultivated ground in the neighborhood of their villages;

but the hillside, now covered by Ottumwa, seemed to offer them more attractive spots for this purpose, probably because the soil was more easily worked, and situated more favorably for the influence of the sun than upon their side of the river. A light, easily turned soil was, of course, an object to the poor squaws, upon whom devolved the duty of working it with their hoes, and of inserting the rickety posts that, with light poles bound to them, made the fence, not exceeding four feet in height, but, in general, very respectfully treated by the ponies, the only animal liable to intrude injuriously upon their fields.

"The whole hillside on its lower slope, for they seldom cultivated it more than half way up, was occupied in this way by the Indians, from some distance below the depot fully up to or above the court house; often the writer, on the receipt of some instructions requiring a 'talk' with the leading men, in order to save time, and to the Indians the trouble of a ride to Agency, has appointed some shady spot in one of these patches.

"The Indians seldom occupied their permanent villages, except during the time of planting or securing their crops, after which they would start out on a short hunt, if the annuity—which was generally paid within the six weeks from the 1st of September—had not yet been received. Immediately after payment, it was their custom to leave the village for the winter, hunting through this season by families and small parties, leading the regular nomad life, changing their location from time to time, as the supply of game and the need—so es-

sential to their comfort—of seeking places near to timbered streams best protected from the rigors of weather would require.

"The village of Hard Fish—or Wishe-comaque, as it is in the Indian tongue—which was quite as respectable in size as any of the old villages, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, named for J. P. Eddy, a trader, who was licensed in the summer of 1840, by the writer, to establish his trading post at that place. He continued to trade there until the treaty of final cession in 1842, and was the most fortunate of any of the large traders in finding his schedule of claims against the Indians very little reduced by the commissioners, whose part it was at that treaty, to adjust all outstanding claims against the Sacs and Foxes.

"The writer cannot locate the place exactly, according to our state maps, although he has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not over 12 miles distant, on the bank of Skunk River, not far above the 'Forks of Skunk,' was a small village of not over 15 or 20 lodges, presided over by a man of considerable influence, though he was not a chief, named Kishkekosh. This village was on the direct trail—in fact it was the converging point of the two trails—from Hard Fish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other permanent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated on the bank of the Iowa River.

"About the time that Eddy moved out his stock of goods from Burlington to his licensed

point at Hard Fish village, P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company also obtained an addition to their license for a post at the same place, and put up a small establishment some fourth of a mile below Eddy, on the river bank. In the same winter, of 1840-41, W. G. & G. W. Ewing, of Indiana, who had already acquired large wealth in the Indian trade, but never yet had dealt with the Sacs and Foxes, obtained a license and had their point assigned them just at the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the Ottumwa side, where they soon got up a large establishment, filled with a full and valuable stock. This post was started, and, for a year or so, conducted by a Mr. Hunt, a gentleman of far more education, refinement and culture than is often found among the resident Indian traders.

"Previous to the treaty of 1842 some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the 'Old Garrison' was broken up, and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast; and Keokuk, also, moved his village into the same neighborhood. A second blacksmith was appointed, named Baker, son-in-law of Colonel Ingraham, one of the pioneers of Des Moines county, and a person of considerable character and influence in his county. Baker died at Fort Des Moines, still in the service of the Indians; but when appointed, he built his residence some half a mile east of the Agency, not far from the claim taken by the late William Newell, father of L. F. Newell, by whom the property was subsequently purchased and added to his farm.

"The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very pleasant and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes incidents would occur, possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

"The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the Kitche Mulito, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps forced ones, under scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let tomorrow take care of things of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the book of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

"The writer was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those of the Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near

Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that vision of the proceedings conducted within was entirely free. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently 'in the secret,' as they were close enough to hear, but at a distance far enough to prevent eavesdropping of the low tones used within the sacred precincts. Inside of these guards was another and much larger circle of sentinels, who restrained all outsiders (of whom the writer had to content himself with being one) from crossing within their line. Keokuk seemed to be the chief personage among the performers, and the performance to be designed for the exclusive benefit of one old fellow of some importance in the tribe, who was mainly distinguished from those about him by being clad in a much scantier pattern of raiment. Sometimes they would place him on his feet, and sometimes on his seat, as they powwowed and gesticulated about him. Finally, while in a sedentary position, with a large pile of blankets behind him, Keokuk approached in front, pistol in hand, apparently aimed at his forehead.

"There was an explosion, quite audible to us outsiders, and a no small puff of smoke, and the old savage went over on his back in quick time, where he was covered up and left among the blankets, while a good many 'long talks' were held around and over him, until at length, Keokuk, taking his hand, brought him to the sitting posture, and soon after to his feet, apparently none the worse for having been used as a target. The outside multitude of Indians

gazed with marked awe throughout the entire performance, and maintained, withal, the deep-silent silence."

It will be appropriate in this connection to introduce a sketch of Wapello, the chief in whose honor the county is named. We take this sketch from Fulton's "Red Men of Iowa."

WA-PEL-LO.

"The name Wapello signifies prince or chief. He was head chief of the Fox tribe, and was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and not far from the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, on the west side of the Mississippi, and then to a place at or near the present town of Wapello, in Louisa county. Like Keokuk and Pashepaho, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and was therefore opposed to the hostile movements of Black Hawk.

"Wapello was among the chiefs present on the occasion of the liberation of Black Hawk at Fort Armstrong, in 1833. At that time, after several chiefs had spoken, he rose in the council and said 'I am not in the habit of talking—I think! I have been thinking all day; Keokuk has spoken; I am glad to see my brothers; I will shake hands with them. I am done.'

"The name of Wapello appears signed to

several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He was one of the delegates who accompanied Keokuk to Washington in 1837. On that occasion he made a very favorable impression by the correctness of his deportment. He made a speech in the council, which was held at that time by the secretary of war for the purpose of reconciling the Sioux with the Sacs and Foxes. After Keokuk had spoken, Wapello commenced his speech by saying: 'My father, you have heard what my chief has said. He is the chief of our nation. His tongue is ours. What he says we all say. Whatever he does we will be bound by it.' It was conceded that Wapello's remarks were sensible and pertinent, and although he did not possess the fine form and commanding presence of Keokuk, many thought his speech was not inferior to Keokuk's.

"After the conclusion of the business at Washington, the delegation visited Boston, where they held a levee at Faneuil Hall, and were afterward conducted to the State House, where they were received by Governor Everett, members of the legislature and other dignitaries. The governor addressed them and the chiefs replied, Keokuk, as usual, speaking first. He was followed by Wapello, who said: 'I am happy to meet my friends in the land of my forefathers. When a boy I recollect my grandfather told me of this place where the white men used to take our forefathers by the hand. I am very happy that this land has induced so many white men to come upon it; by that I think they can get a living upon it. I am always glad to give the white man my

hand, and call him brother. The white man is the older of the two; but perhaps you have heard that my tribe is respected by all others, and is the oldest among the tribes. I have shaken hands with a great many different tribes of people. I am very much gratified that I have lived to come and talk with the white man in this house where my fathers talked, which I have heard of so many years ago. I will go home and tell all I have seen, and it shall never be forgotten by my children.'

"In the spring of 1842 Wapello had left his village on the Des Moines, not far from the site of the present city of Ottumwa, to visit the grand scenes of his former hunting exploits. It was in March—the dreary month of storms—but there were days when all nature seemed to rejoice at the near approach of the season of springing grass and budding leaves. Alas! The good chief had numbered his winters on earth. His moccasins were never again to press the green carpet of the prairies, nor follow the trail of the deer amid the coverlets of the forest. While encamped with his hunting party on Rock Creek, in what is now Jackson township, Keokuk county, he was taken suddenly ill. Surrounded by his faithful followers, he lingered but a few days, and then on the 15th of March, 1842, his spirit passed away to the better hunting grounds. To the curious it may in the years to come be a matter of interest to know that the closing scene in the earthly career of this good Indian chief was

on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 74, range 11.

"In accordance with a request made by Wapello some time before his death, his remains were conveyed to the agency for interment near those of General Street, the former beloved agent of the Sacs and Foxes. The funeral cortege accompanying the remains consisted of 25 Indians, three of whom were squaws. (Samuel Hardesty drove the ox wagon, in which the body was conveyed.) In the presence of Keokuk, Appanoose and most of the leading men of the tribes, on the same evening of the arrival of the body, after the usual Indian ceremonies, the interment took place. Since then the remains of Wapello have peacefully reposed beside those of his pale-faced friend, and suitable monuments mark the resting place of both. Many years ago the author copied from their gravestones the following inscriptions:

In
Memory of
Gen. Joseph M. Street,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street,
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

In
Memory of
Wa-pel-lo,
Born at Prairie du Chien, 1787;
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15, 1842.—Sac and Fox Nation.

CHAPTER III

INDIAN CENSUS

NAMES OF INDIANS OF THE SAC AND FOX TRIBE, AS REVEALED BY THE ACCOUNT
BOOK OF J. P. EDDY, THE INDIAN TRADER.

In the year 1840, J. P. Eddy was appointed Indian trader at the Hard Fish village, on the site now occupied by Eddyville. The author of this work has in his possession the book of accounts kept by Eddy, in which the names of the heads of families and single Indians are preserved, giving the number in family and the articles purchased. This is, perhaps, the only document in existence that contains the names of the Indians of that period, and is therefore very valuable. The book was presented to the writer by Richard Butcher, of Eddyville (now deceased), who was a clerk or assistant in the trading house of Mr. Eddy. The names are written in a very plain handwriting, and with ink that still preserves its glossy black color to a remarkable degree. We have, therefore, not only the names but as nearly an accurate census as could possibly be taken. The names of some of the prominent chiefs and leading men

appear in the list that follows. The total number of persons represented is 2,004. The purchases made by the Indians were calico, blankets, powder, lead, scalping knives, a few parasols, saddles, bridles, handkerchiefs, muslin, broadcloth, pocket knives, ribbons, vermilion paint for the purposes of decoration, hunting knives, coffee, sugar, etc. Kishkekosh, who was a chief, ran up a bill amounting to nearly two hundred dollars. The names of other chiefs appear, such as Wapello, Pashepaho, and Keokuk's wife.

	No. in family.
Mink Col Che Roc.....	4
We Slick O Ma Quat.....	8
Paw caw caw.....	3
Waw pe mah Whey.....	2
Mashe wac quah.....	1
Pam me po Ko.....	4
Assaw waw mink.....	1
Nam maw Reah.....	4
Lah Lah waw pit.....	7
Pup pe qua pac quac.....	5
Ne Kall ack quack.....	8
Ke we Tshah cooss sat.....	3

Paw Po Tsay	3	Ka tan no qua	5
Sha Sho want	2	Sah Kash Kee	3
Fah she Kah Tshik	1	Ken Niss a	5
She pe pec	6	Pe at taw we o Ke mant	8
Wass ay hon wa	7	Nac ot to cop paw	5
Tshah Kat Taw cos see	7	Ah tah moon e qua	7
Not Taw Tass cee	2	Wac Kam mo	2
Kac Kenaw watassee	4	Wah Kaw pe Shick	1
Kot tac que	11	Kat Tac qua	11
Minsh co	2	Pash Ko whah	3
Ah Taic	2	Min Cup pay	1
Nam maw Kea	4	Tshe Quu	4
No Ten o Kah	1	Assaw watah quat	3
Ah Shah so	8	Ke cool ass	1
Kash Ke pu	5	Tsha cal a ma	5
Wap pwa ah Tuc	4	Nock Kah whay	4
Ah put tah hone	1	Assaw wash Koow	3
Peu Keen nack	5	Mink che pah	6
Mool a ma	7	Wah pe Koss pah	4
Quas Quis si	4	Wah co Shaw	2
Mash que quah Tah wa	2	As aw wee	2
Watch che wea	2	Pam me hat	2
Wass at tan no qua	3	As si wal i Ri	1
Shah maw Kaw	2	Nan Ne maw wha	2
Mack quaw Tas	2	Wah pusha Kac qua	3
We te munt	3	Resh Rat tap pe qua	2
Mack atq Hah quata	3	We sha pit	1
We Yah	1	Mo Me te ne	1
Mash que pac Ke	6	She Col ah wah	2
Saw Pee qnac que	2	Mah che ne no	5
Man Whay	7	Puss ays	4
Wah we so	4	Ass aw assam mo	1
Ah cow we mah	3	Ro Raw ho	1
Mack cat tan can	3	Ke we nin ne	3
Nam me pash qua	1	Wah pee moy whay	2
Mat che seppo	4	Kush Ko maw	2
Ne Kal oo Sah hat	4	Paw ne to te	2
Mash quah Ka	7	No shay co	2
Kat tat tah	3	Kah Ke os sa qua	3
Mink coh che Ke	4	Ah tshé quaw Lo na	7
Muk quaw	2	Quos que ton	1
Waw push e con	7	Mack cah tow con	3
Kah tah Kow wah	3	Ash qua Mah	1
Me Kass se qua	5	Tac cum messac	3
Pam me Tuck Wuc Tshe	2	Mah tah pay	1
Mant hi Ke ne	6	Tshah tsuh coos sah qua	5
O Ke mant	5	Meshe msh tuck quah	4
Pam me po Ko	4	O tac Kone	3
Wass ay hon wa	7	Mank ke we na	3
Tshh cat taw quah	6	O Ke maw assam	4
Wah pe Kac Kaic White Hawk	7	Meal wa ma qua	5

Os Kush	1	Pshah Tshah pa we	3
Wah Wah Ke	2	No tut tiz Eu	2
Allem Peen	7	Tsho wah	3
Nut che min	4	Me ah Kee	3
Ah Pah am p pee	3	Was ash Kee	1
Mash quah wat	3	Sha Ra ho	1
Mash qua Tah	4	Ash ke packaw whah	4
Pan e nan nese	5	Kish Kee Kosh	1
Sackitto	6	Chow ko cow wah	10
Que yam ma	3	Pey new nese	5
Ni an no	1	Wah posh e mock que	3
Ne mah Ka Wha	5	Wah tass sah ko	1
Ah Shah soo	8	Muk que bol lah Shaw	2
Mu or Re mo tah	1	Hah not taw	2
Sac ko wa Kah	5	Nis so Kat or Pam ma ho	1
Kee wa wic kay	10	Ah quam mant	1
Pal ah See	4	Puck Cut tup pu	1
No Tick Kah	4	Ashe came	2
Wah cum mo	3	Mack Kose	3
Kow we Kul Suck	4	Ke Ke Kep sah	1
Pwa E nak kee	3	I moo ass	5
Push Ko	6	Us cos She quah	1
Kiesh kow tamp pee	4	Sho wa kea	1
The son of Shackeo	4	Mackata qua	4
Mack oss penia	4	Kook	4
She co Call an ke	12	Nan to wa ka	10
Kac ke na wa Tase	11	Pallo qua	7
Ke o tah quah	1	Nam ma Enin nee	4
I am o us	2	Ac kan nee	3
Am mo wah	3	Mash co kaw	1
Ko ko at cha	5	Mack e nee	4
Ap pah lah nose	4	Caw is see	1
Chaw Ko Kaw wah	3	Assaw E cah ak	1
Pam mas sah hat	5	Kah Ke mo	1
Me shat che qua	1	Kah Kah Kee cak quaw	4
Wah pal nah tuck	5	No Kuh qua	2
Kash ke pai	1	Ka ke me	2
I ah wa che	3	Nah pwe Ta hat	5
She koo kaw kac	1	Way sa han nue	5
Wa pa pe qua	4	Wah we Tah Cah	2
Wah Saw pen ent	4	Mank kek qua	4
Wapo low	1	Saw wah	6
Mal ah quaw	1	Packe ses So	1
Mint taw waw kaw pit	3	Pat tac quee	6
Pal La noss ah	3	Tsbe quass	3
Nin cot ta hit	3	Re mant	5
Kot Tah whah	1	At che kaw hon	1
Ash Shish ke we	1	Pe qual lo	1
No Ro Mack	1	No tak kay	3
Mol Cat te Cat Tul	1	Tshe quaho	4
Mal taw taw	2	Miss aw wat	2

Qual quee eas	1	Kat che kam equa.....	4
Shaw ma Kole	2	Ko shah a	3
Wah wah cassam	4	No kah whay	2
Equa enint tomant.....	4	Assam mit	3
Mat taw we qua	1	Ke shus oo muk o kuc	2
Nan nass wa we wa	1	Ke she asa	3
Wah pe caw paw	1	Kat ah may	2
Wah puss aye	4	Be nos see	5
Mush quee packee	6	Shah kah pe	4
Wah camm mee	3	Me kes e ne ne	4
Auck que Sok	1	Qu ak kah	2
No Tah Ra	3	Ne Sho Ta	2
Cass ah quu	1	Que ah que yes	4
Wah pee Mo Wha	2	Mack e naw	10
Wah wa sah	4	Cap pen na qua	2
Pie maush kee	3	Tshe cah pa	4
Wah pas as mo qua	2	No tan osh kuck	7
Assaw wishe no qua	1	O ne e She	5
Mack Kat Tow as se	2	Ne kah tah quak	7
Sho na Kee	7	Com me	12
Ke wah ma hoo wha.....	1	Batiste	1
Kat tac qua	1	Pam mah ho	3
I Ke maw qua	3	Wis con sin	4
Mint che	3	Kesh Co	2
La wah Re wah	1	Kal O mah	1
Wah pe mauk	6	No a hawk	1
Kat che Okemant.....	6	Qu ash qu et an	5
Not tuw nur	5	Mat she nam mas	5
Kash Kat tap pequa	2	Nin naw ke	3
Ka pe co ma	5	Wa pap pett	4
Mala Okemant	4	Mash quah pose	1
Ash ke pack ka	5	Mack E Naw	1
Ma kas ah	6	Wah pah she con	2
Mack at tah na na macke	1	Ash ah he qua	3
An o Tah	4	Kah sham maw nee	2
Ne sho we na	2	Che nah pec	1
Ah Lah me	5	At tan no qua	1
Shah La quah uk	9	Tshee cam mack qua	1
Shay Pur	5	Me Couh U quah	1
Ne Po quah	2	Mee Kess Tah	2
Wah cam mee	2	We t mough.....	3
Pea qualo co	2	Sha ne Kah	2
We tah wah nawpe	3	Pas e tak nah tuk	8
Mac Kata Equa	1	Che quat e mo	1
We Ne Kan nawk	4	Sah we Yah co se	4
To kon e qua	1	Pash ke Lah sant	2
Ash keu Tah	7	We Shick O ma quet	1
Ka To To Se	7	Kew wa taw wappee.....	3
Nay qu ash K	3	Kish kah tah	1
Nah mass we hah	2	Ke o Kuck	1
Wah we Yah tan	2	Was see quaw ko	4

Ke wat che	4	N k kee wa wekay	1
Ne she wash kuck	4	Matche mo ho cos	4
Peat taw we ok maw	2	A tah me ho	3
Shah way	6	Sah kah pan no qua	1
Shah cat tap pe	5	Pam a maky	1
Shah pot taw	5	Mash que pa Ky	6
Wah ko pushito	6	Pass o qua	3
We sheet	2	Nash e as kuk and Brother	4
Na mass we cah pah	1	Am a wah	4
Pack Kai tai	3	Mek kah tahal lo e to	12
We sha kah wah	14	No pot	6
Wah pe sha qua mink	10	Not ah Ke	1
Mint taw wa qua	1	Me Kess e ne ne	3
Kos sa quaw	3	Noo ah Kuck	1
Kai shay Okemant	3	Wah Co shah sha	2
We kal oos sah hat	4	Ne pope	14
Mank is say	4	Nay quah Huck	3
Mack et che	4	Ne See Kee	8
Ah kah qua	6	Mo Kese	6
Mack e paw	6	Pat ta ssah	3
Pe wee nee	1	Wah wah seek kee caw	2
Ma nay	5	Tshah tshah pe we	3
Tshe Kas Kuk	3	Nam me peay	6
Batist, Biss on nette	3	Pack a tuck	11
Poh Pah ke ay	3	Wat che Ho	3
Pam mes sat	5	Wah wah kee	11
We sah kah tay	1	Pea tea Shah	6
We pay tay	2	Ne pat to	2
Kah ke we she	3	Wa pa loo's Brother	1
Shah poui kay	4	Ke wa quack	2
Mam wa tuck	3	Nah Nah he Kit	9
Wah Say So qua	3	Mah he can nee	6
Wa pa ma ha	4	Wala tah cah	3
Ka con way nah	8	Polla Los wa	4
Man a to wah	7	Queen na Mo	4
Wah pe swoeh	2	Ka kac que Mo	2
Wah pat tea hat	6	Mash wa e can	6
Kan was so	6	Sho Kap peay	8
Ne kah nah a tah	2	Waw we Yal tan	3
Mush wah a to	3	Mam mackaw Eshik	3
Kah kah tshe kah	3	Paw Kee	4
Shah wah no ho noqua	3	Saw kee qua	3
Mak wuk moottuy	2	Na ho tuck	6
Meah lah what	1	Wa pi shic	1
Tshock ko not	18	Ah ah we hah	1
Shay Kee	1	Wape camish kuck	1
Sa nee kee	1	No ak ten Kah qua	1
Tsh ah kah sho	4	Ne Kall Sah quack	9
Mash quash wat	3	Mat tah pay son	1
A la quah to	3	Kasha Okemant	6
Wick e yah	1	Mo na say no we	4

Qua qua tsh ysay	7	Wah can na	5
Mal ant ch qua	4	No Shac Ko	2
Mac ket ah assan	3	Pan me Kaw wat	8
Mat tot cho no tah ket	6	Nan noh he kit	9
Wah lash	3	Wah we Yash Ke Shick	1
Waw pall o ka	6	Kah Ke Kay	7
Nah cot ta we noe	6	Ma Show ass	2
Anoo way	5	We can nessat	6
Sah Re win nah Kah pah	5	Cass appee	2
Wah Wah Kee	1	Nan tan no qua	1
Nah waw qua	1	Na may qua	3
Paw nu shic	5	Mea co	1
Wah pe sha quah mink	5	Queen no wa peah	3
Taw wah nin ne	6	Wah pe man e too	3
She paw Sah me	1	Ah not tah	7
Wah paw quat	4	Nah man e qua	2
Ac R Ray E nu nee	3	She pash qua	6
Mink cat ta wassit	1	Paw ne nen ne	5
Ac Ree nam Mass we tuck	5	Pe we nee	1
Mal a to pack	5	Sackitto	5
Pan nac nac Ka hawk	1	Paw waw que	7
We taw we e	7	Sissah sah ho	2
Na so kat ta	6	Ashe pack qua	3
Moe kaw ho co	3	Apeppe pen wa pose	5
Kal a pe qua	1	Wah we Yash Ke Shic	5
Mat tat tah	4	Tshah Rah Mant	18
Wa Sam Me Sa	8	Kah Kou we na	1
Kaw kaw paw hah	5	An a Mo Sah	1
Man a to appen no	3	Mack ata Equa Kaw	8
Naw naw happee	6	No tee Kay	3
Mam me a she co	5	Ne Cole lah quack	3
Kesh Kit tan	4	Tack Ro Sah	5
Kan no tappee	1	Calumet	3
Wah Rah tapa	4	Man A Nee	3
Waw pal oos sa squa	4	Iyo nay	6
Wah pit che qua	2	I Yapp am miss ai	1
Sak Kaw cha Shick	4	Nah sah wah Ray	5
Wap pe nah may	1	Pea Shah Kaw	2
Tshah Kee Seppoo	5	Pait che Kah Shay	3
Kah Kah Kee	1	Pah we Shic	1
Matche	5	Shah So mat ta	4
Nansh shee	5	Tshah Ke Mackoo	1
Wah pe hai kac	3	Wah pe Rack ay	6
Man a too am mick	6	Mal a Too Packe	5
Ah sho wa hock	9	Nesh wah que	1
Ap a pah we ne	3	Paw we Shick	6
Ac Kee nam moos sa noo tak	1	To Ke Casha	6
T-hee Kaw pai	4	Tol Lah Whah	1
Sah Kah now quato	4	Que we we	3
Quas h quam mee	5	Mah Whay Tah	1
Tap paw Shu	3	Kall omac quah	4

Nah Nah wa Ke hat	4	Nah Ya Shee	3
Pam me Ke we ta	5	Nah quan nat	5
Mon a nee	2	Ye pe naw	4
Peat tac qua	3	Rap ash cah	4
Saw Kem mah	4	Kish Ke Kosh	1
Tsha Kah Mant	1	Shah que quat	2
Ah Lo Tah	2	As hehe way	1
Nac Kose	3	Pal al Nos wa	4
Tshe cah pay	3	We yat tsh ah cah	4
Pash E Kaw eah	6	Yalo qua	5
Sah Tack	1	Ot Tshe poi qua	2
Kal em p pee	2	Re Sha sa qua	5
Mesh at Che Qua	1	Ne cal ap pit	2
Pah his	6	Tos Ah Mon	1
Mauney co ah	1	Was Sah Pit	1
Ash ah E qua	2		
Tass Sa Sha Shik	3	Total	2004

CHAPTER IV

SOUTH OTTUMWA IN EARLY DAYS

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY BEFORE THE WHITES WERE PERMITTED TO TAKE CLAIMS—SOUTH OTTUMWA WAS AT THAT TIME THE SCENE OF A GREAT CAMP GROUND.

A. W. Rankin, an honored citizen of Davis county, was a youth when the early settlement of Davis and Wapello counties was made, but he has preserved a vivid recollection of what took place; he has recently contributed two or three chapters of his early life to the *Davis County Farmer*, from which we make the following extracts:

"The writer was sent to Meek's Mill or Bonaparte with another party, knowing that the limit allowed each man was but five bushels. After waiting nearly a week for my turn I was told that I was too little to claim a turn, and was sent home with my five bushels of grain unground. But then we would not starve with plenty of unground grain, plenty of fuel to cook with and salt and pork to season with. Yes, and plenty of venison, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, etc.—the last named so plentiful that we often trapped dozens of them in a day,—and wild honey to

sweeten anything. Although the lads went to the dance clothed in leather breeches and buckskin moccasins, and ladies tripped the light fantastic in stocking feet; they were happy then as now. Yes, they even courted and married as they do now, and the affable preacher or genial squire who tied the knot charged about the same price then as now, but had to take his pay in truck of some kind, usually wheat, corn or coon skins. A sheep was gilt-edge pay. But sometimes the anxious groom would have to stand the preacher off awhile, as they do now.

"Yes, Mr. Indian often came to our houses, ate and drank with us, partook of our hospitality and was very friendly, there being no fear on our part, although these same Indians (Sac and Fox), under their great leader, Black Hawk, had been at war with us less than ten years before.

"The writer helped to build the first school-

house, also the first church, and assisted in opening up the first mile of public road in Davis county. This first school-house was built on the site of the settlement now called Stringtown or Dover, and was constructed of logs, with clapboard roof, weighted with logs or poles; the puncheon floor was hewed from split logs; greased paper was used for part of the windows; a huge fireplace, large enough to take in six-foot wood, was an important feature,—the wood being supplied by voluntary contributions. Seats were made by splitting small logs in two and supporting them, with the flat side up, on large pins or legs inserted in the lower or rounding side of the seat; these seats were so high that the smaller children could scarcely touch the floor. The door was made of split pieces, secured together with wooden pins, and was hung on wooden hinges, not a nail being used in the building. Picture these surroundings and then imagine the appearance of the teacher, William Olney, with clean hands and face, hair combed straight back, and armed with a huge gad, and you have a fair idea of Davis county's first school-room. The teacher was to receive \$15 per month, payable in wheat, corn or coon skins.

"Along in 1841 or 1842 John and Peter Marson built the first mill in Davis county, aside from the Government mill before spoken of. It was about one mile southwest of Stringtown on the raging Fox River, and was a water-mill, run by horse power. Unfortunately, among the first teams hitched on was a skittish one, that ran away with the mill.

* * * * *

"Now start out with us, five men and a boy, the writer, to look at this Indian country, all west of where Troy now stands, filled with Indians, wild game, bees and honey, if not with milk. Near where Drakesville now stands we struck the Mormon trail,—a plain wagon road made by those deluded people following their leader, Joseph Smith, driven by exasperated Missourians, wending their lonely way, about the year 1838, through this Indian territory to found Nauvoo. The road was quite plain at this time (March, 1841). We followed this road southwest and crossed Fox River one mile southwest of where Drakesville now stands. After going southwest part of a day we reversed our course and traveled toward the other end of this Mormon road, going northeast and down by Lick Springs and where Floris now stands, finding plenty of Indians all along the way, who offered no resistance. When nearing the Des Moines River the party concluded to visit Keokuk's village, an Indian town where now stands South Ottumwa. This Indian village contained a population supposed to number about 2,000 inhabitants.

"We rode our horses into the river and watered at the head of a large island, the south side being the main and steamboat channel, now dry farming or garden land. We continued back through the Indian village and still further south to their burial ground, which interested me more than any other feature about the place. There the virtues of the departed were pictured upon rude posts or slabs,—I think some of these were of cedar, but most

of them were of more perishable wood, that certainly could not last more than twenty years. But upon these post or slabs were painted in unmistakable signs by loving hands the great merits or deeds of the one quietly resting beneath, for almost all were buried beneath the sod in this particular burying ground.

"Some paintings showed the deceased in the act of slipping up on a lone deer and shooting it with bow and arrow, others wrestling with a bear or buffalo, while some of the dead were represented as being carried from a great distance as the rising or setting sun. Others told the story, 'I killed my white man; see his scalp in my hand,' or 'I killed my Sioux Indian,' the unmistakable delineation of the features of the Sioux or Pawnee face telling the tribe. So these pictures told the story of the dead without using a single letter of our alphabet as certainly as the sculptured chiseling upon the Egyptian tombs of Rameses or Thothmes, made before Cadmus invented letters.

"This Indian village seemed to me, a boy as I was, to be back from the river nearly a mile, from which they were hauling water in neatly-dressed skins of animals, hung between two long poles, one on each side of their horses. I should judge that a horse would haul as much as a barrel of water at a time. I wondered why they did not build their town near the water instead of at a distance that required them to haul their water. This procedure, however, was a military necessity, for a foe forming under the cover of the river bank might annihilate the town at short range,

while to charge across an open plain for a mile would be quite another thing.

"These Indians (Sac and Fox) were as well, if not better, armed as any of the Indians of the whole Northwest or upper Mississippi valley. But their longest range guns—flint-lock rifles—could not reach more than a hundred yards or two hundred yards at the most. A gun, bow and arrow, tomahawk and scalping knife, with a little paint, was the full outfit of a warrior.

"As some who read this may never have seen an Indian, I will say that almost all the tribes inhabiting the upper Mississippi valley were quite similar in color, stature, etc., while to the practiced eye there was difference enough to notice. They were all copper-colored, high cheek-boned, with little or no beard and with but little hair on the head, straight and rather tall, had little to say to us, and were stoical and indifferent to passing events. They were clad in a breech clout, surmounted with a heavy woolen blanket of civilized manufacture, often very greasy and dirty, and this clothing was used by men and women alike. Their food was dirty and filthy in the extreme. This picture I think will apply to all the tribes of the upper Mississippi valley, but not to the Sioux nor to those farther west, and I will say that I have seen some of nearly all the tribes of the central portion of North America.

"All, or nearly all, these Indians were lazy, dirty and filthy in camp and tramp, the men leading an easy, indolent life on foot or horseback, while the female portion of the community showed every sign of care, cau-

tion and drudgery, performing all the work in the camp, whether in the village or in the country. Crouched in the tent, the saddle, or holding on to the dear little ones with the vigil of a mother, countenance dejected, the Indian women seemed worthy of pity; they had a bountiful supply of thick, long, flowing black hair, occasionally combed in a rude manner with their fingers. This is a fair picture of the Indians of the upper Mississippi valley.

* * * * *

"But I will return to our Keokuk village in 1841, where now stands South Ottumwa, 1901. Keokuk was chief, but I do not recollect seeing him nor Chief Appanoose nor Chequest. But I think Hard Fish, the war chief, was there. Black Hawk, the noted warrior and statesman, had died about two and a half years before, and was buried near Iowaville. But vandal white hands had carried away his body, and not one of his bones can be found to-day, his skeleton having been consumed to

ashes about the year 1840, through the burning of a building in Burlington, Iowa, where it was secreted.

"Many of the houses of this village had an upper story, reached by steps or notches cut in logs or poles, and all the houses were covered with bark peeled from trees in such an ingenious manner that we soon learned to imitate their example and to cover our own houses and porches in the same way.

"Now as I walk down those long and beautiful streets in South Ottumwa, crowded with a busy throng, and I stop to quench my thirst from the clear, cool water just from the well, I inwardly ask myself is this water drained off those poor savages buried here in my day as well as centuries before? Then it was war and hate; now, I trust, it is love and peace and good will on earth."

It is a pleasure to rescue the above fresh and charming description and place it where it will be preserved for future generations.

CHAPTER V

OCCUPYING THE LAND

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY'S PHYSICAL FEATURES BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE SETTLERS—RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD SETTLERS—EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS MADE BY JUDGE HENDERSHOTT.

All the lands now included in Wapello county were open, unoccupied and awaiting ownership in the year 1843, when the Government removed restrictions, opened the gates and bid the settlers to come forward and choose farms for themselves! It was a great heritage that came to these men of adventure, who had pushed forward to the borders of civilization on the heels of the departing Indians. It was land that had lain unstirred by the plow from the date of creation, and was rich beyond all ordinary measure; the Indians did not pretend to utilize it except on the bottoms, where their squaws would stir up the ground with a rude hoe, plant a few hills of corn and beans and gather small crops at their convenience or as their wants demanded; the great body of land had never yielded anything but the spontaneous products of the soil. We do not sufficiently realize what a grand inheritance this was that had been kept in a state of nature for

so many centuries for the use of the first settlers!

The site of Ottumwa and the surrounding country was beautiful and picturesque; all the land on the north side of the river at an early period was covered with a dense growth of forest trees; all the bluffs, that are now traversed by streets, some of which are paved, were thickly studded with oak, elm and hickory trees; the low places, or flats, near the river bank were overgrown either with tall prairie grass or by thickets of haw, plum or hazel brush. On what is now Main street there were various ponds that were made the resort of wild fowl in the proper season, and on the south side of the river, on the site of what is now known as South Ottumwa, there was a beautiful plain covered with grass; on the heights beyond South Ottumwa there was a thick body of "timber" or forest trees and a dense growth of underbrush.

There was no lack of game in the days before the white man came; there were herds of buffalo ranging on the prairies and countless herds of deer and elk ranging between Ottumwa and Eddyville. In the forest there were wild turkeys in great numbers, on the prairies and near the groves were prairie chickens. Occasionally a black bear would waddle down to the river and then go back to its den in the woods. This is a picture of the county and its natural conditions prior to the advent of the white man, when the wild animals and the wild men were the only occupants of the soil. This is the picture as described by old Jim Jordan, who was a trader at Iowaville in the days when Black Hawk was still alive and after he gained his great victory over the Iowas a few miles below Eldon. This is the picture as described by army officers, who, with their dragoons, occasionally scouted the country between this place and the Raccoon Forks. It was this wild but beautiful country that invited the adventurous settler to a home, on the first day of May, 1843. Before night of that day there were not less than 2,000 persons actually inhabiting the county. The most of these had been squatted along the line of the county, in Jefferson county, preparatory to passing into Wapello as soon as midnight arrived. The greater part of these early settlers were engaged the last half of the night of the 30th of April and the 1st of May, 1843, in marking out their claims. This was done by setting stakes in the prairie and blazing trees in the timber. These claims embraced from 80 to 320 acres each.

As might be expected, the work of locating and defining these claims, much of it being done in the night, was very inartistically done. Many of the boundary lines were crooked, disjointed and encroached the one upon the other. This inevitably led to many disturbances called "claim difficulties." It must be quite apparent that these difficulties must find some peaceable means of adjustment. To meet this necessity the earlier inhabitants organized what were called "Claim Committees." A claim, when bona fide made and held, was as sacredly protected as are homes and lands of the present inhabitants. The judgment of these crudely organized, though necessary, tribunals were enforced by summary process. This process was generally a plain, written statement of the opinion of the "Claim Committee," setting forth the right of the injured party and the wrong complained of, and an order to the wrongdoer to abide by and submit to the judgment of the court, in default of which the power of the county was invoked to carry out and enforce, on the spot, the judgment. From the judgment of these "Claim Committees" there was no appeal or stay of execution.

In the year 1874 Hon. H. B. Hendershott, who was himself one of the early settlers and the first clerk of the District Court, was invited to deliver an address at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association. That address has never been equaled by any similar effort, and, inasmuch as it contained the truth of history, it would not be wise to do anything else than to draw largely from it rather than to attempt to improve upon it. It is a valuable historical

production and should be inserted entire in these pages, but space will not permit. We, therefore, quote that which seems indispensable in making a complete record of important events that have transpired since the first settlement.

Judge Hendershott, in the course of his address, said: "Among the very earliest settlers in the county of Wapello are the following: In Competine township, Joseph Leighton (father of A. C. Leighton), Mahlon Wright, Jesse Scott, Dr. Lewis, Alexander Smith and others.

"In Pleasant township, George Harmon, John Henderson, James Hill, John Murray, John Huffstutter, James T. Coleman, Lewis F. Temple, George Hanna, Thomas Larwood, Samuel McGee, Thomas Brumby (father of Samuel Brumby, Esq.), Manley Blanchard, John Philips, Calvin Carson, Hiram Fisher, John McDowell and Templin McDowell.

"In Agency township, James Weir (subsequently Judge of Probate, and father of Dr. Weir, of Agency City), James Stevens, Charles F. Harrow, S. S. Dwire, William H. Cogswell, Joseph Myers, Maj. John Beach, William B. Street, Alexander Street, J. H. D. Street (sons of Gen. Street, the Indian agent), Reuben Myers, Jesse Brookshire and H. B. Hendershott.

* * * * *

"In Washington township, John Priest, Gideon Myers, Joseph H. Flint, S. M. Wright, Silas Garrison, Thomas Ping, James Acton, John Acton, L. A. Myers, G. D. La Force,

Joseph Hayne, Demps Griggsby, Thomas Foster, Daniel Dennison and Green B. Savery.

"In Keokuk township: Joseph McIntire, Seth Ogg, William C. McIntire, J. J. Seaman, Benjamin Young, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, Curtis Knight, Jesse Wallace and others.

"In Green township were: D. H. Michael (once sheriff of the county and now member of the board of supervisors), Benjamin Baum, Richard Jackson, Ezekiel Rush, Benjamin Powell, Isham Higdon and A. J. Redenbaugh (once clerk of the board of county commissioners, a good officer and honest man).

"Passing on around to Adams township, we find: James F. Adams (for whom the township is called), Theophilus Blake, Cyrus Van Cleave, Lawson Bradley, the Brocks, Drapers, Ralstons and others.

"In the western part of the county, then not organized into townships as now, were: Joseph Gardner, Moses Baker, Frank Bates, James Sales, Abram Butin, Samuel Webb, Bird Pritchett, Noah Dofflemeyer, Lewis Myers, George F. Myers, L. L. Denny, L. Stump, Samuel Bush, J. P. Eddy, John Kavanaugh, Abner Overman, James Baker, Walter Clement, William R. Ross, Joseph Roberts, Stephen Roberts, Lorenzo Roberts, William Black, Richard Butcher, Henry Segur, Michael Welch and D. Campbell.

"In Richland township: T. M. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Kirkpatrick, David Whitcomb, John Baker, J. G. Baker (Uncle Gurley, you know), Isaac Fisher, William Brim, James B. Wright,

John D. Bevens, the McGlassons, A. J. Spurlock, John Kirkpatrick, William A. Winsell, John M. Spurgeon, Hugh Brown (once a clerk of the District Court and always a good citizen), Thomas Hardesty, Hill and Bayliss.

"In Highland township: J. W. Carpenter, George Godfrey, William Evans, James West, Jedediah Scott, William Harris, Washington Williams, George Robinson, James Van Winkle, M. W. McChesney.

"In Dahlonaga township: Joseph H. Hedrick, Peter Kitterman, Elias Kitterman, Martin Koontz, James Woody, W. B. Woody, Benjamin Brattain, Jehu Moore, N. D. Earl, N. H. Gates, Peter White, John and Joseph Kite, Alvin Lewis, John W. Caldwell, Lewis Cobler.

"In Center township: James M. Peck, Farnum Whitcomb, Richard Fisher, J. C. Fisher, Peter Fisher, Henry Huffman, Nason Roberts, John Alexander, Reuben R. Harper, J. M. Montgomery (settled out north), Phil Lester Lee, John Clark, James Langshore, Dr. Hackleman, Thomas H. Wells, Jerry Smith, Sr., and Clark Williams in the eastern part of the township; Dr. C. C. Warden, Hugh George, William Dewey, Paul C. Jeffries, David Glass, David Hall, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Sewell Kinney, David P. Smith, John Myers, David Armstrong, H. P. Graves, William H. Galbraith, Levi Buckwalter in Otumwa; Jink Vassar, George D. Hackworth, Arthur Eakins, Anmon Shawl, John Overman on the south side of the river; John C. Evans, Thomas Reveal, John Humphrey, Sylvester Warner, Paris Caldwell, G. A. Roemer,

William Harris, William Crawford, Alexander Crawford, Thomas Crawford, Nathaniel Bell in the western part of the township.

"But I cannot tarry longer to name all those who first settled in the county. Nor can I take up your time with biographical sketches of those named; suffice it to say that a nobler set of men, of large hearts, of generous impulses and true courage, never lived. And when I call to mind the many times I have shared your hospitality, old settlers, have been sheltered by your humble roofs, and protected from the pitiless prairie storms and parching summer suns—when I look back and am reminded of the many kind friends I have found in you when I was but a youth, poor and a stranger in a wild, strange land, I would not if I could, and cannot if I would, suppress that 'God bless you' which springs up in my heart made glad at meeting you this day. Poverty, adversity and pluck brought us together in the olden times; a happy present and hopeful future have brought us together to-day. And while our main purpose in this reunion is to talk over the early days and to rejoice together, I must be pardoned if I tarry in the shades of the lamented dead, and with you shed a tear on their venerated graves. John Humphreys, Joseph Leighton, George Harman, Lewis F. Temple, John Huffstutter, James Weir, James Stephens, S. S. Dwire, William H. Coggsell, Joseph McIntire, Robert H. Ivers, Curtis Knight, Benjamin Baum, Theophilus Blake, Abraham Butin, Abner Overman, Charles Overman, Walter Clement, Michael Welch, William Black, John Baker, Isaac Fisher,

James B. Wright, John D. Bevans, A. J. Spurlock, William Evans, Jedediah Scott, Richard Fisher, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Jerry Smith, John Priest, John C. Evans, John Myers and A. D. Whipple—these among the early settlers. And coming down a little later, Aaron Harlan, Albert Mudge, James Hawley, A. D. Wood, Nathan Tindall, John Stout, James H. Nosler, James Gray, William Lotspeich, James D. Devin, Thomas Devin, Charles F. Blake, Sr., John Myers, Thomas C. Coffin, Thomas C. Ogden, William Hammond, Allen M. Bonifield and Capt. C. C. Cloutman cannot be forgotten.

"In naming the earlier settlers in the different parts of the county, it will be seen the list does not embrace those who have been in the county only twenty-five or thirty years. My purpose is to mention only those who came in on the heels of the departing Indian, and, of course, I have omitted very many who were of the first to reach the county.

"As the Indian took up his march toward the setting sun, you, old settlers, more favored than he, came in from the east. Many of you who are here to-day were here to see the red men of the forest, with their squaws and papooses, draw their blankets in sadness around their naked forms and with sullen and reluctant march take up their way to the setting sun and give way to the more favored wards of the Government.

"The inquiry may arise in the minds of many who are rejoicing with us to-day, how the first settlers provided the necessities of life during their first season, as they came on the

1st of May, and found nothing but a wild, uncultivated country. Hard enough! But there were fewer necessities needed then than now; the inventory of necessities was exceedingly brief. We had not then learned the lesson of extravagance. A pone of corn-bread, a slice of fat meat, spiced with its own gravy, furnished a most gracious and palatable repast. Many and many is the happy meal, old settlers, you have taken under your humble roof, prepared by your cheerful and constant wives and daughters (God bless them!) of nothing but bread and meat.

"Then there were no mills in the county. You had to go to distant mills to get your flour and meal. Some went to Moffit's mill, on Skunk River, at Augusta, in Des Moines county, 75 or 80 miles distant; others went to Meek's mill, in Van Buren county, 40 or 50 miles; some went to one place and some to another. Some used an old farmer's coffee-mill with which to grind their buckwheat for cakes. Peter Kitterman has one of these mills, and promised to bring it in to-day so that I could show you the very mill, but he neglected to do so, informing me that his most excellent wife would not consent because no one would give credit to the story. But you who know Peter Kitterman know that when he says anything it is true.

"Six and eight days were frequently spent in these milling trips; and when you returned with meal and flour and found any of your neighbors destitute you sent them word to come and get of your store. Yours were generous hearts and open hands. No destitution was

permitted in your respective neighborhoods that you could prevent. You were then all partners; what one had the others owned. These were cordial, generous, happy days—no selfishness, no exclusion. You, old men and aged women, will remember when your last pound of meat, your last peck of meal or bushel of potatoes was generously divided with your needy neighbors.

"I have thus far spoken of the men of the olden times, of the wild and early days of Wapello. I must not, I cannot, forget the mothers and wives and daughters of those days. The cheerfulness, joy and grace with which they made these wild and crude homes happy are not forgotten. You, who in better days and more abundant lands had vowed to love, honor and obey, did not, in your hard and rugged homes, forget those vows.

"You, like those noble men whose ambition and pluck brought them west, stood erect in that lofty womanhood which makes you helpmeets indeed, and adds glory to your sex. Never heard to murmur at the fate which brought you here—God bless you for the good you have done and the many kind offices you have filled and pass you in your advanced and declining years in joy to the close!

"Wapello county, which had been attached to Jefferson county, was organized in 1844. The territorial legislature passed an act, approved February 13, 1844, the first section of which declares: 'That the county of Wapello be and the same is hereby organized from and after the 1st day of March next' (March 1, 1844). This act declared that the clerk of the

District Court of the county, aided by the sheriff of the county (this latter officer appointed by the act itself), should be the organizing officers. The duty of the clerk (he who now addresses you) was to appoint the judges and clerks of election; fix the places of voting; receive, open and canvass the returns; declare the result, and issue certificates of election. James M. Peck, who is yet among us, an honored, worthy and influential citizen of the county, residing some two miles north of Ottumwa, was the sheriff whose duty it was to post notices of the time and places of holding the election, deliver to the judges and clerks the poll books, etc.

"The first election was held April 1, 1844. The judges were: David P. Smith, Peter Barnett, Jacob Daily, Alvin Lewis, Nason Roberts, Lewis Cobler, James T. Coleman, John Huffstetter, James Acton, William Miller, Willoughby Randolph, William R. Ross, Jonathan Davis, William C. McIntire, John W. Caldwell, J. P. Eddy, James Weir, Jefferson Redman, Daniel Dennison, James Broherd, Josiah C. Boggs, Nelson Wescoatt, N. B. Preston, John Miller, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, James F. Adams, Gamaliel Belknap, Lawson Bradley, Reuben Myers, Dumps Griggsby, Mahlon Wright, Alexander B. Smith and Joseph Leighton. The clerks were: William A. Houghland, A. C. Logan, James R. Fisher, James Hilton, Thomas Wright, N. D. Earl, William S. Campbell, Hiram Lambert, Thomas J. Linnard, William B. Street, William Newell, George Wilson, Samuel J. Warden, Lewis Kenney, David F. Parrott,

George H. Gow, James P. Bradley, Thomas Ping, R. V. Holcomb, Joseph Myers, Jonathan Hodson and Curtis Knight.

"At this first election James M. Montgomery, Lewis F. Temple and Charles F. Harrow were elected county commissioners; Charles Overman, commissioners' clerk; Paul C. Jeffries, judge of probate; Joseph Hayne, sheriff; James Caldwell, assessor; Thomas Foster, treasurer; Milton J. Spurlock, recorder; Hugh George, surveyor, with a goodly number of justices and constables.

"For some time after the county was first settled the inhabitants in the southeast part got their mail matter from Keosauqua; those in this and most other parts of the county got their mail from Fairfield. We generally sent down a special messenger for our mail once each week. If we could hear from Washington once in two weeks we felt that we were especially fortunate in getting news so quickly. News which we received from Washington was more usually three weeks than two in reaching us; and, if I am not mistaken, our news from Europe was from four to six months in reaching us; and as for news from any other part of the world, that was never looked for.

"On an examination of a very ancient record I find the following entry, and I can vouch for its correctness, for I made it myself." [Here was exhibited about half a quire of very common foolscap paper, stitched together with white thread and covered with a very coarse kind of paper, as the first record book furnished by the United States, in which to enter

the proceedings of the court, from which was read:]

And now, on this day, to wit, the 18th of September, A. D. 1844, the day on which, according to law, the District Court of the United States, within and for the county of Wapello, and Territory of Iowa, was to have begun and held its first or September term, at the court house, in the county-seat of said county. There being no judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, September 17, 1844.—And now on this day there yet being no judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is further adjourned until tomorrow morning.

And now, on this day to-wit: Wednesday, September 18, 1844, being the adjourned day for the beginning of the September term of the District Court of the United States, for the county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa. Present, the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge.

[Here follows an entry showing the organization of a grand jury as well on the part of the United States as the Territory of Iowa.]

"Thus we have, on the 18th day of September, 1844, a District Court opened, both on the part of the Territory of Iowa, to administer the laws of the Territory, and on the part of the United States to administer the laws of Congress.

"This court was opened and held in a log house situated on the lot where the First National Bank of Ottumwa now stands. The first judicial act which the court did after its organization had been completed, as shown by the record, is the following:

Josiah Smart, Agent, who sues for the use of S. S. Phelps vs. Elias Orton, assumpsit. Damages, \$500. And now, on this day, this case came up for hearing. Whereupon, by the consent of parties, it is ordered by the court here that this case be dismissed at the cost of defendant, taxed at \$7.52 1/4.

"I find, on looking over the record, the first

jury trial had in the court was in the case of James Woody vs. Demps Griggsby; verdict for defendant.

"J. C. Hall, of Burlington; I. W. Lewis and James H. Cowles, of Keosauqua; George May and W. H. Galbraith, of Ottumwa, are shown to have been in attendance as attorneys of the court. On the last day of the term I presented to the court my resignation in writing of the office of clerk, and thereupon John W. Ross, Esq., was appointed. The law, as it then stood, conferred upon the judge of the court the power to appoint his own clerk. Judge Mason had conferred the appointment upon me, but with the express understanding that an election should be held, and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should have the office.

"It may be a matter of interest to know who preached the first sermon in the county. I have sought in vain to ascertain this fact with certainty. The honor lies between J. H. D. Street, Joseph H. Flint, Silas Garrison, T. M. Kirkpatrick, Milton Janison, B. A. Spaulding and Joel Arrington. I think, however, that the palm must be borne off by T. M. Kirkpatrick, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, as I am informed by Seth Ogg, preached on the Keokuk prairie, on the south side of the river, just below Ottumwa, in an Indian wigwam, made of bark, early in 1843—just at what time Mr. Ogg could not inform me. I know that B. A. Spaulding, of the Congregational church, a good citizen, kind neighbor, honest man, able preacher and most exemplary Christian, preached in 1843 at

Agency City and Ottumwa, but at what time I have not ascertained. He, however, preached in a log cabin where Union Block now stands, and Kirkpatrick preached in an Indian wigwam made of bark. I think the presumption is in favor of Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the wigwam.

[Mr. Spaulding came in November, 1843. Mr. Kirkpatrick preached the first sermon.—EDITOR.]

"I have endeavored to ascertain who taught the first school in the county. The credit lies between Ezekiel Rush, now living on the south side of the river, and Mr. Tansey, who taught a school at Dahlonga, with the presumption in favor of Mr. Rush.

"Sabbath-schools were organized at an early day at Agency City, Eddyville, Ottumwa, Dahlonga and some other points. I think, from the most reliable information received, that the one organized at the house of Rev. W. A. Nye, near where Chillicothe now stands, in June, 1845, mainly through the efforts of G. F. Myers, was the first Sabbath-school organized in the county. There was one organized in Dahlonga in 1846, with J. W. Hedrick as superintendent, assisted by N. H. Gates and J. H. Given.

"The first death in the county of which I have an account was that of Miss Mary Ann Hall, who died in the summer of 1843; and the first birth was that of Mary Ann Smith, daughter of David P. Smith, early in 1843. [This is correct as far as it relates to the actual settlers. On the authority of Major Beach, we give the *first* death as that of General

Street, and the first birth as that of William Street Beach, son of the Major.]

"The first young lady who settled in Ottumwa was Samantha Shaffer, in honor of whom the street of that name in Ottumwa was called. She was not, however, the first young lady who came to the county, as I can myself aver and prove; for I know that James Weir, Paul C. Jeffries, William Brim, James B. Wright and Joseph McIntire brought a bevy of interesting daughters with them to the county in May, 1843, or very soon thereafter.

"The first instrument of any kind recorded in the county is a lease from Charles F. Harrow to his son-in-law, Jesse Brookshire, of the Baker farm, one mile east of Agency, in consideration of \$79.50, and that the family of said Harrow should live with and form a part of said Brookshire's family, and be supported by him until December 20, 1844. This paper was acknowledged before Green B. Savery, justice of the peace, witnessed by George May, and is dated April 29, 1844.

"The first mortgage which appears on record, is one from Joseph McMullen to J. P. Eddy & Company, on a half section of land lying on Gray's Run, in Kishkekosh county, now Monroe. This mortgage was given to secure the payment of \$50, in one year, and contained the usual covenants of warranty. It would seem that lands in those days were not esteemed very valuable when a mortgage was required on a half section to secure \$50. The only interest which McMullen could then have had in the land was a claim right, although he warranted the title.

"The book of original entries shows that the persons who first acquired titles to lands from the United States in the county were James Longshore, who purchased, September 16, 1844, lots 6, 7 and 8 and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 71, range 13, and John Caldwell, who purchased on the same day the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 72, range 13.

* * * * *

"The first physician who settled in the county was either Dr. C. C. Warden, Dr. F. W. Taylor or Dr. C. W. Phelps. My impression is that Dr. Warden may justly claim that distinction. He came in 1843. Though young, he was skillful and attentive, and he is now honorable and fair as a merchant in Ottumwa.

"The first lawyer who settled in the county was William H. Galbraith. Dewey, Burkhalter, May and Chapman were close after Galbraith. Then, very soon, came Ives, Baker, Allison and myself. Then Jones, Colonel Summers, Brunfield, Lane and Devin.

"It is fitting that in mentioning the early immigrants to the county I should not forget the *Ottumwa Courier* and *Des Moines Republic*. The *Courier* was the first newspaper published in the county. The first number is dated August 8, 1848, and it was then called *The Des Moines Courier*, and was published by Joseph H. D. Street and R. H. Warden. If there is one paper in this whole country that has, more than any other, advocated Whig and Republican principles, the *Courier* is that pa-

per. Whether under the control of its founders, Street & Warden, or under the control of that veteran, J. W. Norris, or General Hedrick and Major Hamilton, or Hamilton & Warden, we always know where to find the *Courier* on political issues. Through the reverses of Whiggery and Republicanism, and in the triumph of its party in county, State and nation, it has always been able to get out the very biggest rooster in the land. At all times, and under all its proprietors, it has wielded an influence in the State of no mean proportions. The opposition always felt its blows.

"The *Des Moines Republic* was started by James Baker, but at just what time I do not know; not, however, until some years after the *Courier*. The *Republic* was merged into the

Democratic Mercury, E. L. & S. H. Burton proprietors, the former being editor. The forcible and spicy pen of the *Mercury's* editor, E. L. Burton, made that paper one of the best in southern Iowa.

"The *Mercury* was succeeded by the *Copperhead*, which passed under the control of S. B. Evans, and is now published and edited by him under the old name of *Democrat*. The able pen of Mr. Evans has placed his paper as one of the best in the State. Other papers have been and still are published in the county, but as it is not my purpose to speak of modern things, I will not refer to them. I will, however, state that no county in the State has better papers than Wapello."

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CHAPTER VI

HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED

THE METHODS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN SELECTING CLAIMS—THE CABINS WHICH WERE THEIR RUDE HOMES—DIETARY OF THE SETTLERS.

In choosing his home, the pioneer usually had an eye mainly to its location, and for that reason settlers were oftener than not very solitary creatures, without neighbors and remote from even the common conveniences of life. A desirable region was sure to have plenty of inhabitants in time, but it was the advance guard that suffered the privation of isolation. People within a score of miles of each other were neighbors, and the natural social tendencies of mankind asserted themselves even in the wilderness by efforts to keep up communication with even these remote families.

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run these claim lines. So many steps each way counted 320

acres, more or less, the then legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was understood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims, cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot required equalizing, yet without robbing the one from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house. Until this was done some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and



THE FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE IN KEOUK TOWNSHIP, WAPELLO COUNTY.

(The residence of the late Benjamin Young.)



protection from stress of weather and wearing exposure. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or as they were sometimes called "cat-faced" sheds or "wickiups," the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up, about 14 feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie; and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat sides laid up), or with earth. For a fireplace, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently a fireplace of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouthed fireplace was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them, drive him in at one

door, unfasten the log before the fireplace, from whence it was put in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods plastered upon the inside with clay; others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or "cat in clay," as they were sometimes called. Imagine of a winter's night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fireplace would hold! It must have been a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco, or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needless and yarn. At any rate it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger hole. As substitute for window glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of a sash, was some-

times used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but of course lacked transparency. In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of its occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and there were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each wall were laid. The wall ends of the poles either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into auger holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it, for tapestry, added to the coziness of the resting place. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal." In design it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

The house thus far along, it was left to the

deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could. This was generally done in the edge of the timber, where most of the very earliest settlers located. Here the sod was easily broken, not requiring the heavy teams and plows needed to break the prairie sod. Moreover, the nearness to timber offered greater conveniences for fuel and building. And still another reason for this was, that the groves afforded protection from the terrible conflagrations that occasionally swept across the prairies. Though they passed through the patches of timber, yet it was not with the same destructive force with which they rushed over the prairies. Yet by these fires much of the young timber, was killed from time to time, and the forests kept thin and shrubless.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a truck "patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used, were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way.

The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it. And a very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in weak lye till the hull or bran peels off, after which it was well washed, to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling.

A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the even end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly clearing it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time may come when the settlers' methods of threshing and cleaning may be for-

gotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and if the earth was dry, to dampen it and beat it so as to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for a person whose business it was to stir and turn the straw in the process of threshing. Then as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing round the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain.

This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with the addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than of mud; yet upon such diet, the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges,

while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as 60 or 90 miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods, and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often, a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever should attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They are described as mere paths about two feet wide,—all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

An interesting theory respecting the origin of the routes now pursued by many of our public highways was given in a speech by Thomas Benton many years ago. He says the buffaloes were the first road engineers, and the paths trodden by them were, as a matter of convenience, followed by the Indians, and lastly by the whites, with such improvements and changes as were found necessary for civilized modes of travel. It is but reasonable to suppose that the buffaloes would instinctively choose the most practicable routes and fords in their migrations from one pasture to another. Then, the Indians following, possessed

of about the same instinct as the buffaloes, strove to make no improvements, and were finally driven from the track by those who would.

When the early settlers were compelled to make those long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter, such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as in those days the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

These milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month each, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain feed was required for

the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cost figure of from three to five dollars per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true in a figurative sense that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense. There were two species of these animals—the large, black timber wolf and the smaller gray wolf that usually inhabited the prairie. At first it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement—as many as 50 in a day in a regular wolf-hunt. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons their wild, plaintive yelp or bark

could be heard in all directions, at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It was not all hog and hominy that the early settlers ate; the table comforts depended to a great extent upon the ingenuity of the wife, the head of the kitchen. There were times when it was very difficult to obtain flour and cornbread was the substitute; those who were from the South knew best how to utilize corn,—it was ground into meal by hand-mills or by graters, which were made of a concave piece of tin with holes punched, or by the mortar and pestle method. The last-named convenience consisted of a stump or section of a tree, one end of which was excavated to the depth of ten inches by tools or sometimes by the aid of fire, into the form of a mortar; the pestle was often operated by the simple up and down motion of the hands and arms that wielded it, but there was an improved sort of an apparatus arranged in which the pestle was attached to a convenient bent sapling, the elasticity of which would cause the pestle to arise each time after the downward motion. The corn was thus beaten into a mass, and the husks of the grain were separated from the meal by what was generally known as a "sifter." The sifter was often made from dressed deer skin, perforations being made by a hot awl, wire or nail, pointed for that purpose. The corn bread made by this method was sweet and nutritious. The settlers generally brought with them their ovens and skillets in which the bread was

baked. They had a fashion of making "Johnny cake," where the dough was spread on an oblong board of oak and placed close to the embers of an open fire-place. "Johnny cake" was delicious; the Southern people had the "ash cake," derived from the negroes,—the dough was enveloped in a corn shuck and placed in a bed of hot ashes and embers; the "ash cake" was excellent. The meal was often made into mush, and this, with milk constitutes a dish that a prince might enjoy; when milk was not plentiful they used gravy or grease of the hog, wild animal or bird.

All the settlers raised wheat when they could, but Iowa soil in early days was not favorable to the growth of wheat; buckwheat flourished well, and I have distinct recollections of the difficulties encountered by the mothers of that period with buckwheat flour; they actually attempted to make good, solid bread out of it, but their efforts were, of course, failures. They soon learned, however, how to make buckwheat cakes. A man by the name of Titus, in Davis county, was the one who seemed to know all about buckwheat flour, and his directions and recipes were followed. Neighborhood after neighborhood followed his instructions until buckwheat cakes asserted their excellence all over southern Iowa. It was difficult to make any kind of decent flour from wheat, except by the regular process of grinding then in vogue, but there was a hand-mill introduced that ground a black kind of flour, which made a kind of substitute for something better. The early mills, however, at Keosauqua and St. Fran-

cisville made excellent flour and the bread made from it was wholesome. When it was impossible to get flour ground, the wheat was boiled and made into a dish that closely resembled boiled rice.

Coffee was scarce and very dear; there were some of the early settlers who would have their genuine coffee, no matter what it cost, but there were others who had to satisfy themselves with rye browned in a skillet, the same as coffee berries, and then ground or beaten into a consistency like genuine ground coffee. The decoction had the bitter taste of bad coffee, but none of its pleasant effects; it was such an imitation as is revived now in the form of cereal coffee, "Postum," and such other substitutes.

The hog was early introduced; he was easily raised; there was mast or acorns in plenty and an acorn-fed hog furnishes the sweetest of meats; the hams were cured by the smoke from hickory bark, and the sausages from such meats, seasoned with sage, were delightful. There was little beef used, because cows and steers were valuable to the settler; the cow furnished the milk and the steer was used as a beast of burden. Wild game, however, furnished all that could be desired for fresh meat; there were deer in plenty; almost any kind of a settler could go out in any desirable season and kill a deer or a turkey; the buffaloes had disappeared as well as the antelope, and there were but few elks in Wapello county when the territory was opened for settlement in 1843. Deer and turkeys were the wild game of edible value.

The housewife played an important part in utilizing the spontaneous productions of the soil as well as the first crops raised by the settlers. They all had the same opportunities, but all did not employ the opportunities alike. The careful housewife found many delicacies in the woods; in the spring time there was the "deer tongue," "lamb's quarter," and many other herbs that made "greens" for the table; as the season advanced there came the wild strawberries, a fruit that has never been excelled for flavor; later on came the blackberries in rich profusion; there were also plums and crab-apples, and these were made into delicious preserves. So there were opportunities given to gather in the free open orchard berries for pies and fruits for tarts, and all these combined gave the good woman at the head of the household a chance to show her ingenuity. There were others, however, who were always complaining, moaning for the fruits of the old settlements, and such malcontents exist to-day. The early settlers, as a rule, made the best of everything.

The first year of occupancy of the new land was one of privations; the new ground had to be plowed and there was a belief that the richest land was covered by the roughest brush. This led the settlers to take up the least desirable lands, while the prairie was left unoccupied. These mistakes, however, rectified themselves. The first year's crops gave an abundance of corn, but there were few potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables; the settlers were in a state of uncertainty and yet they did not doubt that the land would in the end be fruitful. There truly was reason for doubt; the lands of Iowa had never been cultivated according to European or Asiatic methods. It is true that Illinois and Indiana had yielded bountifully, but no one knew what might be produced from Iowa soil. It was an experiment, but those who ventured were confident, and the yield of the first year fortified their hopes. The soil gave forth corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, rye, wheat and succulent grasses. There was food for man and beast!

CHAPTER VII

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

AN INSTANCE OF CLAIM TROUBLES—ILLUSTRATING HOW THE DIFFICULTY WAS SETTLED
—THEN FOLLOWED COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

THE DAHLONEGA DISTURBANCE.

One James Woody sold a claim near Dahlonega to Martin Koontz for \$200 and received the money; subsequently he reconsidered the matter and, thinking that he had sold too cheap, "jumped" the claim, erecting a cabin. This was a violation of the old settlers' regulations, and about 60 men under the command of Capt. John Moore surrounded the cabin, tore it down and drove Woody off the claim. A fight ensued in which Thomas Crawford was killed. The "war" was continued through an effort on the part of the civil authorities to arrest Capt. John Moore. Wapello county was then attached to Jefferson county, for judicial purposes, and Deputy Sheriff Jesse Woolard, of Fairfield, was sent to the scene to make arrests. The old settlers, however, were waiting for him; he was treated with civility but with a grim determination that he should make no arrest. He was permitted to stay over night, but

the next morning he was brought into the presence of 60 armed men, and then notice was served on him to depart at once, and to not return until he was wanted. Mr. Woolard was a man of sense and departed. This closed the incident.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

An Act was passed, approved February 13, 1844, by the Governor, to organize the county of Wapello, and Joseph B. Davis, of Washington county, John H. Randolph, of Henry county, and Solomon Jackson, of Lee county, were appointed commissioners to locate the county-seat. James M. Peck was appointed under the Act as sheriff, until a regular election was held, and it was made his duty to organize the county. Paul C. Jeffries was the first judge of probate, Joseph Hayne was the first elected sheriff, and Thomas Foster was treasurer. The first case presented to the Court of Probate was that in the matter of the estate of

Thomas Crawford, deceased,—William Crawford was appointed administrator and his bond was approved. The first guardian of minors appointed by the probate judge was Joseph McIntire, guardian of Daniel, James and John Murphy, May 10, 1845. The first will filed was that of William B. Woody, dated October 11, 1846, and filed by the widow, Frances Woody, sole executrix, December 7, 1846.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

The first license issued was in favor of the marriage of Andrew Crawford and Mary Ann Montgomery, dated March 15, 1844. The intended bride was a minor, under the guardianship of Peter Walker. The couple were married March 15, 1844, by R. R. Jones, justice of the peace, at the house of Peter Walker. The groom was nineteen, and the bride sixteen years of age.

The second marriage license was that of Dr. C. W. Phelps and Elizabeth C. Weaver, sister of General Weaver, of Bloomfield; the third, that of John P. Scott and Elvira A. Weir. The latter marriage was solemnized at Agency City, by Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, April 17, 1844. The authority possessed by Mr. Spaulding was filed at this time, and consisted of a license issued by the clerk of the District Court of Jefferson county, Iowa.

On the 28th of August, 1844, the certificate of ordination, issued by Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal church, August 29, 1841, proclaiming Thomas M. Kirkpatrick a fully consecrated elder in the said Methodist Epis-

copal church, was filed with the clerk of Wapello county. This was to establish Mr Kirkpatrick's authority to solemnize marriages. A similar document was filed by Rev. Robert Long, of the Christian church, on the 9th day of November, 1844.

During the first year of the county's existence, the following marriage license were granted: George Nelson to Isabella Frances Hackney, November 9; Seth Ogg to Rebecca H. McIntire, April 28; David Glass to Eliza Jane Hall, June 19; Joseph McIntire to Mrs. Sarah Murphy, July 2; William Carter to Mary Jane Lewis, August 21; William F. Bay to Nancy J. Kirkpatrick, September 5; Alexander Kitterman to Elsie Linch, September 24; James S. Baker to Tamas Overman, September 28; Thomas J. Linnard to Julina Lambert, September 30; Melville H. Talbott to Elizabeth Rouse, October 4; James R. Fisher to Sarah McCall, October 5; Charles Wallace to Cynthia M. Ross, October 9; George Howlet to Sarah Wilson, November 7; William Parker to Lavinia Boyce, December 2; James Stephens to Mary Ann Harrow, December 18; James D. Huffstetter to Eliza Ann White, December 30.

On the 24th of April, 1845, Rev. John Pardoe filed his certificate of ordination as a Methodist Protestant clergyman. November 26th, Rev. Joseph Ackerman filed his certificate of authority to solemnize marriages, having his ordination papers issued by Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The papers were dated at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 10, 1841. Thirty-six marriage licenses were

issued out of the clerk's office of Wapello county during the year 1845.

DISTRICT COURT.

In almost every case the original record of the District Court in Wapello county consists of eight sheets of foolscap paper, stitched together to form a book. The following explanatory records are taken literally from the record book. We quote:

And now, on this day, to-wit, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1844, the day on which, according to law, the District Court of the United States, within and for said county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa, was to have begun, and its first or September term, at the court house in said county, there being no judge present, the time for commencement of said Court is adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, }
September 17, A. D. 1844. }

And now, on this day there yet being no judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is further adjourned until tomorrow morning.

And now, on this day, to-wit, Wednesday, 18th September, 1844, being the adjourned day for the beginning of the September term of the District Court of the United States, for the county of Wapello and Territory of Iowa, Present the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge, etc.

The following proceedings were had, to-wit:

And now, on this day, to-wit, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1844, the venire which had been returned on the 16th inst., by Joseph Hayne, Sheriff of said county, being examined by the Court, it is ascertained the following-named persons have been duly summoned to serve as grand jurors to this Court, to-wit:

LIST OF FIRST GRAND JURY.

James Weir, George W. Knight, Seth Ogg, Robert H. Ivers, Thomas Pendleton, Henry Smith, William Brinn, Lewis F. Temple, John Humphreys, Martin Fisher, Paul C.

Jeffries, John Fuller, Finley Lindsey, William Prichell, William C. McIntire, John Clark, James R. Boggs, John Kirkpatrick, John Murray, Isam Garrett, Shannon Hackney, Philaster Lee and Thomas Wright; five of whom, to-wit: Robert H. Ivers, Martin Fisher, John Fuller, John Clark and John Kirkpatrick, on being called answered not.

The court ordered the sheriff to complete the panel, whereupon William A. Winsell, Peter Barnett, Richard Fisher and Jacob Hackney were added to the list. James Weir was appointed foreman. George B. Warden was appointed bailiff, and proceeded to take the grand jury under his charge.

The first case of record was that of "Josiah Smart, Agent, etc., who sues for the use of S. S. Phelps vs. Elias Orton." This was a land-claim case, and was dismissed, with costs assessed against the defendant to the amount of \$7.42¹/₄. The next case, James C. Ramsey vs. John R. and W. S. Wright, assumpsit. Damages claimed \$67. Case compromised by the parties, with costs on defendants, stated at the sum of \$5.37¹/₂. The third case was John McCoy vs. William Flood, assumpsit; damages, \$100. Case withdrawn by plaintiff, with costs on him to the amount of \$5.62¹/₂. The next three cases were: John F. Myers vs. Charles F. Harrow; James Foster vs. Charles F. Harrow; and Hugh George vs. Jesse C. Weeks. Each dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

The first naturalization papers were issued September 19, 1844, to John Wall and George Wall, subjects of Great Britain.

The first indictment presented by the grand

jury was against Joseph S. Hendricks, for larceny. The defendant was discharged.

The first divorce case was on a change of venue from Jefferson county between Mary

Kinzie and John Kinzie. Bill granted by default. The first divorce granted to parties within the county was in the case of Amanda Hulin vs. Ira Hulin.

CHAPTER VIII

COUNTY SEAT LOCATED.

THE TOWN WAS FIRST NAMED LOUISVILLE, BUT INDIAN INFLUENCE PREVAILED, AND IT WAS CHANGED TO OTTUMWA—BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—BUSINESS AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE BOARD—THE TOWN OF OTTUMWA FROM THE BEGINNING—PEN PICTURES.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The commissoiners located the county seat at the Appanoose Rapids, and very near the geographical center of the county, which fact had been ascertained by a random line that was run westward from Jefferson county in the fall of 1842 or the winter of 1843, by John Arrowsmith, under the direction of a company of promoters, who could see far enough into the future to know that a prosperous town would soon be built as the county seat of a good county. So soon as the location was made these men made a claim to the lands, and immediately organized the Appanoose Rapids Company to facilitate operations. So, on the 20th day of May, 1843, J. R. McBeth, Uriah Biggs, John Lewis, Thomas D. Evans, Paul C. Jeffries, Hugh George, David Glass, Sewell Kenny, William Dewey and Milton Jamison met on the site

and formed a company according to law. Certain lots were donated to the county for building purposes. The town was laid out, the company bound itself to erect a court house, the small expenses were paid, a public sale of lots was arranged for July 4, 1844, and in this way the town was born, which was first named Louisville,—but the name would not stick. The more appropriate Indian name of Ottumwa would arise from time to time until it was finally accepted. The name "Ottumwa" signifies "Swift Water," to which the suffix "noc" was sometimes applied, which means simply the place of swift water. This is the interpretation of the name as rendered by Mr. Smart, who was then the honest and intelligent interpreter for General Street, and may be accepted as absolutely correct. There are other versions, among them "Strong Will" or "Perseverance," but this is a fanciful rendering. We prefer to take the interpretation

of Mr. Smart, who was familiar with the Indian language.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—ITS ORGANIZATION
AND PROCEEDINGS.

The first building used for the sessions of the commissioners' court was a very ordinary log cabin, one story high, built of rough, unhewn logs, chinked with sticks and clay, and covered with clapboards. It was situated between Fourth and Fifth streets, about where the postoffice building now stands. The first meeting of the board was "held at Louisville, the county seat of Wapello county, on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1844. The county commissioners were as follows: Lewis F. Temple, James M. Montgomery and Charles F. Harrow. Charles Overman was appointed clerk. In August, 1844, John C. Evans, John B. Gray and James B. Wright were elected. In 1845-46 the board consisted of John C. Evans, James B. Wright and Henry Smith. In 1846 the clerk's office was filled by James C. Tolman. In 1847 the board consisted of Henry Smith, Charles Dudley and James B. Wright. A. J. Redenbaugh was clerk. In 1848 James B. Wright, Charles Dudley and Nathaniel Bell were commissioners and A. J. Redenbaugh, clerk. In 1850 Charles Dudley, Nathaniel Bell and Samuel Gilliland were commissioners and A. J. Redenbaugh, clerk. The last meeting of the board, before it was dissolved by the act creating the county judge system, was held July 20, 1851, at which Nathaniel Bell, Samuel Gilliland, and Gideon

Myers officiated. Mr. Redenbaugh was the last clerk. A roster of the succeeding county officers is published elsewhere.

The first business transacted at the May, 1844, session, was to grant a license to David Glass to keep a grocery "in Ottumwa." This shows that the name Ottumwa was insisted upon by the settlers, although the official name was then Louisville, by reason of the act of the locating commissioners, who named it in honor of Louisville, Kentucky. Washington township was organized at the first meeting. Pleasant, Competine, Columbia, Center, Dahl-omega, Richland and Adams townships were created at the June session, or second meeting. J. P. Eddy was granted a ferry license at the July session authorizing him to establish a ferry at Eddyville. This was the first ferry in the county, duly legalized. The prices permitted to be charged were: Footman, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; man and horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; two horses and wagon, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; four horses and wagon, 50 cents; cattle, 4 cents; hogs, 2 cents. In July, Henry Smith & Company were authorized to construct a dam across the Des Moines River on section 27, township 71, range 12, where Eldon now stands. A tax of five mills on the dollar was authorized, and a poll tax of 50 cents. A jail was ordered to be built on the east end of lot 136, block 11, in Louisville, but definite action was postponed. A free ferry was ordered across the river at Louisville, provided the Appanoose Rapids Company sustained one-half of the expense of the building and maintenance of the same.

At the April term, 1845, Anderson Cox was granted permission to establish a ferry across the Des Moines River, one and a quarter miles above Louisville. At the May term, 1845, the board agreed upon the specifications for the erection of a jail, the previous action having resulted in nothing. A two-story hewed-log building was agreed upon. W. W. Chapinan was acting as attorney for the county in 1845. At the August session the board ordered that the names of Francis M. Harrow and Robert W. Ramsey be stricken from the mill and dam charter, and that the company proposing to build a mill at Louisville be allowed until March, 1847, to do so. The original charter was granted by the board of Jefferson county, while this county was attached thereto, September, 1843, to Francis M. Harrow, Robert W. Ramsey, David Armstrong and Joel Myers & Company. The board of Wapello county approved of the charter at the August meeting, as aforesaid, with the change of names shown above. The jail contract was finally awarded to David Armstrong, at this meeting, for \$2,000. The site chosen was lot 140, block 11. The first official recognition of the name Ottumwa was made November, 1845, by the board. Before that date "Louisville" and "Ottumwa" were both used.

Polk and Keokuk townships were created in April, 1846. In that year a court house was built on the corner of Market and Third streets, of wood, 24 feet square, two stories high, the lower story being used for the sessions of the court, for religious meetings on Sundays and as a school-house when court

was not in session. The second story was divided into three rooms, occupied by the clerk of the court, the county treasurer and the county recorder. When the brick court house was built on the site now occupied by the present magnificent building, the old one was sold to the Christian church and afterward transferred to W. C. Grimes, who used it as a wagon factory until it was destroyed by fire on the 22nd of October, 1872.

In January, 1848, D. F. Gaylord and Levi Reeve were authorized to fit up a ferry across the river, at Ottumwa, to continue twelve years. The petition praying for the incorporation of Ottumwa was presented to the board in January, 1851. An election, in accordance with the prayer, was ordered to be held February 8, 1851.

THE TOWN LATER ON—PEN PICTURES.

In the year 1846, A. C. Leighton, who is now known as an old settler, but who was but a small boy at that time, came with his father and mother to Ottumwa; he was old enough, however, to receive vivid impressions of the little town on the borders of the great wilderness that then extended westward from this point to the Pacific Ocean. He remembers that when his father's family came here, Cass Hendershott was a babe in his mother's arms, six weeks old. There were then about 25 houses of all descriptions in the town, among which were two dry-goods stores and one wet grocery (saloon). There was a log house where the First Methodist Episcopal church

now stands, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and another log house on the opposite side of the street, where the Christian Science church is located; there was a copious spring of water and a clump of trees on this ground. There was a log house on the corner of the square where the Public Library building is being erected, near the court house. These were all the houses that were on Fourth street. On Fifth street there was a frame house, owned by Judge Paul C. Jeffries, which afterwards became the site for the Hendershott residence, and is now the site for the residence of T. D. Foster. There was a log house on Fifth street, where Senator Waterman's residence is now. There was a log house on the corner of Market and Second streets, the ground now occupied by the Leighton block. Joseph Hayne had a house on the Gillaspie property, northeast corner of Green and Second streets. John W. Ross had a house on the ground now occupied by W. B. Bonfield's residence. S. S. Norris (the deacon) had a frame house on the southwest corner of College and Second streets. Tay Sinnamon had a house where T. H. Pickler's grocery is now located. There was a brick-yard near there. Charley Blake's father was out of town—he was located in a house now occupied by the Caster House. On the northeast corner of College and Second streets, there lived a man by the name of Lyons, in a small frame house.

On the southwest corner of College and Main streets, there was an old-fashioned tannery, with vats and a bark mill. James C. Tolman lived on the southeast corner of Main

and Jefferson streets, in a log house. There were no buildings on the south side of Main street from Green to Market. There was a mill yard near there. There were three small frame buildings on the south side of Main street between Green and Market. Where the Centennial building now stands there was a small "Tavern" kept by a Mr. Sharp. There was nothing more on the north side of Main street until the ground was reached where the St. Louis Store now is; here was a frame building occupied by John T. Baldwin as a general store. About where the Hammond building now stands, there was a log hotel established by David Hall, and then by his wife, "Aunt Becky." Seth Richards had a store in a log house a little east of where Charles Bachman's jewelry store is now. D. F. Gaylord had a grocery store where the west half of Bert Philip's new store now is. There was a house above Washington street, about where the Dr. Hawkins property is; it was owned by a lawyer, whose name was James Baker; he went to Missouri and became rich, through transactions on St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad stock.

Charles F. Harrow lived on a high point, in a double log house, with a porch, above where General Hedrick's residence was located. Paris Caldwell lived out of town, on the place where he died; he had made his claim there when the country was first settled.

The court house, which has already been alluded to, and described, was located where the J. W. Edgerly & Company wholesale drug store is located. School was taught there so as not to conflict with terms of court. The first

school was taught by Miss Ann Norris, afterward widow of Rev. B. A. Spalding, a man eminent for piety and good citizenship.

There was a log stable, where the city hall now is. There was a two-story frame dwelling where Harper & McIntire's wholesale house now is; the building was occupied by the father of Joseph Myers, and by Thomas C. Coffin. The mill was at the foot of Market street; it was a steam saw and grist mill. The town company gave the mill company some lots. You hear it referred to as the "mill donation."

Dr. C. C. Warden was the only physician who practiced medicine here until about 1851, when he engaged in the dry-goods business with Joseph Leighton, father of A. C. Leighton; Joseph Leighton was elected county treasurer; Dr. Warden then carried on the mercantile business in his own name.

It is to Dr. Warden's credit that while he was on the board of county supervisors he sold the miserable old county poor farm and purchased the new one. In 1848, R. H. Warden, brother of the Doctor, came to Ottumwa and was prominently identified with the city and its business interests until his death, which took place July 13, 1900.

The following were residents of Ottumwa in 1846: Dr. C. C. Warden, Albert Mudge, S. S. Norris, H. B. Hendershott, Paul C. Jeffries, Benjamin Jeffries, D. F. Gaylord, Joseph Hayne, Thomas J. Devin, Joseph Leighton, David Armstrong, John Brandenburg, Tay Sinnamon, John W. Ross, Reuben Ross, Cap. Ross, Peter Barnett, William Lewis, John Harkens, George D. Hack-

worth, A. G. Redenbaugh, George May, William H. Bromfield, John T. Baldwin, Grau, H. P. Graves, C. F. Blake, Bela White. These were about all the legal voters of the town; there were a few young men who drifted in and out but made no permanent residence in the town. Among those who came then or soon afterward were Seth Ogg, William McIntire and Michael Tullis.

From a series of papers published in the *Democrat*, in 1876, from the pen of J. W. Norris, the appearance of the town was quite primitive in 1845. Mr. Norris says: "No streets had been opened. Paths run across lots, every which way, like they were made by cows going to pasture. Indian wickiups were scattered over the bluff, a cluster of them being on the lot where we now live (corner of College and Second streets)."

PROGRESS RECORDED.

The *Courier* of October 6, 1848, mentions that the enterprising contractors now carry the mail three times a week from Keokuk, and in 1849 the same paper says that building in Ottumwa was very brisk, but retarded by scarcity of lumber. Breadstuffs were scarce, on account of the difficulties in getting the grain ground. Steamboats now began to arrive, bringing in freight and carrying out grain. The steamer "Revenue Cutter" arrived early in April, 1849. The water was high, and an excursion party boarded the vessel here and went up to Eddyville.

On November 23, 1849, a lyceum was or-

ganized with Rev. B. A. Spaulding, president; H. B. Hendershott, vice-president; Bertrand Jones, recording secretary; J. W. Norris, corresponding secretary; R. H. Warden, treasurer; and Joseph Leighton, librarian.

It will be news to many of the present generation that such a project as a plank road was agitated. In February, 1850, a meeting was held in Ottumwa to discuss the construction of a plank road to meet the Burlington and Mount Pleasant plank road at Mount Pleasant. Uriah Biggs was president of the meeting; Thomas Ping and John C. Evans, vice-presidents; and Bertrand Jones, secretary. A committee was appointed to represent the county at a plank road convention at Mount Pleasant on the 27th of February, said committee consisting of J. W. Norris, J. D. Devin, H. B. Hendershott, J. C. Ramsey, Thomas Ping, F. Newell, J. H. D. Street, S. M. Wright, J. H. Flint, Gideon Myers, B. Boydston, Bertrand Jones, Joseph Hayne, J. M. Peck, Dr. Yoe-mans, Uriah Biggs, G. B. Savery, Dr. A. D. Wood, W. S. Carter, Dr. James Nosler, Madison Wellman, J. G. Baker, D. P. Inskeep, E. G. McKinney, W. G. Martindale, A. Ingraham, Andrew Major, William M. Dunlap and Joshua Marshall. Ottumwa subscribed \$8,700 and Agency City and Ashland, \$4,500. The project, however, was abandoned as railroad interests began to crowd out such make-shifts as plank roads. The only plank road built in the State was one from Keokuk, pointing in this direction about 15 miles. This stretch of road was maintained as late as 1854.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The court house is one of the finest west of the Mississippi River; it was built at a cost of \$135,000. The postoffice was erected by the government at a cost of about \$50,000. The Y. M. C. A. building is a handsome structure; the high school was built at a cost of \$75,000. There are several church buildings that are creditable in style of architecture, among which are the two Presbyterian churches; the Swedish Lutheran; Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic); First Methodist; and First Congregational.

STREET CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND STEAM HEATING.

The first electric light seen in Ottumwa was about the year 1882, which was produced by an isolated plant installed in Pallister Brothers' store. In the year 1886 the Ottumwa Electric Light Company was organized, which was later absorbed by the present plant, now known as the Ottumwa Electric Light & Steam Company. This company now operates the city and commercial lights, the street car line and the steam heating plant. During the past year they have installed modern apparatus for lighting, using what is known as the Hartford system of street lighting, with enclosed alternating lamps, and have a capacity for 8,000 incandescent lamps. The power plant consists of 1,000 horse-power engine capacity, 1,300 horse-power in boilers and

electrical units of 1,000 horse-power. They operate seven and one-half miles of track and run eight cars regularly,—they have a total of 18 cars; the maximum grade is 10 per cent. A large amount of power is distributed to manufacturing plants. The company operates about three miles of steam main. The officers of the company are: J. H. Merrill, president; J. B. Sax, secretary; J. W. Garner, treasurer. This is distinctly an Ottumwa institution, the stock being owned by Ottumwa parties.

BANKS OF OTTUMWA.

The following is a statement of the condition of the banks of the city in December, 1900, as compared with the condition of the same banks one year previous. The statement is

from official sources: The capital, including profit account, employed by the three national and three savings banks of this city, as taken from published reports of December 2d, was \$663,188.73. Their total assets were \$3,162,603. Their combined deposits were \$2,341,7914.37, and their loans \$1,965,922. The same six banks on December 13, 1900, had an invested capital and profit account of \$679,176.78; assets, \$3,586,445.57; deposits, \$2,732,318.79, and loans, \$2,225,527.75. This does not include the Wapello County Savings Bank, organized February 5, 1900, which has a capital and profit account of \$51,971.05; total assets, \$146,378.25; deposits, \$94,407.20; and loans, \$128,658.48; nor the Citizens Bank, which is a private institution and makes no published report.

CHAPTER IX

OTTUMWA AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—FRATERNAL SOCIETIES—RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY—
NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY—A GLANCE AT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—THE
CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The *Courier*, on September 22, 1848, mentions that "Ottumwa, or rather Center township, has two schools but no school-house." In May, 1849, there was a tax of 1 per cent to build a school-house in the city. These plans were not carried out, but in 1850 two frame buildings were erected, and in 1853 Miss Lavina Chanler opened a private school in one of these buildings in the lower or eastern part of the town. Misses Hornby and Street opened a school on August 6, 1855. W. A. Sutliff opened a select school at about the same time. The Ottumwa Seminary was opened on the 8th of October, 1855. On October 15, 1858, there was the first recorded meeting of directors of the Ottumwa City School District. There were present: J. M. McElroy, president; W. L. Orr, vice-president; and S. B. Thrall, secretary. The treasurer was Charles Lawrence. In 1858 the board was made up as

follows: Thomas C. Woodward, president; S. B. Thrall, vice-president; S. D. Morse, secretary; John Moore, treasurer; directors, Joseph Hayne, Joseph H. Merrill, F. J. Hunter. In 1865 a commodious brick school-house was built on College Square, at an expense of \$28,818.57. It will be seen that at an early date Ottumwa had determined on superior facilities for educating the youth of the town. During all the time, from the organization of the first school board, the officers have been men of the highest intelligence and business capacity. There have been few superintendents of the schools, and these few have ranked high in their profession. A. W. Stuart became superintendent in 1873, succeeding Wilson Palmer, and during the past twenty-eight years he has worked faithfully and with great success for the improvement of the schools. He ranks now as one of the prominent educators of the State.

There are 16 school buildings in Ottumwa,

which cost about as follows: High School, situated on West Fourth street, \$50,000; Adams school, situated on East Fourth, College, East Second and Union streets, \$32,000; Lincoln School, North Court, \$24,000; Agassiz and Irving schools, South Side, each \$18,000; Franklin school, Walnut avenue, \$18,000; Garfield school, North Ash street, \$18,000; Douglas school, West Second street, \$8,000; Froebel school, Adams lot, \$2,000; Hedrick school, Highland Park, \$17,000. Four-room additions are now completed to the Lincoln and Irving buildings, at a cost of \$15,000. The last school census, taken in September, 1900, shows 5,632 persons of school age in the district; the average daily attendance for the school year, ending June, 1900, was 3,284. The number of teachers employed is 110, of which four are males. The members of the school board are: E. E. McElroy, J. C. Jordan, T. H. Pickler, W. A. McIntire, Charles Hallberg, E. T. Edgerly, A. D. Moss. E. E. McElroy is president of the board and J. A. Wagner, secretary.

CHURCHES.

The first minister of the Gospel was Rev. B. A. Spaulding, who came as a missionary in 1843 or 1844, as a member of the "Iowa Band," composed of nine young preachers of the Congregational church. Mr. Spaulding was a devoted Christian, and was held in high respect during all his life by all who knew him. He formed a church in Agency City in 1844. The Congregational church of Ottumwa was organ-

ized February 15, 1846, with eight members: Bela White, Samuel S. Norris, Anna N. Norris, Julia M. Norris, Peter Barnett, Mrs. P. Barnett, Mrs. David P. Smith. Mr. Spaulding was the pastor for twenty-two years, when he resigned, and died March 31, 1867. This church has been favored with pastors of more than ordinary ability, among whom may be mentioned Spaulding, Simeon Brown, Herman Bross, Dr. J. W. Healy, Rev. Archibald and the present pastor, P. Addlestine Johnston. A church edifice was erected in 1875-76, on Fourth street, at a cost of \$22,000.

Revs. S. C. McCune and L. G. Bell organized the First Presbyterian church, September 24, 1853, with the following members: Dr. W. L. Orr, John Hite, Rebecca Hite, Luther Hite, Elizabeth Hite, Hannah Hoover, John M. Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Rebecca Brown, Charles Brown, Jonathan Heckard, Harriet Heckard, Elizabeth Carmen, Martha Gray, Mary Davis, Sarah A. Moyer, Lucy A. Sloan, Anna Billman, Sarah L. Mudge and Daniel Hoover were received on profession of faith, and Michael Heckard and Mary M. Heckard were received on certificate. Dr. W. L. Orr, John Hite and John M. Taylor were ordained as elders. In July, 1855, Rev. J. M. McElroy arrived, and took charge of the church as pastor, and labored with great success for many years. He was succeeded by Revs. H. B. Knight, B. S. Ely, Frederick W. Hinit and F. F. Stoltz in the order named. The church building is on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets; its cost was \$20,000. The pastors of this church were eminent in their sacred profession and

labored with zeal in the interests of Christianity. In 1886, the Presbyterians of the East End organized, and, aided largely by T. D. Foster, built a large church building in that locality. Rev. Murray is the present pastor. The Presbyterians also have an organization in the West End of the city.

The Methodist Episcopal church was early in the field, represented by Rev. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, who conducted services in a log cabin in 1844. The first organization was effected in 1845, with Mr. Kirkpatrick as pastor. The following-named were prominent members at that time: Heman P. Graves and wife; Paul C. Jeffries and wife; Washington Williams and wife; Martha Williams, later on the wife of Dr. C. C. Warden; Peter Barnett and wife; Mrs. Joseph Hayne; Sarah Pumroy; Sarah Lewis; J. C. Evans and wife. The Main Street M. E. church was organized in 1869, by Rev. E. L. Briggs, with 70 members. The First M. E. church edifice is on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. The Main Street church building is on the corner of Main and College streets. The pastors of these churches have been successful in building up the different organizations to a high degree of efficiency.

The Catholic church organization dates back to 1849, when missionary work was inaugurated by Rev. Father Villars, of Keokuk. Rev. Alexander Hattenberg came in 1851 and remained a time. In the winter of 1853, Rev. Father John Kreckel came to St. Mary's Catholic church and at once entered upon an arduous line of duties that extended over Wapello, Jef-

ferson, Van Buren, Keokuk, Mahaska, Polk, Jasper, Marion, Monroe, Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur counties. Father Kreckel was of sturdy, vigorous frame, indomitable will, and undying devotion to the church. He organized other parishes, made perilous journeys, encountering cold, heat, high and dangerous waters, with the same firm determination to overcome all obstacles. He built a substantial stone church on the corner of Fourth and Court streets, also a convent and the St. Joseph school, and was always ready to extend a helping hand to Ottumwa enterprises. He was a man of marked character and accomplished great good in his day and generation. He died June 18, 1899, and was succeeded by Father Kelly. There are two other Catholic churches: St. Patrick's, in South Ottumwa, with Rev. John O'Farrell as priest, and the Church of the Sacred Heart, with Father Flood (since deceased) in charge.

St. Mary's parish of the Episcopal church was organized at the office of Jacob Wendall, on May 2, 1857; Rev. D. F. Hutchison presided; there were present Dr. L. D. Morse, James Hawley, Sr., James Simamon, C. J. Gilson, E. Washburn, John J. Wendall and W. F. Elmendorf. The name of the parish was changed to Trinity a few years ago. Succeeding Mr. Hutchison as rector were the following: R. R. Gifford, 1860-1864; Walter F. Lloyd, 1864-1866; J. E. Ryan, 1866-1871; W. C. Mills, 1872-1875; A. C. Stilson, 1876-1889; J. H. Lloyd, 1889-1895. Rev. J. Hollister Lynch is the present rector. The present number of communicants is 333; in 1895, when

Mr. Lynch became rector, there were 235. The church building is a beautiful structure on the corner of Fifth and Market streets. It is a model of church architecture.

The First Baptist church was organized March 14, 1855; 17 persons entered the organization, viz: John Ballard, Elizabeth Wellman, Avia Wellman, Samuel Harper, Mary Harper, Ann Michael, Eliza Alcott, Daniel Barrett, Lydia Guthrie, Virginia Barrett, Eliza Harper, Melissa Fisher, Margaret Higdon, Francis Llewellyn, Charity Aldridge, Minerva Fisher and Barbara A. Monk. The church has had an unusual number of pastors since its organization; the present pastor is Rev. Davies.

The Church of Christ was organized in March, 1845, with nine persons, as follows: Hugh Brown, Nathaniel Bell, M. J. Bell and daughter, Eliza Halloway, J. Anderson and wife, H. H. Hendrick and a Mr. Potts. H. H. Hendrick was ordained evangelist in the autumn of 1847; the ordination services were conducted by Aaron Chatterton, who was a noted evangelist.

The first Swedish Lutheran church in the county was organized about the year 1859 in Polk township. The church in Ottumwa was organized in 1871. The church building is on Jefferson street and is quite commodious.

The colored people of the city have two churches, of the Baptist and Methodist denominations, and have comfortable church buildings. The African M. E. church was organized in 1867.

There are church organizations and edi-

fices in South Ottumwa for the Congregational, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist and United Brethren denominations. The Dunkards and Friends, or Quakers, are also organized and hold regular meetings. It should also be recorded that T. J. Hall, of the Christian or Disciple denomination, built a small church at his own expense in South Ottumwa, where services are held each Lord's day.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic organization in Ottumwa was that of Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., on August 18, 1848. The first officers chosen under special dispensation were: H. M. C. Lane, W. M.; V. W. Coffin, S. W.; J. C. Tolman, J. W.; Samuel Carnes, treasurer; Bela White, secretary; T. A. Truman, S. D.; N. L. Gephard, J. D.; Seth Fair, tiler. The charter was issued in November, 1848, under which the following officers were chosen: H. M. C. Lane, W. M.; V. W. Coffin, S. W.; J. C. Tolman, J. W.; N. Baldwin, treasurer; Bela White, secretary; N. C. Hill, S. D.; N. L. Gephard, J. D.; M. W. Hopkinson, tiler.

Empire Lodge, No. 269, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 21, 1869, under dispensation issued to J. C. Hinsey, W. M.; I. N. Mast, S. W.; George Hill, J. W.; William S. Holden, S. D.; M. McFarlin, J. D.; John F. Lewis, treasurer; Joseph Gray, secretary; and H. B. Cowell, tiler. The constituent members were: John Gray, L. L. McBride, O. H.

Potts, Charles O. Williams, J. P. Carnes, O. E. Stewart and Charles W. Betts.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was the first organization of Odd Fellows, on May 20, 1848. John F. Baldwin, Duane F. Gaylord, V. W. Coffin, Thomas A. Freeman, Thomas J. Devin, R. Boydson and George M. Wright were the charter members.

Laramie Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 22, 1872, with the following charter members: Jacob Prugh, J. J. Millard, John L. Moore, D. W. Tower, L. M. Godley, James Hawley, Sr., Eugene Fawcett, C. G. Lewis, G. A. Derby, W. W. Pollard.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 347, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted under a charter bearing date of July 7, 1896. John P. Scheying was exalted ruler; F. B. Clark, esteemed leading knight; C. M. Myers, esteemed loyal knight; J. B. McCarroll, esteemed lecturing knight. The other charter members were: Charles Hall, R. H. Moore, T. M. Giltner, Charles A. Walsh, W. F. McDonald, H. M. Hedrick, S. L. McGavic, J. R. Burgess, D. M. Conroy, W. A. Graves, W. W. Vance, L. J. Baker, J. C. Cooper, Luther Brown, Gus. Lyons.

The following orders and fraternal organizations in the city are mentioned, with the name of a leading member in connection therewith: A. O. U. W., G. A. Pitts; K. O. T. M., Dr. C. R. Russell; L. O. T. M., Miss Nora Cook; Eagles, C. A. Brown; Foresters, John O'Donnell; M. W. A., Frank Norfolk; W. O. W., L. B. Scott; Knights and Ladies of Security, Dr. E. A. Sheafe; Ancient Order of

Hibernians, Fred Grier; B. of R. T., F. M. Reeves; K. of P., A. G. Cook.

A lodge of the American Brotherhood of Yeomen was organized in November, 1899, by John L. Moore.

Pickwick Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., was instituted in South Ottumwa December 8, 1891, with the following charter members: J. A. Ballard, A. S. Cook, D. S. Lain, W. N. Ballard, Charles E. Newnam, J. H. Finley, J. E. Hull, Q. L. Harris, W. F. Harsch, U. G. Reed, A. G. Cook, C. T. Hartman, J. Eichenberry.

Wapello Lodge, No. 632, I. O. O. F., was instituted in South Ottumwa, December 8, 1897, with the following charter members: J. A. Ballard, H. D. Rime, J. H. Finley, W. N. Ballard, J. Eichenberry, M. Schwartzbach, L. McCrary, J. A. Rupe, J. W. Carson, R. S. Carson, A. T. Snider, S. L. Finley, Samuel Harding, V. E. Beeson.

Dorcas Lodge, No. 1888, I. O. O. F. (Rebekah degree), was instituted in South Ottumwa, October 19, 1893, with the following charter members: J. Eichenberry, Mary Eichenberry, W. N. Ballard and wife Hester, A. S. Cook and wife Anna, J. A. Ballard and wife Lizzie J., J. H. Finley and wife Luella, Charles E. Newnam and wife Alice, W. F. Harsch and wife Rosanna, E. W. Steel and wife Ella, U. G. Reed and wife Fannie, H. D. Rime and wife Arabella, E. L. Holt and wife Jane, J. E. Hull and wife Tena, S. L. Finley and wife Nannie, F. G. Ven de Ven, Anna Ven de Ven, Ella Paxton.

Glenwood Camp, No. 1740, Modern Wood-

men of America, was instituted in South Ottumwa August 15, 1892, with the following charter members: E. M. Arenschield, J. A. Ballard, W. H. Campbell, W. L. Bateman, W. S. Brown, Charles E. Brown, S. L. Finley, O. E. James, J. A. Moorhead, C. M. Nye, J. L. Schwartz, M. Schwartzenbach, B. W. Scott, F. G. Ven de Ven, O. D. Wray.

Tuttle Post, No. 497, G. A. R., was instituted in South Ottumwa April 28, 1892, with the following charter members: M. T. Dougherty, W. F. Harsch, D. S. Lain, W. H. Duncan, W. H. Morgan, L. M. Adams, John Cherry, C. C. Powell, J. O. Parker, J. J. Ninemeyer, G. W. Wischart, G. W. Somerville, E. H. Thomas, B. F. Berry, W. G. Powell, William J. Jasper, W. G. Fish, J. H. Riggs, Griff Swinney.

Reno Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Ottumwa, in 1879, but its membership was never more than about 30; it held its charter nearly four years; its commanders were: Templin, Harness, Mortimer and L. J. Allen. This post disbanded and a petition for a new post was circulated and signed by 97 veterans. The name of the new post is Cloutman, No. 69; it opened with 67 members. It was designated as Cloutman Post in honor of Capt. C. C. Cloutman, who was killed at Fort Donelson. E. M. B. Scott was the first commander and served three terms; then came D. T. Miller in 1887, W. S. Coen in 1888, Timothy Egan in 1889, T. J. Hall in 1890, Maj. A. H. Hamiltoun in 1891. The following named gentleman served as commanders of Cloutman Post after Major Ham-

ilton: James H. Coe, in 1892; Levi Hills, in 1893; S. B. Evans, in 1894; W. H. H. Asbury, in 1895; George H. Wheelock, in 1896; T. R. Bickley, in 1897; S. H. Harper, in 1898; W. R. Warren, in 1899; W. H. Fetzer, in 1900; H. L. Waterman, in 1901. Several members of this post have served on the department and the national staff.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans was organized as Donelson Camp, No. 32, in 1886. W. B. La Force was the first captain and was succeeded by Dr. S. A. Spilman. The camp was reorganized by Lieutenant-Colonel Dille, who mustered in 75 new members in April, 1901. The following were the officers: Captain, J. K. Dysart; first lieutenant, John K. Mahon; second lieutenant, Russell Harper; first sergeant, Dr. M. Bannister; quartermaster sergeant, John R. Criley. The following are past captains: William M. Reece, George P. Salmon, H. M. Spilman, E. M. Campbell, W. T. Mollison, C. H. Aumack. It is due to Captain Mollison's efforts that there have been such large accessions to the camp recently.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad to enter the city was the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, now a part of the C. B. & Q. Railroad system. The road was formally opened to public use to Ottumwa September 1, 1859. Work from Ottumwa west was begun in 1865 and the road was finished to Albia November 1, 1866. The day that the B. & M. R. road entered Ottumwa was made memorable by a great gathering

of the people of the county, speeches, toasts and responses. The citizens of Ottumwa had provided a free dinner on long tables beneath the shade of the trees; when the food was placed on the tables, the throng did not wait for dinner to be announced, but made a rush and a grab, and swept everything off the tables. The dinner was a failure, not because there was not enough provided, but through the waste and selfishness of those who wanted more than a fair share of the victuals. After the arrival of the B. & M. R., there came the Des Moines Valley Railroad (now incorporated into the C. R. I. & P. Ry. system); then the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad (now in the Wabash R. R. system); then the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, extending to Kansas City; then the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad, later known as the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Moines Railroad (now included in the C. B. & Q. R. R. system).

The immense business done over these lines will be better appreciated by a study of the figures furnished by officials of the different roads. The figures are, consolidated: Amount of freight earnings forwarded and received at Ottumwa station by the C. B. & Q., C. M. & St. P., C. R. I. & P., Wabash and Fort Madison roads, during 1900, \$1,166,146.55.

A citizen of Ottumwa, who entered the service of the C. B. & Q. Railroad when he was quite a young man, just returned from the Civil War, had an extraordinary career and arose, as it were, from the ranks; beginning as a station agent at Albia, he became general

manager of the C. B. & Q. Railroad system, and afterward general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad. This was Capt. Thomas J. Potter, son of John and Nancy Potter, also of this city. He was advanced from station agent to assistant division superintendent; from that position to charge of a division; then to manager of the Iowa lines, and on until he became general manager. He was a very able man, and, if he had lived, would no doubt have achieved still greater success. Mr. Potter was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 16, 1840, and died in the city of Washington, March 9, 1888.

O. E. Stewart is the present division superintendent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad; he has also risen from an humble place to the position he now holds, through merit alone.

OTTUMWA NEWSPAPERS.

The *Des Moines Courier* was the first newspaper established in the county, August 8, 1848, by R. H. Warden and J. H. D. Street. January 20, 1851, Mr. Warden became sole proprietor. In April, 1852, J. W. Norris acted as associate editor and on December 20, 1855, he became editor and proprietor. In 1856 N. D. Musselman, W. H. Caldwell and W. C. Holden succeeded Mr. Norris, and in August, 1869, Gen. John M. Hedrick and Maj. A. H. Hamilton became editors and proprietors. In January, 1878, Major Hamilton became sole owner and editor. In 1857 the name of the paper was changed to the *Ottumwa Courier*, and on April 5, 1865, the *Daily Ottumwa*

Courier was first issued and has continued to be prosperous and enterprising from that day to this. On April 1, 1890, A. W. Lee became proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Courier* (Major Hamilton retiring), and the paper at once entered upon a new career of prosperity. On June 1, 1898, he added a perfecting press, with great speed capacity, to the newspaper equipment, at a cost of several thousands of dollars. This was necessary in order to meet the demands of an increased subscription list. Mr. Lee has displayed wonderful energy in building up this paper to metropolitan ideas and proportions.

In June, 1850, the *Des Moines Republic* was first published by James Baker & Company, but it was suspended after about two years of existence.

G. D. R. Boyd published the first number of the *Democratic Statesman* in 1858; he was succeeded by J. H. D. Street, and in 1861 H. B. Hendershott and E. L. Burton became the owners and changed the name to the *Ottumwa Democratic Union*. In 1862 Judge Hendershott retired, and S. B. Evans became associated with Mr. Burton in the publication of the *Democratic Mercury*. Mr. Evans went into the army in August, 1862, and Judge Burton continued the publication in connection with his brother, S. H. Burton, until October, 1865, when Judge Burton sold his interests to Russell Higgins; in November, 1865, Mr. Higgins sold to S. B. Evans, who remained until March, 1868, when the latter severed his connection with the paper, and in a few weeks it was discontinued permanently.

In December, 1870, S. B. Evans founded the *Ottumwa Democrat* (weekly), and in 1874 he established the *Daily Democrat*. It was the first paper in the city printed by steam power. In 1876 he sold a half interest in the plant to J. W. Norris; later on the *Democrat* was consolidated with the *Times*, under the name of the *Democrat and Times*, which continued until 1881, when the plant was finally sold to a syndicate of Democrats, and the company was incorporated. In August, 1884, Mr. Evans assumed the management and thus continued until the paper was purchased by R. H. Moore, who published the paper until August, 1897, when it was consolidated with the *Sun*. Mr. Moore retired in 1898, and was succeeded by Charles D. Brown & Company, until George F. Smith became owner; Mr. Smith transferred the paper to Martha B. Johnston, who conducted it a few weeks until June 15, 1901, when S. A. Brewster became sole proprietor, and who at once began to put forth great energy in the conduct of the paper. Mr. Brewster is strong as a writer, as well as in business qualifications.

In 1870 H. S. Bailey began the publication of the *Reveille*, which lived six months.

In April, 1871, A. Danquard established the *Journal*, a German paper; in 1881 John A. Wagner became part owner, and in 1884 became sole proprietor.

In April, 1874, the Ottumwa Printing Company, consisting of H. M. Ives, O. C. Graves, Dr. G. F. Foster and others, began the publication of the *Spirit of the Times*. Foster soon withdrew, and in 1875 H. M. Ives purchased Mr. Graves' interest. In July, 1876,

I. T. Flint acquired an interest. The *Times* was consolidated with the *Democrat* on November 14, 1878.

The *Ottumwa Press* (weekly) appeared in 1880, published by Riley & Jones, as a modest and unpretending sheet, but under the intelligent direction of its proprietors it grew in circulation and in size, and attained a large circulation in southern Iowa. In the year 1899 the plant was incorporated, Riley & Jones taking a majority of the stock, and a daily edition of the *Press* appeared. The plant was equipped with a speedy and expensive printing press and typesetting machines, but the enterprise did not pay, and the paper was forced to suspend.

The *Ottumwa Saturday News* appeared as the *South Ottumwa News* January 4, 1890, with E. H. Thomas as publisher. Mr. Thomas was appointed postmaster of South Ottumwa, disposed of his paper, and in the course of time it passed into the hands of A. Jay Stump and Arthur McGrew, the present proprietors, and is now enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. It is prominent in politics.

The *Ottumwa Sun* (weekly) was established in June, 1890, by S. B. and H. C. Evans, and prospered until it was incorporated. The *Morning Sun*, a daily morning paper, was established in 1894, and although it attained a circulation of nearly 2,000 as a daily edition, yet the enterprise was not profitable, and the daily was suspended. The *Sun* was continued as a weekly until July, 1897, when it was consolidated with the *Democrat*.

The *Independent*, as a weekly, was estab-

lished May 26, 1899, by S. B. Evans. It is what the name implies, politically.

The *Saturday Herald* (weekly) was established May 27, 1899, by R. H. Moore. Mrs. Moore is assistant editor.

A GLANCE AT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

There are a number of small factories in Ottumwa, but it will be our purpose to note only those that employ a large number of people, and have been potent in building up the town, giving it the prestige of being one of the leading manufacturing cities in Iowa.

Among the most notable of the early factories of Ottumwa is the Johnston Ruffler Company, which had a very humble beginning; in 1872, however, the company erected buildings at a cost of \$48,000, and entered upon the manufacture of sewing machine rufflers on a large scale, supplying a great part of this country and many European cities. The patents finally expiring, the manufacture of these devices declined, and the Ottumwa Iron Works developed. This factory supplies all manner of iron machinery, making a specialty of mining hoists and steam engines.

The most important industrial and commercial enterprise in the city is the Morrell Packing House. The peculiar advantages Ottumwa offers for a great packing house were first brought to the attention of T. D. Foster, through Hon. J. G. Hutchison, on board an Atlantic steamship. Mr. Hutchison was returning from Europe and Mr. Foster was on

his way to America to seek a location. It was a most fortunate meeting for all concerned, as it resulted in inducing Mr. Foster to investigate, and he was satisfied. The great English packing house began operations here in 1877. A disastrous fire took place July 12, 1893, and the plant was almost destroyed, but it was rebuilt on a larger scale. It is one of the largest exclusively pork packing houses in the world, with a capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000 hogs per day, employing over 1,000 men on the average during the year. The Morrell meats find a market in Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland, and, of course, an extensive market in America. Agencies are established in New York, Boston, Memphis, San Francisco and in several other American cities. A detailed description of the great plant appears in the sketch of Mr. Foster, which is in another part of this volume. Mr. Foster takes great interest in all public enterprises and gives freely of his means to aid all things that contribute to the good of the city and county.

The Janney Manufacturing Company was established in July, 1899. This factory manufactures the Janney Common Sense Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, the Janney Corn Planters and Grinders, and other agricultural implements and machinery. The plant is installed in a number of extensive brick buildings, and employs 150 men, exclusive of the office force and traveling agents. A detailed description of the plant appears in a sketch of Mr. Janney in this volume.

The Dain Factory was established and began operations early in January, 1900. The buildings are in South Ottumwa near the Wabash Railroad. These buildings are extensive. This establishment manufactures hay stackers, loaders, land rollers, shoveling boards, hay rakes, feed grinders and other agricultural implements. About 150 men are employed.

On April 20, 1891, the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company was incorporated for the manufacture and sale of mining tools. These implements are acknowledged to be superior to any other kind and are used in all the prominent mines of the United States. Martin Hardsocg, the president of the company, founded the plant. A more detailed description will be found in a sketch of Mr. Hardsocg, that appears elsewhere in this volume.

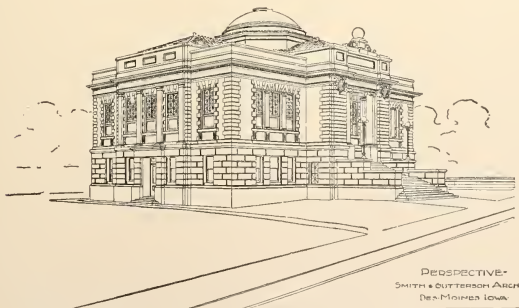
The Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company began operations about two years ago, and about a year ago erected a building, in which the plant is installed. The product of the plant is a machine for loading box cars with coal. It is the invention of Henry Phillips.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

On January 6, 1900, Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$50,000 for the erection of a library building in Ottumwa, coupled with the condition that the city should by tax or otherwise contribute \$5,000 annually for the support of a library. This proposition was accepted or ratified by the people at a special election held September 4, 1900. On October 1, 1900, the following persons were named as trustees

by Mayor T. J. Phillips: J. T. Hackworth, W. A. McIntire, J. J. Smith, S. P. Hartman, F. W. Simmons, C. M. Myers, C. P. Brown, George Withall and D. E. Chisman. The appointments were confirmed by the city council. On October 3, 1900, the trustees met and organized by electing J. T. Hackworth, president; S. P. Hartman, secretary. Steps were at once taken to procure a site for the building and to secure plans for the structure, which was to be completed January 20, 1902. The plans of Smith & Gutterson, of Des Moines, were adopted on May 15, 1901, and the contract for

the building was let. The main building is to be 93.4 by 61 feet, with annex of 38.1 by 27.4 feet, to contain books; the design is classic, but does not conform exactly to any of the different orders of architecture. It may be considered as Italian Renaissance, or an Italian softening of the Greek-Doric order of architecture, and has a grand effect. The contractors for the work are Bartlett & Kling, of Galesburg, Illinois; the immediate direction of the work is under George Withall, superintendent for the trustees, and R. B. Teeter, superintendent for the contractors.



A SKETCH OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING.

CHAPTER X

OTTUMWA AND ITS MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE CITY OF OTTUMWA—NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT PERSONS WHO HAVE HELD ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE OFFICES—THE POSTMASTERS OF OTTUMWA.

Following is a list of city officials for the past fifty years, from the time Ottumwa was organized as a village in 1851 up to the present. The list contains many names that have since become famous in city and state affairs, and it shows that some of the most substantial men the city contained were at one time or another at the head or participated in its government. Ottumwa was organized on May 20, 1844, and the site for the city selected, but it was not until 1851 that the town was incorporated and a set of officials provided for. When the site for a city was first selected it was given the Indian name of Ottumwa, but later it was changed to Louisville, in honor of Louisville, Kentucky. This name was kept but a few months, when it returned to the old Indian name, which it has had since.

George Gillaspay was the first president of the board of trustees or mayor, as the office is known at present. Since that time Ottumwa has passed successively through all the stages of a village with its board of trustees, until to-

day it is a city of the first class, with a mayor and a full set of city officials.

1851.

George Gillaspay, president of board; Bertrand Jones, clerk (resigned October 24; succeeded by William H. Bonnifield); Duane F. Gaylord, treasurer; Joseph Leighton, assessor; T. A. Taylor, marshal (removed June 14; succeeded by William L. Bastin).

Trustees—J. W. Caldwell, Albert Mudge, Silas Osborn, John Myers, Sr.

1852.

Albert Mudge, president of board; H. B. Hendershott, clerk; Joseph Leighton, treasurer; Duane F. Gaylord, assessor; James Hall, marshal.

Trustees—George Gillaspay, J. W. Caldwell, James Hawley, Erastus Washburn.

1853.

Albert Mudge, president of board; H. B. Hendershott, clerk; James Hall, treasurer; William J. Ross, assessor; John A. Newman, marshal.

Trustees—George Gillaspy, J. W. Caldwell, James Hawley, Erastus Washburn.

1854.

A. L. Graves, president of board; William L. Orr, clerk; Thomas J. Holmes, treasurer; C. Hickenlooper, assessor; John A. Newman, marshal; William Lewis, collector.

Trustees—C. C. Warden, Stephen Osborn, Joseph Leighton, Thomas G. Given.

1855.

C. C. Warden, president of board; William L. Orr, clerk; John Graves, treasurer (resigned February 7, 1856; succeeded by N. C. Hill); Josiah H. Myers, assessor; H. B. Jones, marshal; J. W. Ireland, collector.

Trustees—A. L. Graves, H. B. Hendershott, Joseph Leighton and David Gephart.

1856.

James Hawley, president of board; Charles Lawrence, clerk; Charles F. Blake, treasurer (resigned January 30, 1857; succeeded by W. L. Orr, who was elected to fill the vacancy); Joseph Leighton, assessor; Richard Fisher, supervisor; J. W. Ireland, marshal and assessor.

Trustees—E. Washburn, N. C. Hill, P. C. Daum and J. H. Griffith.

1857.

The city was organized this year under its special charter.

Duane F. Gaylord, mayor; James D. Devin, recorder; S. W. Summers, solicitor; Erastus Washburn, treasurer; Hosea B. Jones, assessor; John A. Newman, marshal; S. W. Hartwell, engineer.

Aldermen—First ward, D. B. Abrahams, F. W. Hawley and Thomas Bigham; second ward, H. P. Graves, A. Hawkins and James Milligan; third ward, Charles Lawrence, W. L. Orr and J. A. Hammond.

1858.

A. H. Hamilton, mayor; Newton Doggett, recorder (resigned October 18; succeeded by Walter Goldsmith); A. A. Stuart, solicitor; S. J. Warden, treasurer; C. F. Blake, assessor; Josiah H. Myers, marshal.

Aldermen—First ward, James Hawley, P. C. Daum and John Potter; second ward, F. J. Hunter, J. W. Caldwell and J. Prugh (the latter resigned December 27; succeeded by J. W. Dixon); third ward, J. Milburn, Thomas Neville and C. A. Bradshaw.

1859.

George Gillaspy, mayor; Walter Goldsmith, recorder (resigned July 11, 1861; succeeded by A. W. Gaston); Erastus Washburn,

treasurer; James A. Milligan, assessor; J. H. Myers, marshal (resigned October 18, 1859; succeeded by D. F. Gaylord).

Aldermen—First ward, H. B. Hendershott, J. N. Simons and John Potter; second ward, H. B. Jones, F. J. Hunter and A. Lewis; third ward, J. G. Baker, A. L. Graves and C. F. Blake.

1860.

William L. Orr, mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder; James Hawley, treasurer; J. Prugh, assessor; W. H. Clifton, marshal; J. A. Milligan, street commissioner.

Aldermen—First ward, J. W. Dixon, D. C. Mitchell (resigned February 4, 1861; succeeded by William Daggett) and J. Williamson; second ward, R. H. Warden, A. Baldwin and A. Lotspeich (latter resigned October 1; succeeded by J. W. Caldwell); third ward, C. W. Kittridge, J. O'Conner and T. H. Milburn.

1861.

Erastus Washburn, mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder; E. L. Joy, solicitor; C. W. Kittridge, treasurer (resigned July 1; succeeded by W. L. Orr); A. Mudge, assessor; William H. Clifton, marshal (resigned October 14; succeeded by J. F. Lewis); J. A. Milligan, street commissioner.

Aldermen—First ward, William Daggett, E. L. Burton and J. H. Merrill; second ward, William J. Ross, Charles Miller and J. W. Caldwell (the latter resigned August 5; succeeded by A. H. Hamilton); third ward, J.

M. Hedrick (resigned November 5; succeeded by S. W. Hayes), Thomas Neville and T. H. Milburn.

1862.

Samuel Gossage, mayor; A. W. Gaston, recorder; Tim Riordan, assessor; William J. Ross, treasurer; A. W. Gaston, solicitor; Thomas O'Sullivan, marshal.

Aldermen—First ward, E. L. Burton, A. M. Bonnifield and F. W. Hawley; second ward, Robert Porter (resigned June 16, succeeded by James Cullen), J. McLeod and A. Dombach; third ward, Thomas Neville, T. J. Douglass and A. L. Graves. (The latter resigned October 6; succeeded by George D. Temple.)

1863.

Samuel Gossage, mayor; A. W. Gaston, recorder; Frances Bliley, treasurer; Tim Riordan, assessor (resigned February 4, 1864; succeeded by G. D. Temple); A. W. Gaston, solicitor; John Danihy, marshal.

Aldermen—First ward, E. L. Burton (resigned December 7; succeeded by H. B. Hendershott), John Potter and M. B. Murphy; second ward, E. H. Stiles, William Sower and Joseph Wagg; third ward, T. J. Douglass, James Eakins and George D. Temple.

1864.

Manlove McFarlin, mayor; J. M. Douglass, recorder; Charles Lawrence, treasurer (resigned January 20, 1865; succeeded by Thomas

Neville); E. L. Burton, solicitor; George M. Wiltfong, assessor; H. B. Jones, marshal. (The latter resigned January 16, 1865; succeeded by C. P. Mason.)

Aldermen—First ward, M. B. Murphy (resigned June 30; succeeded by H. B. Hendershott), L. E. Gray and John Guyzelman; second ward, E. H. Stiles, H. C. Grube and H. B. Jones; third ward, George D. Temple, James Eakins and Hugh Brown.

1865.

Samuel Gossage, mayor; J. M. Douglass, recorder; John Graves, treasurer; E. L. Burton, solicitor; John Cohan, assessor; I. L. Milligan, marshal.

Aldermen—First ward, A. D. Moss, A. M. Bonfield and D. B. Abrahams; second ward, J. W. Carpenter, A. Huggins and William Daggett; third ward, James Brady, A. T. Holly and A. W. Gaston.

1866.

James Hawley, Sr., mayor; Robert Burke, recorder (resigned November 5; succeeded by S. B. Thrall); A. F. Hoddy, assessor; E. H. Stiles, solicitor; R. H. Warden, treasurer; I. L. Milligan, marshal; J. J. Adams, street commissioner.

Aldermen—First ward, A. H. Hamilton, H. B. Sisson, P. C. Daum; second ward, J. C. Hinsey, J. McBride (resigned December 13; succeeded by J. W. Carpenter) and C. C. Peters; third ward, W. B. Armstrong, R. J. Williams and Tim Riordan.

1867.

James Hawley, Sr., mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder; E. L. Burton, solicitor (resigned July 2; succeeded by C. E. Fulton); W. B. Armstrong, treasurer; J. S. Wood, marshal; John Cohan, assessor; M. McFarlin, street commissioner.

Aldermen—First ward, F. W. Hawley, G. C. Barnes (moved out of ward in June; succeeded by P. C. Daum), G. A. Roemer; second ward, J. C. Hinsey, C. C. Peters, A. Dombach. (The latter died in August; J. W. Caldwell elected); third ward, P. G. Ballingall, T. Riordan, W. B. Littleton.

1868.

The city this year was reorganized under the general incorporation laws of the state.

C. E. Fulton, mayor; S. B. Thrall, clerk; C. C. Blake, solicitor; J. A. Schworm, treasurer; John S. Wood, marshal; John Cohan, assessor; M. McFarlin, street commissioner.

Trustees—First ward, P. C. Daum, J. G. Meek. (Resigned November 16); second ward, J. C. Hinsey, W. W. Pollard; third ward, W. B. Littleton, James Eakins.

1869.

C. E. Fulton, mayor; S. B. Thrall, clerk; C. C. Blake, solicitor; W. B. Armstrong, treasurer; J. S. Wood, marshal; John Adams, assessor; N. A. Cody, street commissioner. (Office abolished October 5.)

Trustees—First ward, S. D. Pierce, Tim Riordan; second ward, C. F. Blake, F. J. Clarke; third ward, J. G. Hutchison (resigned November 16), P. Brady; fourth ward, W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1870.

W. B. Littleton, mayor; W. H. Caldwell, clerk; Eugene Fawcett, solicitor; D. W. Tower, treasurer; John S. Wood, marshal; John Coyan, assessor; H. L. Waterman, engineer.

Trustees—First ward, Tim Riordan, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, C. F. Blake, J. S. Porter (the latter resigned May 2; succeeded by R. H. Warden); third ward, P. Brady, William Daggett (the latter resigned July 2; succeeded by J. S. Porter); fourth ward, R. N. Harlan, John E. Cummings.

1871.

W. B. Littleton, mayor; W. H. Caldwell, clerk; Eugene Fawcett, solicitor; D. W. Tower, treasurer; John Coyan, assessor; John Gray, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, John Shea; second ward, R. H. Warden, Carey Inskeep; third ward, P. Brady, J. S. Porter; fourth ward, R. N. Harlan, B. B. Durfee.

1872.

W. L. Orr, mayor; G. F. Foster, clerk; Eugene Fawcett, solicitor (resigned August 19; succeeded by William McNett); D. W.

Tower, treasurer; John Coyan, assessor; T. J. Hall, marshal. The latter resigned September 16; succeeded by John Gray.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, John Shea; second ward, Carey Inskeep, Charles F. Blake; third ward, John L. Moore, Pat Brady; fourth ward, W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1873.

W. L. Orr, mayor; G. F. Foster, clerk; J. B. Ennis, solicitor; D. W. Tower, treasurer; John Coyan, assessor; John Gray, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, N. Baker, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, Charles F. Blake, George H. Sheffer; third ward, J. L. Moore, Pat Brady; fourth ward, W. W. Pollard, B. B. Durfee.

1874.

W. L. Orr, mayor; W. H. Resor, clerk; O. M. Ladd, solicitor; D. W. Tower, treasurer; John Coyan, assessor; John Gray, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, N. Baker, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, J. J. Millard, George H. Sheffer; third ward, Sim Chaney, Pat Brady; fourth ward, B. B. Durfee, C. C. Pcters.

1875.

W. L. Orr, mayor; W. H. Gorsuch, clerk (resigned April 26, succeeded by W. H. Fetter); O. M. Ladd, solicitor (resigned September 6, succeeded by Capt. W. H. C. Jaques); D. W. Tower, treasurer; Al. Vannaman, marshal; J. F. Lewis, assessor.

Trustees—First ward, W. B. Armstrong, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, J. J. Millard, James Hawley (resigned July 10, succeeded by H. L. Waterman); third ward, Sim Chaney; John L. Moore; fourth ward, C. C. Peters, J. M. Lamme (resigned October 11, succeeded by B. J. Boulton).

1876.

The city limits were extended this year. O. D. Tisdale, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; J. B. Ennis, solicitor; D. W. Tower, treasurer; J. S. Porter, assessor; E. B. Davis, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, W. B. Armstrong, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, James Hawley, W. D. McCue; third ward, J. L. Moore, W. A. McGrew; fourth ward, J. M. Lamme, B. J. Boulton.

1877.

J. S. Porter, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; J. B. Ennis, solicitor; Wade Kirkpatrick, treasurer; J. F. Lewis, assessor; E. B. Davis, marshal. The latter resigned October 19, and was succeeded by T. B. Trotter.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, Kinsey Jordan; second ward, Charles F. Blake, W. D. McCue; third ward, W. A. McGrew, I. N. Mast; fourth ward, B. J. Boulton, L. E. Gray.

1878.

J. S. Porter, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; Calvin Manning, solicitor; Wade Kirkpatrick,

treasurer; J. L. Harman, assessor; T. B. Trotter, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, Kinsey Jordan; second ward, C. F. Blake, O. M. Ladd; third ward, W. A. McGrew, I. N. Mast; fourth ward, C. B. Rounds, L. E. Gray. The latter resigned and was succeeded by Jacob Chilton.

1879.

W. H. Resor, mayor (died January 25, 1880; H. L. Waterman appointed February 9, 1880); W. H. Fetzer, clerk; Calvin Manning, solicitor; Wade Kirkpatrick, treasurer; H. B. Jones, assessor; J. C. Slaughter, marshal; H. L. Waterman, engineer. The latter resigned January 19, 1880.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, Kinsey Jordan; second ward, O. M. Ladd, Charles F. Blake; third ward, W. A. McGrew, John L. Moore (the latter resigned February 9, 1880; no appointment made); fourth ward, C. B. Rounds, W. E. Chambers.

1880.

H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; Calvin Manning, solicitor; Wade Kirkpatrick, treasurer; H. B. Jones, assessor; John Robinson, marshal; Robert Douglass, city engineer.

Trustees—First ward, Kinsey Jordan, P. B. Murphy; second ward, Charles F. Blake, O. M. Ladd; third ward, W. A. McGrew, W. A. Coombs (to fill vacancy); fourth ward, W. E. Chambers, C. B. Rounds.

1881.

(City limits extended this year.)

H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; Calvin Manning, solicitor; W. W. Pollard, treasurer; J. H. Myers, assessor; John Robinson, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, P. B. Murphy, E. L. Lathrop; second ward, O. M. Ladd, Carey Inskeep; third ward, W. A. McGrew, W. A. Coombs; fourth ward, C. B. Rounds, W. E. Chambers.

1882.

H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; W. D. Tisdale, solicitor; W. W. Pollard, treasurer; J. H. Myers, assessor; Dan Han-
non, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, E. L. Lathrop, F. M. Hartman; second ward, Carey Inskeep, Calvin Manning; third ward, W. A. Coombs, W. A. McGrew; fourth ward, W. E. Chambers, C. B. Rounds.

1883.

H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk; W. D. Tisdale, solicitor; W. W. Pollard, treasurer; J. H. Myers, assessor; T. B. Trotter, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, F. M. Hartman, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, Calvin Manning, Carey Inskeep; third ward, W. A. McGrew, L. J. Michael; fourth ward, C. B. Rounds, Frank Feidler.

1884.

G. A. Madson, mayor; W. S. Coen, clerk; Charles Hall, solicitor; A. Hawkins, treasurer; John Ford, assessor; T. B. Trotter, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, P. G. Ballingall, S. Kirkpatrick; second ward, Carey Inskeep, Calvin Manning; third ward, L. J. Michael, W. A. McGrew; fourth ward, Frank Feidler, W. F. McCarroll.

1885.

G. A. Madson, mayor; C. A. Walsh, clerk; Charles Hall, solicitor; A. Hawkins, treasurer; H. B. Jones, assessor; E. S. Kent, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, S. Kirkpatrick, P. G. Ballingall; second ward, Calvin Manning, M. Kubitshek; third ward, W. A. McGrew, J. R. Burgess; fourth ward, W. F. McCarroll, W. H. Stevens.

1886.

Frank Dungan, mayor; C. A. Walsh, clerk (resigned April 5, 1886, succeeded by A. Melick); Charles Hall, solicitor; A. Hawkins, treasurer; John Ford, assessor; H. C. Williams, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, S. Kirkpatrick, long term; R. T. Shea, short term; second ward, M. Kubitshek, Evan Jones; third ward, J. R. Burgess, John C. Jordan; fourth ward, W. H. Stevens, Timothy Egan; fifth ward, N. S. Poling, long term; T. E. Gibbons, short term.

1887.

H. B. Hendershott, mayor; H. D. Crawford, clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; C. T. Hartman, treasurer; E. P. Hughes, assessor; H. C. Williams, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, S. Kirkpatrick, R. T. Shea; second ward, Evan Jones, C. F. Blake; third ward, John C. Jordan, J. R. Burgess; fourth ward, T. Egan, J. C. Hinsey; fifth ward; N. S. Poling, T. E. Gibbons; sixth ward, Charles Schick, long term; L. P. Russell, short term.

1888.

H. B. Hendershott, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; C. T. Hartman, treasurer; E. P. Hughes, assessor; Dan Hannon, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, R. T. Shea, Jerry Van Gent; second ward, C. F. Blake, F. W. Wilson; third ward, J. R. Burgess, J. T. Bowles; fourth ward, J. C. Hinsey, H. P. Keyhoe; fifth ward, T. E. Gibbons, J. T. Bohe; sixth ward, Charles Schick, L. P. Russell.

1889.

W. W. Epps, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk; D. H. Emery, solicitor; F. Von Schrader, treasurer; E. P. Hughes, assessor; Dan Hannon, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, Jerry Van Gent, T. H. Pickler; second ward, F. W. Wilson, William M. Reece; third ward, J. T. Bowles, Sam-

uel Mahon; fourth ward, H. P. Keyhoe, J. C. Hinsey; fifth ward, J. T. Bohe, E. E. McElroy; sixth ward, L. P. Russell, B. F. Hyatt.

1890.

W. W. Epps, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk; D. H. Emery, solicitor; F. Von Schrader, treasurer; E. P. Hughes, assessor; Dan Hannon, marshal.

Trustees—First ward, F. M. Gortner, T. H. Pickler; second ward, William M. Reece, E. H. Hoglund; third ward, Samuel Mahon, C. A. Walsh; fourth ward, H. P. Keyhoe, J. C. Hinsey; fifth ward, E. E. McElroy, John F. Lewis; Sixth ward, B. F. Hyatt, C. T. McCarroll.

1891.

City limits extended this year. J. R. Burgess, mayor; James Conway, clerk; L. C. Hendershott, solicitor; F. Von Schrader, treasurer; S. P. Hartman, assessor; A. J. Mader, marshal; S. H. Burton, engineer.

Trustees—First ward, T. H. Pickler, F. M. Gortner; second ward, E. Hoglund, George H. Sheffer; third ward, C. A. Walsh, Arthur Gephart; fourth ward, J. C. Hinsey, A. W. Buchanan; fifth ward, John F. Lewis, D. E. Chisman; sixth ward, C. T. McCarroll; P. B. Murphy.

1892.

J. R. Burgess, mayor; James Conway, clerk; L. C. Hendershott, solicitor; F. Von

Schrader, treasurer; S. P. Hartman, assessor; H. C. Williams, marshal; S. H. Burton, engineer.

Trustees—First ward, T. H. Pickler, Thomas Keefe; second ward, George H. Sheffer, T. P. Spilman; third ward, Arthur Gephart, H. C. Evans; fourth ward, A. W. Buchanan, D. A. Emery; fifth ward, D. E. Chisman, H. D. Crawford; sixth ward, P. B. Murphy, H. L. Hedrick.

1893.

(This year the city was organized as a city of the first class, and the proper officers elected at the March election. City limits extended by resolution February 6, 1893; also April 17, 1893.)

D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; F. Von Schrader, treasurer; W. H. Lewis, assessor; C. R. Allen, engineer; J. B. Gephart, marshal; F. G. Orelup, police judge; B. W. Van Der Veer, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—A. C. Leighton, term expired March, 1895; A. P. Peterson, term expired March, 1894.

Ward aldermen—First ward, Thomas Keefe, term expired March, 1895; second ward, George H. Sheffer, term expired March, 1894; third ward, H. L. Waterman, term expired March, 1894; fourth ward, A. W. Buchanan, term expired March, 1895; fifth ward, J. A. Ballard, term expired March, 1895; sixth ward, M. L. Kirk, term expired March, 1894.

1894.

D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; F. Von Schrader, treasurer; W. H. Lewis, assessor; C. R. Allen, engineer; J. B. Gephart, marshal; F. G. Orelup, police judge; B. W. Van Der Veer, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—A. C. Leighton, E. H. Thomas.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. F. Keefe; second ward, S. D. Baker; third ward, W. H. H. Asbury; fourth ward, A. W. Buchanan; fifth ward, J. A. Ballard; sixth ward, M. L. Kirk.

1895.

D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; S. L. Vest, treasurer; Charles Hall, police judge; C. R. Allen, engineer; C. E. Benson, assessor; M. Morrissey, marshal; B. W. Van Der Veer, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—E. H. Thomas, S. A. Spilman.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. F. Keefe; second ward, S. D. Baker; third ward, W. H. H. Asbury; fourth ward, C. W. Major; fifth ward, H. D. Crawford; sixth ward, M. L. Kirk.

1896.

D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; S. L. Vest, treasurer; C. E. Benson, assessor; C. R.

Allen, engineer; Charles Hall, police judge; M. Morrissey, marshal; B. W. Van Der Veer, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—S. A. Spilman, L. E. Rogers.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. F. Keefe; second ward, S. D. Baker; third ward, C. M. Myers; fourth ward, C. W. Major; fifth ward, H. D. Crawford (removed from the city; J. W. Sampson elected to fill vacancy November, 1896); sixth ward, Sanford W. Withrow.

1897.

T. J. Phillips, mayor; W. A. Stevens, auditor and clerk; W. W. Epps, solicitor; L. E. Stevens, treasurer; J. T. Brady, engineer; H. I. McCarroll, assessor; Charles Hall, police judge; H. C. Williams, marshal and chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—L. E. Rogers, E. Hoglund.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. F. Keefe; second ward, S. D. Baker; third ward, C. M. Myers; fourth ward, Joseph Daniels; fifth ward, W. I. Peck; sixth ward, Sanford W. Withrow.

1899.

T. J. Phillips, mayor; W. A. Stevens, auditor and clerk; W. H. C. Jaques, solicitor; L. E. Stevens, treasurer; J. T. Brady, engineer; J. T. Smith, assessor; Charles Hall, police judge; H. C. Williams, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—T. E. Boggs, E. Hoglund.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. E. Keefe; second ward, E. H. Mather; third ward, W. H. H. Asbury; fourth ward, B. F. Hyatt; fifth ward, N. Poling; sixth ward, Stephen Barnes; seventh ward, J. E. Hull.

1901.

T. H. Pickler, mayor; W. A. Lewis, auditor and clerk; W. H. C. Jaques, solicitor; James V. Curran, treasurer; J. T. Brady, engineer; J. T. Smith, assessor; E. G. Moon, police judge; John Gray, chief of police.

Aldermen-at-large—E. Hoglund and T. E. Gibbons.

Ward aldermen—First ward, T. F. Keefe; second ward, E. H. Mather; third ward, Claude M. Myers; fourth ward, B. F. Hyatt; fifth ward, Charles Deeds; sixth ward, Stephen Barnes; seventh ward, W. W. Rankin.

(Note:—Dr. B. F. Hyatt died in July, 1901. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. F. B. Hyatt.)

POSTMASTERS OF OTTUMWA.

Paul C. Jeffries, Richard H. Warden, Stephen Osborn, John C. Fisher, Thomas J. Holmes, J. W. Norris, J. M. Hedrick, A. H. Hamilton, S. B. Evans, R. L. Tilton, J. R. Burgess, A. W. Lee.

CHAPTER XI

OTTUMWA WATER WORKS AND WATER POWER.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER AND WATER WORKS—CONCISE
STATEMENT RELATING TO THE ENTERPRISE.

The origin and development of the Ottumwa Water Power and Water Works in and connected with the city of Ottumwa form an important, checkered and interesting chapter in the development and growth of the city.

In 1876 certain surveys were made of the fall of water in the Des Moines River from Chillicothe to the point of the present dam, in the western part of the city, and a number of Ottumwa's enterprising citizens conceived the idea that a valuable water power could be secured by building a dam and utilizing this power for manufacturing and other purposes. A corporation, entitled the Ottumwa Water Power Company, was organized in that year, and a contract to put in the dam over the Des Moines River in the vicinity of Turkey Island, and to construct the head and tail races and other necessary improvements for utilizing water power. The company was capitalized for \$100,000 and the stock subscribed for by numerous citizens of Ottumwa. The contract

was let and the work begun in 1876, and the work of construction was completed during the year 1877. The year 1876 turned out to be a very rainy year. The river was frequently high, and from time to time great damage was done by the floods to the improvement, and it proved to be much more expensive than was figured upon. About \$80,000 was collected from the stockholders and put into the works, but they were then in such condition that the company was obliged to go into debt in large sums to complete the improvement and save what had already been expended. To this end S. L. Wiley & Company, contractors, were employed, and from 1877 to 1879 put in additional work upon these improvements to the amount of about \$80,000, so that when completed the plant had cost about \$160,000; but the value and revenues derived from it were scarcely sufficient to pay for the contract work done from 1877 to 1879, and, as a result, the original stockholders sunk

their entire investment of \$80,000, and the stock of that company became worthless.

In 1882, Mr. Wiley, to whom the old company was largely indebted, together with a few associates, organized and incorporated the Ottumwa Hydraulic Power Company. The water power plant was conveyed to this company and the original company disbanded. Its fate and destiny are almost pathetic. Well does the writer remember the high hopes which were entertained of it when the result of the survey of the river and the golden promises of an extensive water power in our midst were made known. When the company was organized, and had gone through the ordinary stages of public meetings and much speech making, and importunity to subscribe, and the amount was finally subscribed, great enthusiasm prevailed in Ottumwa. A brass band was called into requisition, and the promoters and friends of the enterprise marched through the streets to the joyous and exhilarating music. Finally, the lawyers administered upon the company, and for several years our dockets were crowded with numerous suits for and against the Ottumwa Water Power Company. The Hydraulic Power Company, in order to raise the money to pay what was due to the contractors, gave a bond and mortgage, and this remained until 1887, when the company conveyed its properties to a new company then organized, and which will be spoken of presently.

In 1882 the farmers living along the river between the dam and for a mile or two above the Des Moines River bridge conceived the

idea that their farms were greatly injured by water back-set from the dam and by percolation through the banks and under their soil. This belief and conviction, though possibly a mistaken one, was honestly entertained, and the theory was greatly sustained by a series of failure to crops. The company contended that this was not due to back-set water from the dam nor to percolation, but to a series of wet and rainy seasons, which prevailed for most of the years between 1876 and 1883, and in support of this claim pointed to the fact that from the same cause the flat lands upon the prairies were also unproductive,—raised more weeds than corn.

Finally, 15 or 20 suits for damages were brought by the river-bottom farmers, aggregating in their claims perhaps \$30,000 or \$40,000. One of these suits was brought by O. P. Bizer in 1882 against the Hydraulic Power Company and the Ottumwa Water Power Company, which gave rise to one of the most hotly contested, interesting, lengthy and expensive law suits in the history of the county. Judge Traverse presided, assisted by a jury, and the trial lasted from the 22d day of October to the 14th day of November. Over a hundred witnesses were examined, pro and con, and every interesting history of the Des Moines River, beginning with the flood in 1851 and coming down to the trial, was given by the various old settlers who had lived along the river. The tables of these high water marks and the information contributed by these old settlers make a very interesting page in the history of this county and of the Des

Moines River. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of Mr. Bizer and against the Hydraulic Power Company. It was appealed to the Supreme Court, and in 1886, in October, that court reversed the judgment of the court below and sent the case back for a new trial. However, a law point made in the decision was so dangerous to the plaintiffs that the cases were abandoned and dismissed. Dry seasons then set in, and after a year or two these lands all got back to their original fertility, and after a time thus demonstrated that the theory, honestly entertained by the farmers, was a mistaken one, and that the dam had done their farms no injury. The expense of these litigations and the lack of revenues, together with the expense of keeping the property up, deprived the Hydraulic Power Company of the prosperity for which it had hoped, and, after mortgaging the plant, it finally deeded the same in 1887 to a new company. This traces, in brief, the history of the water power improvement enterprise from its beginning in 1876 to 1887.

The movements which resulted in the building of water works to supply the city and its citizens with water was inaugurated in 1877. In August of that year the city council granted to S. L. Wiley & Company a charter or franchise to build a system of water works within the city. This franchise was to extend for twenty-five years, and will, consequently, expire in September, 1902. This is the franchise under which the water works have ever since been operated. In the same year a corporation was organized by Mr. Wiley, named

the Ottumwa Water Works, and this franchise was transferred to that company by the concurrence and consent of the city council. The construction of the water works was soon entered upon; though the time fixed for completion was January, 1879, yet from various causes the time was extended to July, 1880, for final completion, though the works had been used to some extent prior. Since their original construction the works have been extended from time to time until they now embrace about 24 miles of main pipe, and furnish for consumption about 60,000,000 gallons of water per month. The works were largely constructed with borrowed capital, and in 1887 this company then had a mortgage on its plant of about \$120,000. In that year a new corporation was formed under the name and style of the Iowa Water Company, with an authorized capital of \$750,000. It purchased the plant of the Hydraulic Power Company and of the Ottumwa Water Works and assumed the mortgages upon both. It then gave upon these combined plants a mortgage securing \$400,000 of bonds. Of these bonds \$100,000 were paid to retire a like amount of Hydraulic Power Company bonds, \$120,000 to take up that quantity of bonds of the Ottumwa Water Works Company, and \$130,000 to pay the floating debts. This left \$50,000 in the treasury, which was subsequently expended in the improvement of the plant.

It will thus be seen that at the time the Iowa Water Company was formed, in 1887, and took these two properties, they had cost about \$500,000.

In 1890 and 1891, in obedience to the demand of the city and, particularly, of the people of South Ottumwa, it expended about \$60,000 in new improvements, and then for the first time the water mains were taken over to South Ottumwa. These improvements resulted in adding about eight and a half miles of new mains.

The Iowa Water Company defaulted on the interest of its bonds in April, 1894, and foreclosure was begun in the United States Court at Keokuk in July of that year. Pending the foreclosure, and at the urgent solicitation of the city of Ottumwa, the court ordered the receiver to construct a Jewell filter plant, at a cost of about \$21,000, and provided for the means through the sale of receiver certificates, which were made a lien upon the property ahead of all the mortgage bonds. In February, 1897, a general decree of foreclosure was rendered and the property sold to a bondholders' committee in July of that year. A new corporation was formed under the name of the City Water Supply Company, and the properties were conveyed to this company in September, 1897, and since that time have been owned and operated by the last named company. Since the foreclosure suit was begun in 1894 there have been expended, in permanent improvements upon the water works and water power plants, including the filter, about \$75,000. The City Water Supply Company put two mortgages upon the plants, one for \$150,000, to provide for certain outstanding bonds of the old Ottumwa Water Power Company, which were not exchanged for a like quantity

of \$400,000 series; and improvement then made and to be made, including expenses of foreclosure. It also executed, subject to this mortgage, another called an income mortgage, to secure the old bondholders the amount found due under foreclosure of the old mortgage and to be accepted in lieu thereof,—this mortgage being for \$325,000. Upon the first mortgage, above mentioned, the interest has been paid. None has been paid upon the second because the net earnings have been insufficient for that purpose and also because a certain portion thereof has been set aside for contemplated improvements.

The gross annual earnings of the property are about \$32,000. For the past two or three years differences have arisen between the water company and the city authorities in respect to the quantity and quality of the water being furnished, the pressure, etc., and finally the city authorities concluded to take steps to commit the city to build and own a water plant of its own. Looking to this purpose and end, ordinances were passed, and on the 30th day of March, 1901, a provisional contract, subject to the ratification of the voters of the city, was entered into with the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, to construct a system of water works for the city to cost about \$400,000, the arrangement being to issue bonds or obligations of the city to the amount of \$400,000, sell the same, and with the proceeds of the sale to pay the contractors for constructing the works. After this was entered into a proclamation was issued for an election to be held on May

6, 1901, for the purpose of approving said contract.

At this juncture the City Water Supply Company filed its bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Iowa, asking that court to restrain the city from holding the election, or from issuing any bonds, or from carrying out said contract. A temporary restraining order to prevent the election was made, and May 31 fixed for hearing at Council Bluffs as to whether the court would grant a temporary injunction. This matter was argued at Council Bluffs and taken under advisement.

On July 30, 1901, the court filed its opinion, and with it an order enjoining the city from carrying out the contract, or from issuing any bonds, upon the ground that to do so

would violate that provision in the constitution of Iowa limiting the right of cities to become indebted in an amount exceeding five per cent on the value of taxable property at the last assessment. The court declined to enjoin the city from holding an election. A proclamation has since been issued to hold an election on the 7th day of September, 1901, and the city has taken steps to appeal from the decision of the court. The result of the election was in favor of approving the contract.

Such, in brief, is the history of the companies which have constructed and carried on the water power and water works improvements, beginning in 1876, and such is the status of the water works matter in the City of Ottumwa at the time this volume goes to press:





CHAPTER XII

THE COAL PALACE PERIOD

THE GREAT COAL PALACE ADVERTISING OTTUMWA AS THE CENTER OF A VAST COAL REGION
—VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEN OF THE REPUBLIC—
ITS SUCCESS FINANCIALLY AND OTHERWISE—LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Ottumwa is situated so as to command the distribution of a vast tonnage of coal; it is the headquarters of the great White Breast Company and of various other corporations that furnish coal to the multitude. During the two years ending June 30, 1900, the output of coal in the territory in the vicinity of Ottumwa and tributary to this city was 6,230,750 tons. The prices of coal are as follows: Lump, \$2.50 per ton; mine run, \$1.25; steam, \$1.00. These prices are low as compared to those in other cities, and afford manufacturers cheap fuel, which is a most important item for the factory as well as for the ordinary consumer. In consequence of this and other natural advantages presented, Ottumwa is becoming a factory town, giving employment to a large number of operatives. The products of the factories are steam hoisting machines for mines, steam engines, boilers and all kinds of iron and steel work, material for bridges, agri-

cultural implements, etc. The Morrell Packing House employs 1,000 men and ships its products all over the United States and to many parts of Europe. These industries are in a thriving condition, growing in importance year by year and increasing their business.

The coal interests of this and adjacent counties and the vast deposits that were known to exist prompted the far-seeing business men of Ottumwa, in 1890, to advertise facts to the world, which they did in this manner: They secured by subscriptions from Ottumwa people a sum amounting to over twenty thousand dollars, with which they built a palace of coal. This does not imply that the structure was made of such a frail building material as bituminous coal, but the product was used in a judicious and artistic manner, so that coal seemed to be the predominating feature. It was built on the ground immediately north and west of the Union Depot, the property then of

Col. P. G. Ballingall, and at last the palace was ready for the opening. The dimensions of the palace were as follows: 230 by 130 feet, two stories in height, with a tower 200 feet in height. The stories above ground were used for exhibits of various products, agricultural and mechanical. There was a museum attached that was of great interest. In the basement of the structure there was the representation of a coal mine, which was quite realistic. The palace was opened to the public September 16, 1890, and was not closed until October 11 of the same year. Multitudes of people from Southern Iowa were present at the opening, and nearly every day thereafter the palace was crowded. There were days especially set apart for counties in Southern Iowa, as for example: There was Van Buren County Day, Jefferson County Day, Monroe County Day, Davis County Day, Lucas County Day, and so on until each county manifesting an interest had its special day and special programme.

Calvin Manning generally acted as manager, and made the announcements in a sonorous voice that reached to every part of the building. The Ottumwa Coal Palace Company was incorporated with the following-named gentlemen as incorporators: P. G. Ballingall, Charles F. Blake, W. T. Harper, J. W. Garner, A. G. Harrow, R. H. Moore, W. R. Daum, J. C. Manchester, Henry Phillips, A. W. Johnson, Calvin Manning, W. B. Bonnifield, John C. Jordan, Samuel Mahon, F. W. Simmons, J. W. Edgerly, John S. Wolf, A. H. Hamilton, George Riley, A. W. Lee,

J. G. Meek, W. B. Smith, Samuel A. Flagler, A. C. Leighton, J. E. Hawkins, W. T. Fenton, Frank Fiedler and Thomas D. Foster. The articles provided that the company should begin business on the first Monday in April, 1890, and should endure twenty years from said date.

The following were the officers and directors of the Coal Palace Company:

P. G. Ballingall, president; Samuel A. Flagler, vice-president; Calvin Manning, secretary; W. T. Fenton, treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Garner, J. E. Hawkins, George Withall, J. G. Meek, Henry Phillips, W. T. Harper, Dr. W. B. Smith, A. W. Johnson, J. C. Manchester.

A list of the various committees, with their personnel, follows:

Executive—Henry Phillips, George Withall, J. W. Garner.

Exhibits—Samuel A. Flagler, C. O. Taylor, F. Von Schrader, H. C. Nosler, F. W. Simmons.

Finance—J. G. Meek, A. W. Johnson, J. E. Hawkins.

Decorations—J. W. Garner, W. T. Harper, George Withall.

Building—George Withall, Henry Phillips, Dr. W. B. Smith.

Privileges—A. W. Johnson, J. W. Garner, J. G. Meek.

Printing—J. C. Manchester, Dr. W. B. Smith, A. W. Johnson.

Entertainment—Dr. W. B. Smith, J. C. Manchester, Henry Phillips.

Reception—W. T. Harper, J. E. Hawkins, J. C. Manchester.

Police—J. E. Hawkins, J. G. Meek, W. T. Harper.

Committee on Counties—Marion county, Samuel A. Flagler; Monroe county, W. T. Fenton; Appanoose county, J. E. Hawkins; Davis county, J. W. Garner; Mahaska county, F. G. Ballingall and Calvin Manning; Keokuk county, Henry Phillips; Lucas county, J. G. Meek, F. W. Simmons and W. T. Harper; Jefferson county, A. W. Johnson and J. C. Manchester; Van Buren county, Calvin Manning.

Many distinguished men of the nation were brought here as guests and speakers during the exhibition. Judge George G. Wright spoke on September 18. Governor Boies was present October 9, and met President Benjamin Harrison; the Governor and the President each addressed the vast assemblage. This was the big day of the exhibition. Visitors were present from all parts of the state. Wapello County Day was conspicuous in the calendar; on that occasion 1,000 school children were in line. The fraternal organizations had a day set apart, as did also the traveling men.

The exhibition of the first year was not only successful in drawing large numbers of visitors and gratifying them with the entertainments that were offered, but it was a business success and paid dividends to the stockholders, but nearly all these profits were donated for the next year's exhibition, held in

1891. Calvin Manning was made president of the association, H. S. Kneedler, secretary, and J. G. Meek, treasurer. Carter Harrison, the elder, made the opening address on September 15; Gen. Russell A. Alger was here on the 17th; William McKinley addressed an immense assemblage on September 23,—in company with McKinley were Senators James F. Wilson and Allison, John H. Gear, Congressman Lacey and other distinguished men. The vast crowds could not all be seated in the palace and Mr. McKinley spoke in the open air from a stand erected at the corner of Court and Third streets, near the public "park," or court-house lawn.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE OTTUMWA COAL PALACE COMPANY.

The following is as complete a transcript of the list of shareholders in the coal palace company as is available. The author advertised and requested all who contributed to report their names, and the list that appears below was all that could be found in the records, and the result is believed to cover about all that can be found. The names of all that can be found are printed; from those who gave hundreds to the poor man who took one share. All these are entitled to honor. The value of each share was \$5.00. These are the men and women who made the coal palace possible:

T. D. Foster.....	\$1,000 00
P. G. Ballingall.....	700 00
J. C. Manchester.....	500 00

W. B. Bonfield.....	500 00	Dial & Foland.....	100 00
Ottumwa Iron Works.....	500 00	Charles Bachman.....	100 00
Phillips Coal Company.....	500 00	J. A. Phillips.....	100 00
Samuel Mahon & Merrill.....	500 00	F. S. Worcester.....	100 00
J. W. Edgerly & Co.....	500 00	C. Sax & Son.....	100 00
Charles F. Blake.....	500 00	J. P. Anderson.....	100 00
J. W. Garner.....	500 00	Fred Swenson.....	100 00
Estate of Isabella Lilburn.....	500 00	Moore, Ogden & Company.....	100 00
Ottumwa R'y, Electric & Steam Co.	500 00	W. H. Cooper.....	100 00
A. C. Leighton.....	500 00	Lowenberg Brothers.....	100 00
Charles O. Taylor.....	300 00	A. H. Hamilton.....	100 00
Dr. W. B. Smith.....	300 00	Riley & Jones.....	100 00
Ottumwa Gas Company.....	250 00	Loton E. Gray.....	100 00
W. F. McCarroll & Son.....	200 00	Jones & Buchanan.....	100 00
O. M. Ladd.....	200 00	W. S. Cripps & Brother.....	100 00
F. W. Simmons.....	200 00	Rosen & Brother.....	100 00
J. B. Sax.....	200 00	Chris. Miller.....	100 00
Globe Tea Company.....	200 00	D. F. Morey.....	100 00
W. A. Jordan & Sons.....	200 00	Samuel A. Flagler.....	100 00
Harper, Chambers & Co.....	200 00	Ira Phillips.....	100 00
Ottumwa Supply Company.....	200 00	George W. Thomas.....	100 00
S. M. Standliff.....	200 00	W. A. Carnes.....	100 00
E. K. Shelton.....	200 00	Henry J. Phillips.....	100 00
Calvin Manning.....	200 00	D. D. Calhoun.....	100 00
John S. Wolf.....	150 00	William Steller.....	100 00
Martin Hardsocg.....	150 00	E. Talbert.....	100 00
Claude Myers.....	150 00	M. V. Pratt.....	100 00
Sam Stern.....	150 00	Gottlieb Beck.....	100 00
S. H. Harper.....	100 00	Mrs. C. L. Graham.....	100 00
W. T. Harper.....	100 00	P. H. Riordan.....	100 00
Arthur Gephart.....	100 00	Baker Brothers.....	75 00
R. H. Moore.....	100 00	C. W. Sargent.....	75 00
J. G. Meek.....	100 00	Poe Underwood.....	75 00
A. D. Moss.....	100 00	S. T. Carter.....	65 00
J. Prugh & Co.....	100 00	Thomas Swords.....	60 00
S. C. Cullen & Company.....	100 00	T. P. Spilman.....	60 00

J. G. Hutchison.....	50 00	Mrs. Calvin Manning.....	25 00
W. R. Daum.....	50 00	J. L. Harmon.....	25 00
J. A. Mangan.....	50 00	Dr. J. Williamson.....	25 00
Thrall & Gephart.....	50 00	C. L. Walker.....	25 00
Sam Stern.....	50 00	W. D. Tisdale.....	25 00
W. S. Christie.....	50 00	L. S. De Veney.....	25 00
J. T. McCune.....	50 00	D. A. La Force.....	25 00
Pallister Brothers.....	50 00	Charles Riefsnyder.....	25 00
J. W. Miller.....	50 00	Joseph Sloan.....	25 00
John W. Gray.....	50 00	W. B. Armstrong.....	25 00
H. C. Peters.....	50 00	C. E. Boude.....	25 00
J. J. Bowles.....	50 00	S. B. Evans.....	25 00
B. Allmeyer & Company.....	50 00	I. N. Mast.....	25 00
Forbes & Scheying.....	50 00	W. H. H. Asbury.....	25 00
J. R. Burgess.....	50 00	William Ridout.....	25 00
W. H. Boston.....	50 00	Gwin & Mc.....	25 00
H. M. Cockerill.....	50 00	A. P. Anderson.....	25 00
Z. A. Frasier.....	50 00	Frank Cummings.....	25 00
William Paul.....	50 00	Dungan & Culbertson.....	25 00
A. Silberman.....	50 00	J. W. Calhoun.....	25 00
W. B. Wycoff.....	50 00	J. M. Gibbs.....	25 00
L. T. Briggs.....	50 00	Tierney & Hammond.....	25 00
Ira A. Myers.....	50 00	J. C. Ransun.....	25 00
W. Owens.....	50 00	P. Dayton.....	25 00
R. N. Morrell.....	50 00	P. C. Biddison.....	25 00
N. Glew.....	50 00	G. N. Graves.....	25 00
John Connell.....	50 00	O. D. Wray.....	25 00
J. P. Wing.....	50 00	T. E. Muir.....	25 00
James R. Asher.....	50 00	Daniel Rosecrans.....	25 00
W. G. Ball.....	50 00	John H. White.....	25 00
J. E. Hawkins.....	35 00	Charles R. Davis.....	25 00
Harlan & Company.....	30 00	J. J. Smith.....	25 00
Robert James.....	30 00	Samuel Loeb.....	25 00
C. R. Gipe.....	30 00	W. H. Stevens.....	25 00
Ed Nash.....	30 00	G. H. Sheffer.....	25 00
O. E. Stewart.....	30 00	Joseph Loomis.....	25 00

Kiser & Pierson.....	25 00	Coen & Siberell.....	20 00
Henry Throne.....	25 00	J. T. Staats.....	15 00
F. W. Grube.....	25 00	W. F. Meyers.....	15 00
James Daly.....	25 00	Will T. Carper.....	15 00
H. Snyder.....	25 00	J. G. Howard, C. T. L. Company...	15 00
F. Geiss.....	25 00	George C. Nash.....	15 00
John Mytton.....	25 00	O. E. McNair.....	15 00
G. L. Blundell.....	25 00	J. B. McCarrol.....	15 00
John Berkes.....	25 00	William Fiedler.....	15 00
J. Conway.....	25 00	F. B. Clark.....	15 00
J. Wishart.....	25 00	C. R. Anderson.....	15 00
A. Clifton.....	25 00	Clara Thomas.....	15 00
J. Kreutzbender.....	25 00	Nettie & Elsie Thomas (Per G. W. T.).....	15 00
Annie S. Mytton.....	25 00	James Cronin.....	15 00
P. Colfer.....	25 00	W. P. Liston.....	15 00
John W. Scott.....	25 00	S. L. Shepherd.....	15 00
Francis Ward.....	25 00	C. Owens.....	15 00
Joseph Frey.....	25 00	W. B. Smith.....	15 00
C. T. Hartman.....	25 00	W. R. McIntyre.....	15 00
R. B. Teter.....	25 00	H. H. Coughlan.....	10 00
S. T. Hartman.....	25 00	J. M. Swanson.....	10 00
William McNett.....	25 00	Charles C. Doty.....	10 00
G. A. Madson.....	25 00	Philip Duffy.....	10 00
L. E. Rogers.....	25 00	N. J. Potter.....	10 00
R. L. Tilton.....	25 00	J. W. Cleavinger.....	10 00
W. A. Work.....	25 00	H. B. Summers.....	10 00
Dr. Armstrong.....	25 00	H. H. Rosseau.....	10 00
J. A. Frey.....	25 00	Victor Johnson.....	10 00
B. F. Hyatt.....	25 00	Alex. Skogerson.....	10 00
George B. Simmons.....	20 00	John Erland.....	10 00
Mike Kirby.....	20 00	J. Nusbaum.....	10 00
Carl Harlan.....	20 00	Leonard Johnson.....	10 00
Ed. Arnold.....	20 00	William Wells.....	10 00
E. J. Smith.....	20 00	H. L. Patrick.....	10 00
R. B. Dowden.....	20 00	J. S. McClelland & Company.....	10 00
T. E. Gibons.....	20 00		

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

101

R. L. Morgan.....	10 00	J. M. Spilman.....	10 00
Earl F. Walker.....	10 00	M. Cairns, Jr.....	10 00
James Dyson.....	10 00	W. Ewing.....	10 00
John Brambeck.....	10 00	P. Muldoon.....	10 00
B. Bissell.....	10 00	F. Smith.....	10 00
E. Huffman.....	10 00	W. J. Sinnamon.....	10 00
John Morris.....	10 00	W. Parkinson.....	10 00
W. O'Malley.....	10 00	E. B. Davis.....	10 00
W. L. Blundell.....	10 00	F. Schafer.....	10 00
W. Strohauer.....	10 00	H. Hamilton.....	10 00
G. Boyer.....	10 00	T. D. Lee.....	10 00
C. H. Owens.....	10 00	George Tweedel.....	10 00
E. Harris.....	10 00	Joseph Kitchen.....	10 00
James Trememan.....	10 00	T. H. Spilman.....	10 00
P. Husted.....	10 00	H. Cutter.....	10 00
M. McInerny.....	10 00	J. Kirby.....	10 00
John Glanville.....	10 00	C. Hogewoning.....	10 00
Charles Shultz.....	10 00	G. W. Wellman.....	10 00
A. J. Larche.....	10 00	Z. Zimmerman.....	10 00
A. Brown.....	10 00	P. Henneberry.....	10 00
J. E. Hall.....	10 00	Mrs. C. A. Carter.....	10 00
J. Casidy.....	10 00	B. W. Scott.....	10 00
P. Kearns.....	10 00	E. N. Thomas.....	10 00
T. J. Kelley.....	10 00	J. A. Ballard.....	10 00
B. Brier.....	10 00	A. B. Williams.....	10 00
J. McDonald.....	10 00	W. O. Hand.....	10 00
C. Horn.....	10 00	J. Anelang.....	10 00
A. T. Gardner.....	10 00	E. E. Ellis.....	10 00
T. E. Cullen.....	10 00	J. W. Simpson.....	10 00
J. Hopkins.....	10 00	J. Beever.....	10 00
R. L. Chamberlain.....	10 00	W. H. C. Jaques.....	10 00
R. T. Keefe.....	10 00	W. L. Orr.....	10 00
W. W. Shepherd.....	10 00	H. W. Roberts.....	10 00
F. J. Bullock.....	10 00	S. A. Spilman.....	10 00
John Durkin.....	10 00	A. O. Williams.....	10 00
George Mitchell.....	10 00	C. A. Walsh.....	10 00

S. E. Adler.....	10 00	W. Robinson.....	5 00
E. L. Burton.....	10 00	J. Van Beek.....	5 00
T. J. Boltz.....	10 00	G. M. Jennings.....	5 00
E. & R. Chambers.....	10 00	John Breaky.....	5 00
B. E. S. Ely.....	10 00	G. Schworm.....	5 00
Charles Hall.....	10 00	H. Geissel.....	5 00
G. E. Howard.....	5 00	W. Hogewoning.....	5 00
M. S. Bush.....	5 00	A. Seaburg.....	5 00
W. H. Prescott.....	5 00	J. B. Rayner.....	5 00
John Sheehan.....	5 00	C. W. Knight.....	5 00
Ed Lowenberg.....	5 00	P. Phillips.....	5 00
C. G. Keyhoe.....	5 00	John Browner.....	5 00
J. C. McCormick.....	5 00	P. Murphy.....	5 00
Elmer Peck.....	5 00	W. Harris.....	5 00
C. S. Tindell.....	5 00	W. Barkley.....	5 00
E. W. & C. L. Fowler.....	5 00	V. Krafta.....	5 00
E. S. Smith.....	5 00	William Kline.....	5 00
Morris Feltheimer.....	5 00	W. Schworm.....	5 00
V. Warren Baker.....	5 00	H. D. Lockwood.....	5 00
Clifford J. Baker.....	5 00	C. H. Johnston.....	5 00
C. Rockefeller.....	5 00	M. G. Garland.....	5 00
Rossar Davis.....	5 00	J. Anderson.....	5 00
William C. Williams.....	5 00	H. Glew.....	5 00
Richard Price.....	5 00	James Kearns.....	5 00
J. A. Murphy.....	5 00	E. Rabens.....	5 00
C. B. Fossett.....	5 00	J. Kreutzbender.....	5 00
John Mier.....	5 00	G. Applegate.....	5 00
Matt Meyer.....	5 00	F. Underwood.....	5 00
J. J. Evans.....	5 00	J. H. Schneider.....	5 00
Robert Wilson.....	5 00	J. Simons.....	5 00
Mathew Johns.....	5 00	E. Copeland.....	5 00
Newell Parsan.....	5 00	A. Weimer.....	5 00
John Loring.....	5 00	Otto Wurnbach.....	5 00
James Powell.....	5 00	C. McKinney.....	5 00
G. W. McCullough.....	5 00	J. Weimer.....	5 00
W. Moffitt.....	5 00	H. List.....	5 00

W. Leonard.....	5 00	W. M. Carroll.....	5 00
S. L. Fairly.....	5 00	I. N. Rogers.....	5 00
C. C. Powell.....	5 00	W. H. Holmes.....	5 00
L. Finley.....	5 00	W. Amelang.....	5 00
J. H. Finley.....	5 00	George Phillips.....	5 00
M. Coleman.....	5 00	H. Wagner.....	5 00
E. Seifert.....	5 00	G. Pomeroy.....	5 00
M. Hinsey.....	5 00	D. L. Lane.....	5 00
I. Hatfield.....	5 00	S. L. Berry.....	5 00
A. Melick.....	5 00	J. J. Baker.....	5 00
M. Williams.....	5 00	H. E. Peck.....	5 00
F. Griffith.....	5 00	D. E. Chisman.....	5 00
J. W. Bothwell.....	5 00	J. D. Callaway.....	5 00
B. B. Lottridge.....	5 00	Mrs. M. La Point.....	5 00
N. Swenson & C. H. Johnson.....	5 00	J. W. Soule.....	5 00
B. F. Berry.....	5 00	J. F. Blake.....	5 00
W. T. Tappen.....	5 00		

CHAPTER XIII

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS AND CENSUS

NAMES OF DIFFERENT PERSONS WHO HAVE HELD OFFICE IN THE COUNTY FROM THE BEGINNING UNTIL THE YEAR 1901—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS, AND ALSO BY TOWNS.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE COUNTY.

County Commissioners.—L. E. Temple, J. M. Montgomery and C. T. Harrow were the original commissioners, elected in 1844. Dr. Warden thinks that the first commissioners served but one year. If that is so, then there is a missing name in this list, for the first full board discovered is in 1847, when Henry Smith, Charles Dudley and James B. Wright served. We are inclined to believe that one of these gentlemen—probably Smith—was chosen in 1845; James B. Wright, in 1844, and Charles Dudley, in 1847. Perhaps Mr. Dudley was elected first in 1845, as the retirement of Mr. Gray would create a vacancy. If that supposition is correct, Mr. Dudley was re-elected in 1848. In 1847 the board consisted of Smith, Wright and Dudley; and in 1848, of Wright, Dudley and Bell; in 1849, Samuel Gilliland was elected; and in 1850, Gideon Myers.

On the authority of a paper published in

the "Annals of Iowa," April, 1868, by G. D. R. Boyd, we state that the second board of county commissioners, chosen at the first regular election, in August, 1844, was composed of John C. Evans, James B. Wright and John B. Gray.

The election of the *first* or organizing board was held in April, 1844. The regular election took place always in August in those early years. The original officers, *except commissioners*, were re-elected at the first August election in 1844.

Commissioners' Clerk.—This office was distinct from that of clerk of the district court. The first incumbent, 1844, was Charles Overman. In 1848 A. J. Redenbaugh was chosen, and held the office until the system was abolished.

County Judge.—In 1851-55 Silas Osborn was elected; in 1857, Joseph H. Flint. Judge Flint was legislated out of office in 1861, when the board of supervisors came into power.

Supervisors.—Under the system of 1861



WAPELLO COUNTY POOR FARM.--South View.



WAPELLO COUNTY POOR FARM.--North View



the following men were elected: William Cloyd, Thomas Bedwell, George Gillaspay, G. F. Myers, A. Major, J. C. Hinsey, William Knight, Silas Osborn, W. C. McIntire, L. Rose, George Neville, Aaron Harlan, Moses C. Israel, Peter Knox.

1862—Thomas Bedwell, William Cloyd, Martin Dickens, J. C. Hinsey, Peter Knox, William Knight, G. F. Myers, George Neville, Silas Osborn, L. Rose, J. Y. Simpson, G. W. Draper, M. C. Israel, Moses Fairburn.

1863—A. H. Butin, C. S. Carwile, Martin Dickens, Thomas Bedwell, George Neville, Silas Osborn, William Cloyd, J. C. Hinsey, Peter Knox, L. A. Myers, H. Reinhard, G. W. Dresser, W. C. McIntire, J. Y. Simpson.

1864—S. Packwood, P. M. Warder, J. W. Hedrick, S. A. Monroe, G. Temple, L. A. Myers, William Cloyd, J. Y. Simpson, C. S. Carwile, H. Reinhard, Silas Osborn, A. H. Butin, George Neville, M. Welch.

1865—James M. Hull, George Neville, Henry Reinhard, E. C. Myers, D. R. Swope, P. M. Warder, L. A. Myers, J. W. Hedrick, Silas Osborn, S. A. Monroe, William Cloyd, W. H. Dunlap, J. R. Kerfoot, George F. Myers.

1866—George Temple, Silas Osborn, J. W. Hedrick, Joseph Myers, Isaac W. Stanley, N. Williams, John H. Carver, E. T. Neville, Charles Barbour, M. L. Godley, George F. Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, William Cloyd.

1867—J. W. Hedrick, George Temple, J. H. Carver, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Harlan, William Evans, M. L. Godley,

John Wilcox, Edward Neville, Joseph Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, A. H. Butin.

1868—J. W. Hedrick, J. D. Ladd, A. Lotspeich, J. H. Carver, E. L. Randel, Charles Barbour, Henry Reinhard, John Molumby, E. T. Neville, Moses C. Israel, William Cloyd, A. H. Butin, William Evans, R. W. Boyd, John Harlan.

1869—A. Lotspeich, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Harlan, Henry Reinhard, John Molumby, John Carver, E. L. Randel, R. Hyatt, James D. Ladd, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, E. T. Neville, Moses C. Israel.

1870—O. D. Tisdale, William Cloyd, W. C. Reynolds, R. Hyatt, G. A. Derby, G. W. Dickins, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, S. A. Monroe, E. T. Neville, John Harlan, T. Slutz, T. Poster.

1871—System changed to board of three members—H. Canfield, Henry Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1872—H. Canfield, Henry Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1873—Henry Reinhard, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1874—S. McCullough, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1875—D. H. Michael, S. McCullough, S. M. Wright.

1876—S. McCullough, S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael.

1877—S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael, John Postlewaite.

1878—John Postlewaite, G. W. Fair, D. L. Hardy,—the latter to fill vacancy.

1879—John Postlewaite, G. W. Fair, Henry Reinhard.

1880—G. W. Fair, Henry Reinhard, C. C. Warden.

1881—Henry Reinhard, C. C. Warden, Mathew Henry.

1882—C. C. Warden, Mathew Henry, Page White.

1883—Mathew Henry, Page White, W. E. Jones.

1884—Page White, W. E. Jones, Frank Warder.

1885—W. E. Jones, Frank Warder, Curtis Chisman.

1886—Frank Warder, Curtis Chisman, J. B. Mowery.

1887—Curtis Chisman, J. B. Mowery, E. M. Whetsel.

1888—J. B. Mowery, E. M. Whetsel, David Jay.

1889—E. M. Whetsel, David Jay, J. B. Mowery.

1890—David Jay, J. B. Mowery, J. C. Ives.

1891—J. B. Mowery, J. C. Ives, J. F. Baum and O. P. Bizer.

1892—J. C. Ives, J. F. Baum, O. P. Bizer.

1893—J. F. Baum, O. P. Bizer, Norman Reno.

1894—O. P. Bizer, Norman Reno, Samuel Johnson.

1895—Norman Reno, Samuel Johnson, M. L. Kirk.

1896—Samuel Johnson, M. L. Kirk, J. M. Elder.

1897—M. L. Kirk, J. M. Elder, Samuel Johnson.

1898—J. M. Elder, Samuel Johnson, H. B. Wagers.

1899—Samuel Johnson, H. B. Wagers, J. M. Elder.

1900—H. B. Wagers, J. M. Elder, J. H. R. Spilman.

1901—J. M. Elder, J. H. R. Spilman, John McElroy.

Sheriff—1847, Joseph Hayne; 1849, Duane F. Gaylord; 1853, D. H. Michael; 1855, William H. Williams; 1857, William Lewis, Jr.; 1859, L. E. Gray—A. M. Bonnifield served during a portion of the last term for which Mr. Gray was elected, owing to Mr. Gray's resignation; 1865, George A. Derby; 1867, Thomas Bedwell; 1869, Samuel A. Swiggett; 1873, T. P. Spilman; 1877, D. W. Stewart; 1880, Sim. Chaney; 1884, J. W. Workman; 1888, L. J. Michael; 1890, J. W. McIntire; 1894, Thomas Stodghill; 1898, B. F. Sluts.

Treasurer and Collector—1844, Thomas Foster; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William G. Ross; 1847, Joseph Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855, Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1867, William J. Ross; 1869, Alfred Lotspeich; 1873, William H. H. Asbury; 1877, W. I. Poag; 1880, W. A. Nye; 1884, George Bane; 1890, I. D. Mowery; 1894, W. R. Warren; 1898, John H. Stry.

Recorder—1844, M. J. Spurlock; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William J. Ross; 1847, Joseph Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855,

Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1866, Daniel W. Tower; 1872, Wade Kirkpatrick; 1881, John Harness; 1885, James Houdyshell; 1891, J. M. Kussart; 1893, H. L. Hedrick; 1894, W. S. Parks; 1897, C. T. Porter; 1901, George H. Smith.

Until 1866 this office was connected with that of treasurer and collector.

Judge of Probate—1844, Paul C. Jeffries; 1846, G. B. Savery (this judge could have held office but a short time, for in 1846 we find that James Weir was also judge); 1848, James Baker; 1849, D. M. C. Lane; 1850, George May. After 1851 this office was known as a part of the county judge system, a plan which obtained after the abolishment of the business office of county judge in 1861, and until the establishment of the circuit court, in 1869, when the probate business passed under the jurisdiction of the circuit judge. After Silas Osborn and Joseph H. Flint, in 1865, came S. Porter, until 1869.

Auditor—1869, office created, George D. Hackworth; 1873, William H. Caldwell; 1875, M. B. Myers; 1880, M. L. Godley; 1882, E. Washburn; 1888, H. B. Wagers; 1890, James Hicks; 1893, H. B. Wagers; 1897, Morgan Griswold; 1901, I. H. Hammond.

Prosecuting Attorney—1846, H. B. Hendershott; 1848, William H. Brumfield; 1852, James Baker; 1854, Thomas Bigham. In 1858 the office was changed to district prosecutor. The above list is complete as far as it goes, but we may have omitted one or two names. No records can be found to aid us.

County Attorney—1889, A. C. Steck;

1891, C. A. Walsh; 1893, Sumner Siberell; 1897, A. W. Enoch; 1901, D. H. Emery.

Clerk of the District Court—1844, H. B. Hendershott; 1846, John W. Ross; 1848, Thomas G. Given; 1852, Joseph Hayne; 1856, Joseph Campbell; 1858, Joseph Hayne; 1860, Hugh Brown; 1864, L. M. Godley; 1879, W. C. Thompson; 1885, J. T. Purdue; 1889, C. E. Norton; 1891, John Shehan; 1893, H. L. Hedrick; 1897, O. J. Garriott; 1901, H. W. Michael.

Surveyor—1844, William Dewey; 1849, George D. Hackworth; 1851, Joel B. Myers; 1853, Thomas Fowler; 1855, Walter Clement; 1859, Thomas Fowler; 1861, W. M. Clark; 1865, John Grant; 1868, George D. Hackworth; 1870, John D. Baker; 1872, L. D. McGlashon; 1878, W. H. McGlashon; 1879, John D. Baker; 1880, Samuel H. Burton; 1882, John D. Baker; 1884, Samuel H. Burton; 1888, John D. Baker; 1890, Samuel H. Burton; 1892, John T. Brady; 1894, C. R. Allen; 1896, Gordon Bell; 1900, C. R. Allen.

Coroner—1849, A. George; 1851, Alexander Brown; 1853, — Griggs; 1855, William E. Coe; 1859, C. G. Packard; 1861, J. G. Porter; 1865, A. L. Chamberlain; 1869, J. C. Hinsey; 1873, E. L. Lathrop; 1877, A. C. Olney; 1882, James Carter; 1884, E. H. Sage; 1888, S. A. Spilman; 1890, E. M. Arenschield; 1892, L. Campbell; 1894, J. Williamson; 1898, John O'Donnell; 1900, C. C. Powell; 1901, David Throne.

Superintendent of Schools—1859, George D. Hackworth; 1863, John M. McElroy; 1865, B. A. Spaulding; 1867, S. L. Burnham; 1869,

Henry C. Cox; 1871, N. M. Ives; 1873, Clay Wood; 1877, W. A. McIntire; 1880, T. J. Sloan; 1882, W. A. McIntire; 1890, George Phillips; 1894, Joseph Parks; 1900, Beniah Dimmitt.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

In October, 1844, the first constitutional convention met at Iowa City; Wapello county was represented by William H. Galbreath and William W. Chapman. The territorial legislature, seventh assembly, met at the same place in May, 1845. William G. Coop represented Jefferson, Wapello and Kishkegosh (now Monroe) counties in the senate, and Reuben R. Harper in the house. The eighth assembly met in December, 1845; Mr. Coop was then senator, and Joseph Fink, representative. The second constitutional convention met May 4, 1846; Wapello was represented by Joseph H. Hedrick. The third constitutional convention met at Iowa City January 19, 1857; Wapello was represented by George Gillaspay.

The state of Iowa was organized in 1846. The first state assembly met at Iowa City November 30. Since that time the county of Wapello has been represented as follows:

Senate—Wapello and Monroe counties—1846, James Davis; 1848, Barney Royston; 1850, Wapello, Monroe and Lucas—Henry B. Hendershott; 1852, Wapello, John W. Hedrick; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Henry B. Hendershott; 1854, Wapello, James C. Ramsey; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Daniel Anderson; 1856, Wapello,

James C. Ramsey; 1858, John A. Johnson; 1862, J. W. Dixon; 1866, Edward H. Stiles; 1868, Augustus H. Hamilton; 1872, J. H. Merrill; 1878, G. A. Madson; 1880, J. G. Hutchison; 1884, P. G. Ballingall; 1886, J. G. Hutchison; 1890, P. G. Ballingall; 1892, J. J. Smith; 1894, H. L. Waterman; 1898, W. A. McIntire.

House—1846, Wapello, A. B. Comstock; 1848, Joseph H. Flint; 1850, Joseph H. Flint and Andrew Major; 1852, Wapello, Robert Coles, James C. Ramsey; Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, Henry Allen; 1854, Wapello, Samuel K. Cramer, Nimrod Poston; Wapello and Keokuk, Cyrus Franklin; 1856, Wapello, Cyrus Franklin, S. G. Finney; Wapello and Keokuk, M. F. Bottorf; 1858, William Campbell, William McCormick; 1860, J. C. Mitchell, James Doggett; 1862, Joseph H. Flint, T. D. McGlothlen; 1864, Peter Knox, Edward H. Stiles; 1866, Peter Knox, Charles Dudley; 1868, Samuel T. Caldwell, Charles Dudley; 1870, Charles Dudley, John H. Carver; 1872, John H. Carver, Samuel T. Caldwell; 1874, J. W. Dixon, Jacob Siberell; 1876, J. W. Dixon, G. A. Madson; 1878, W. A. Fast, J. A. Israel; 1879, W. A. Fast; 1880, F. M. Epperson; 1882, F. M. Epperson, G. W. Dickins; 1884, Henry Canfield; 1886, D. A. La Force, J. R. Burgess; 1888, J. R. Burgess; 1890, J. J. Smith; 1892, W. W. Cunningham; 1894, W. G. Crow; 1898, G. W. Dickins; 1900, A. W. Buchanan.

CENSUS REPORT.

The following shows the population of Wa-

Wapello county by townships, also the towns in the county, according to the census taken in 1900:

Adams	1,155
Agency, including Agency City.....	1,085
Cass, including Chillicothe.....	503
Center, including Ottumwa.....	20,350
Columbia, including part of Eddyville.....	1,768
Competine	836
Dahlongega	466
Green	822
Highland	1,515
Keokuk	840
Pleasant	989

Polk	916
Richland, including Kirkville.....	1,709
Washington, including Eldon.....	2,903

Total population of the county..... 35,357

The following is the population of the towns in Wapello county:

Agency	408
Chillicothe	216
Eddyville, including part of Harrison twp., Mahaska Co.....	1,230
Eldon	1,850
Kirkville	402
Ottumwa	18,197

CHAPTER XIV

THE BRISCOE GOLD FEVER

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON BEAR CREEK—THE MANIA OF SPECULATION THAT
ENSUED—LAND WORTH BUT \$40 PER ACRE SOLD FOR \$500 PER ACRE.

In the fall of 1881, J. O. Briscoe, a citizen then of Ottumwa, announced that he had discovered gold on Bear Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River; the place of the alleged deposit was about a mile and a half from the mouth of the creek and a few hundred yards below where the main road crosses the creek in the vicinity of a school-house. In order to give a more explicit description, the land on which Briscoe claimed to discover gold, and on which he obtained possession, was the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 72, range 14. Briscoe claimed that he found gold in the sand obtained from the creek, and that he had obtained assays of a stratum of rock (limestone) that ran from a trace to \$20 per ton in gold. It was a mystery why Briscoe never attempted to stock this property and place it on sale, but he was carrying out a scheme that was satisfactory to himself, and it is believed that he reaped his reward in inducing others to buy adjacent lands at a high value, and that the owners of such lands divided the profits with him. He manifested what the people believed to be full faith in his discovery, by erecting a mill for reducing the alleged ore on the premises, and for many days the farce of a gold mill in full operation was enacted. In the course of time he brought out an alleged gold brick and placed it on exhibition at a Baptist festival in Ottumwa. The newspapers published frequent accounts of alleged assays that increased the excitement. Early in 1882 syndicates were formed for the purchase of adjacent lands or within a mile of the gold mill, and extravagant prices were paid. A case is noted where \$2,000 was paid for the mineral only that lay in a tract of 40 acres; there were instances where the land near or adjoining the Briscoe property was sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$500 an acre. One man, a teamster, mortgaged his horses and wagon for \$150, in order to get

a small holding, and as a matter of course lost team and money. He was indignant when a prominent citizen, who had already invested, warned him against the investment, and declared that the friend who gave him the warning was a hog and wanted it all for himself. A nugget of gold, weighing nearly a half ounce, was exhibited, which it was alleged was taken from one of the rockers of the Bear Creek gold mine. This increased the fever and hundreds of persons rushed to the diggings to see what they could find. The nugget was examined by practical miners and mineralogists, who quickly discovered that it was a vest-pocket specimen, with all its original angularities worn smooth, but the enthusiasts would not believe a word of it, and the price of the lands in the vicinity again increased. In vain did the old California and Rocky Mountain miners denounce the whole thing as a fraud, but men who had never looked into a mine and knew absolutely nothing of mineralogy assumed to know it all, and the majority believed them. It was an interesting phase of human credulity, and at the same time a melancholy spectacle, to see men, who were sane on all other subjects, go wild and almost insane over the prospect of making Wapello county a great gold mining district. Finally a committee of business men took up the matter for serious investigation; the committee procured a number of specimens of the "gold" rock and sent them to Chicago for assay; it was not long until the returns came in, and each certificate was to this effect:

"Gold none; silver none." This caused a reaction; the spell cast over the minds of men was broken, and there was no more gold land sold at fancy prices. The bubble collapsed. Briscoe lingered for a time, but finally went to Montana, where there is gold, and there engaged in a series of speculations, but none of these is a proper subject for a history of Wapello county.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the land on which Briscoe's "mine" was located is now regarded as valuable only for agricultural purposes. There is no gold in paying quantities in the county; gold is widely diffused and the metal is found in small quantities almost everywhere; it has been found in the gulches of Agency township and on Turkey creek, in Keokuk township, but there is not enough of it to pay the expenses of securing it. The only persons that derived any benefit from the Briscoe fever were the land owners in the vicinity, who wisely sold "mineral" rights or the land itself to the city syndicates. It is to the credit of Major Hamilton, who at that time published the *Courier*, that he discouraged the craze through the columns of his paper. It was his belief then, as it was also the belief of others, that there never was a grain of gold found on Bear Creek. It is to be noted that the victims of the craze were business men of Ottumwa, and those who profited by it were farmers and owners of poor land, that was not then and is not now regarded as worth much for agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER XV

KELLEY'S ARMY AND HIS FLEET OF FLAT BOATS

WAPELLO COUNTY INVADED BY A HORDE OF ORGANIZED TRAMPS, WHO CAME ON
FLAT BOATS DOWN THE DES MOINES RIVER.

In the spring of 1894 an "army" of discontented men, tramps and adventurers, gathered in Nebraska and other Western States, and at last entered Iowa at Council Bluffs, marching on foot and in wagons until they reached Des Moines. They terrorized communities, not by actual acts of violence, but by their numbers and threats, and in this way secured subsistence from towns, cities and the farmers. By the time the "army" reached Des Moines it numbered about 1,000 men, all under the command of Charles T. Kelley, who assumed the title of "General." He was a shrewd kind of adventurer and had great power over his lot of ragamuffins. The State and municipal officers at Des Moines entered into negotiations with the "army," and the city authorities and citizens contributed to a fund to feed the "army". After vainly importuning the railroads to give the men transportation, all hands set about to build flat boats, which were to be embarked

at Des Moines and float down the Des Moines River. After a delay of several days at Des Moines the boats were built, and the Kelleyites, about 1,000 in number, embarked on over 100 boats. In the course of time the "fleet" arrived within the borders of Mahaska County and Col. A. W. Swalm met the "army" with provisions he had gathered at Oskaloosa. The "fleet" arrived at Eddyville about May 12th, halted, and received Eddyville's donation of groceries. Here General Kelley and his staff were met by Mayor La Force and a delegation of citizens and aldermen of Ottumwa. It was thereupon agreed that when Kelley and his "navy" arrived at Ottumwa the city would contribute. General Kelley had prior to this sent the following message: "To the citizens of Ottumwa: Desiring to give my men a day in which to rest and clean up a bit, and desiring also not to appear improvident, I have requested Mr. Harry Leason, of the *Courier*, to ask for 75 pounds of coffee and a quantity more of meat. Also to ask the to-

baconists for such smoking and chewing tobacco as you can consistently give.

"Yours, Chas. T. Kelley."

The Kelley "fleet" arrived at Ottumwa on May 14th at the dam west of the city, and an army of workingmen were there to assist the boats in making the plunge. The work of getting the boats over the dam was expeditions; a sluice of lumber had been constructed from the level of the dam above to the water below, the sluice being constructed of heavy timbers. The boats were placed in the sluice and a rope attached to them; the men then all disembarked and stood in the water to their waists to prevent the boats from capsizing. All the boats passed over the dam without material injury.

Then was presented the spectacle of a special committee appointed by the city council meeting with Kelley to arrange terms. It was determined by these high contracting parties that the flotilla should land near Garrison Rock, about four miles below the center of the city, and the city would guarantee subsistence to the tramps for two or three days. Kelley agreed that he would prevent his men from going to the city for begging purposes and would maintain an orderly camp. Scores of extra policemen were sworn in to prevent depredations. Before the "army" left town, however, Kelley demanded and the authorities granted that the camp should be established at Baker's Grove, on the South Side, and adjacent to South Ottumwa, and there

the camp was established. The city council then appropriated a sum of money sufficient to purchase 1,500 loaves of bread, 1,500 pounds of bacon, 125 pounds of coffee and 25 bushels of potatoes. Citizens, following the example of the city authorities, gave as much more, and the adventurers proceeded to have a good time. They secured the little park in front of the court house, and each night they delegated one of their "statesmen" to speak at the park and instruct citizens as to their duties. Meanwhile, every day they lingered stragglers from the camp roamed through the city and country, demanding contributions of flour, meat, clothing and anything else that they thought they could obtain. It was a lesson to citizens as to what an irresponsible band of vagabonds cost the country in actual contributions, and as an example to the rising generation.

At last the Kelley flotilla moved down the river, finally reaching the Mississippi, but the "army" did not hold together; it broke up into detachments, some of which joined Coxey's "army" and reached the city of Washington. That "army" arrived there, heralded as the "big petition in boots," and there were many worthy but unwise people who imagined that the "army" would start a revolution, but sturdy Grover Cleveland, who was then president, paid no further attention to them than to compel them to "Keep off the grass" of the national lawns, and the movement collapsed.

CHAPTER XVI

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RIVER

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH—THE VARIOUS VICISSITUDES OF THE PROPOSED ENTERPRISE—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

Inasmuch as the Des Moines River traverses the county and Ottumwa having had great hopes centered on improving its navigation, the following sketch, which was written by Hon. Charles Negus, is appropriate for a work of this character. The scheme was abortive for the reasons that are apparent in the sketch and perhaps from other causes that are to be referred to nature. It is certain, however, that at an early day the river was depended upon to a great extent for the transportation of freight and products to the Mississippi. Steamboats continued to make trips from the mouth to Ottumwa as late as 1862 with some degree of regularity. A distinguished citizen of this city, in the person of Hon. George Gillaspay, was one of the officers of the board of commissioners. It may also be said in this connection that Col. Gillaspay was one of the leaders of enterprise; he established a pork packing house and was prominent in political affairs. He was a unique character and a man of far more than ordinary ability. He

served as register of the board of public works connected with the improvement of the river, serving both as an appointed and as an elected officer.

THE NEGUS STATEMENT.

"The river Des Moines has connected with its history many things of interest. It is proposed at this time to notice some of the historical events connected with this river since the land through which it passes was purchased by the Government from the Indians.

"By the treaty of 1842, by which the Sacs and Foxes sold all their lands in Iowa, they were permitted to retain possession of that portion which lay west of Red Rock for three years, and the Indians moved up the river and located themselves near the Raccoon Fork, and the Government thought proper to locate a body of troops at that point; and for the conveyance of soldiers and their equipage to that place, the little steamer 'Lone' was employed, and, laden

with stores and a detachment of troops, landed on the site where is now the city of Des Moines, on the 9th of May, 1843. This is the first steamboat that ever ventured to disturb the waters of this river so far from its mouth. The 'Ione' having made a successful trip added greatly to the expectation of the estimated importance and value of this thoroughfare, which was brought to the attention of Congress, and on the 8th of August, 1846, a law was enacted, giving to Iowa, for the purpose of aiding to improve the navigation of the river Des Moines from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, an equal moiety in alternate sections of the public land remaining unsold, in a strip five miles wide on each side of the river, to be selected within the Territory of Iowa by an agent, or agents, who should be appointed by the governor of the Territory, subject to the approval of the U. S. Treasury.

"When this grant was first made, it was not supposed by any one that it extended above Raccoon Fork, and Governor Clark, in communicating the intelligence to the legislature, estimated the grant to amount to about 300,000 acres. This part of the Governor's message was referred to a select committee, for them to take into consideration whether it was advisable for the State to accept the grant, and if so, to devise the method of disposing of the lands and the mode of improving the river.

"The committee, after having the matter under consideration several weeks, through their chairman, Dr. James Davis, of Wapello county, made a very lengthy report, in which they took the ground that the grant was not

limited to lands below the Raccoon Fork, but extended to every alternate section for five miles on each side of the river to the north-western boundary of the State, if not to the source of the river. They estimated the grant to contain 400,000 acres below the Raccoon Fork, and 560,000 above, making 960,000 acres of land. The report of the committee at first was looked upon as visionary, and but very little calculation was made on getting any land above the fork of the river; but a matter of so much importance was not passed over without examination and full discussion.

"From this time on, for several years, the improvement of the river Des Moines entered largely into the politics of the State. Politicians became interested in it; the construction put upon the grant by the committee was the popular side, and found many advocates, and scarcely any one opposed it. The committee reported in favor of receiving the grant, with provisos, and a bill for creating a board of public works. On this report the legislature passed an act accepting the grant, with the proviso that it was not to form a part of the 500,000 acres which the State was entitled to by an act of Congress of 1841, giving to each new State that amount of land for internal improvements. This was conceded by the General Government, and it also permitted the State to divert 500,000 acres from works of internal improvement to the purpose of education. The legislature, on the 5th of February, 1847, also passed an Act creating a board of public works, and providing for the improvement of the river. The board consisted of a president, secretary and

treasurer, who were to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, on the first Monday of the following August. The president was to be the active agent of the work, and was required to make monthly reports of his doings, and of the progress of his work to the board; the secretary was to record the proceedings of the board and to sell the lands; the treasurer was to receive and disburse the moneys. The officers were required to commence the work on the Mississippi, near Keokuk, at the mouth of Dead Slough, or of the Nassaw Slough, and then up the Slough to the river. And subsequently the work was commenced by undertaking to dig a canal from the mouth of the Nassaw Slough to St. Francisville, the first place on the river where it was thought practicable to build a dam.

"About \$150,000 were expended in the effort, but the attempt proved to be an impracticable undertaking, and, after expending this large amount of money, the work of digging a canal was abandoned. At the August election, Hugh W. Sample, of Jefferson county, was elected president; Charles Corckery, of Dubuque county, secretary, and Paul Bratton, of Van Buren county, treasurer. The officers elected were qualified, and at first opened their offices at Fairfield. Col. Samuel Curtis, from Ohio, was selected by the board as chief engineer; but there was very little done this season toward improving the river, further than making surveys. The necessary surveys having been completed, early in the spring of 1848, the work was commenced. The canal and three dams were put under contract, and about 500

hands were put at work. On the 21st of August, the building of 10 more dams was contracted for, and there seemed to be a fair prospect for the speedy completion of the entire improvement.

"Glowing reports of the country and the advantages to be derived from the improvement of the river, excited the public mind to the highest expectations, and the people became very anxious to secure as much of the public lands as possible, that this great undertaking might be speedily completed; and to ascertain the construction put upon the grant by the General Government, application was made to the Land Department for a decision. Richard M. Young, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d day of February, 1848, in a letter addressed to the board of public works, gave it as his opinion that the State was entitled to alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, through the whole extent of Iowa. This decision gave assurances that the amount of land claimed would be received. The board of improvement made great preparation for rapidly pushing on the work, and the public mind was exhilarated with the greatest hopes of speedily realizing the great advantages represented to be derived from this undertaking.

"But, as it is the lot of man to meet with disappointments, such seems to have been the result in this case; for it was found that the lands could not be sold fast enough to meet the expenses of so extensive a work as had been undertaken. To remedy this difficulty, the board of public works recommended to

the legislature 'that bonds, bearing the sanction of the supreme power of the State, should be issued by the board, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the lands, as well as the tolls of the improvements, for their redemption.' But this policy did not meet with the sanction of some of the leading Democrats of the State, who regarded such a measure as not being in accordance with Democratic principles, among whom were Ver Plank Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp, having held the office of receiver in the first land office established in Southern Iowa, and then holding the same office at Fairfield, and also, for a while, editor of a paper, was extensively known, and at that time exerted much influence among the people and he took a very active part against the proposition recommended by the board. He claimed that the measure was not only anti-Democratic, but impolitic, and went to Iowa City as a lobby member, and made himself very busy with the members to defeat it; and the opposition with which it met from Van Antwerp and other private individuals had its effect with the members of the legislature, and the measure was defeated, much to the discomfiture of Sample. This interference of Van Antwerp with the recommendations of the board created a coolness between Sample and Van Antwerp which caused some singular results in the future political matters of the State.

"For the purpose of securing the full amount of land claimed, the legislature passed a memorial asking Congress to enact an ex-

planatory law confirming to the State the quantity of land claimed. But Congress did not feel disposed to do this, and the extent of the grant was a disputed question for several years.

"At the August election in 1849, the officers of the board of public works were to be again elected, and the old officers were desirous of holding on to their offices, and Sample made great efforts to have the old officers re-nominated by the State convention for candidates before the people. Those who were in favor of issuing bonds for the speedy completion of the work were in favor of re-electing the old board; those who were against this measure were opposed to them. Among those who took an active part against the old board was Van Antwerp, and his opposition was particularly made against Sample, which got up much ill-feeling between them. Van Antwerp, to accomplish his ends before the convening of the convention, prepared a stricture on Sample's political acts, which 'showed him up' in no very enviable light. Van Antwerp went to Iowa City, where the convention was to be held, a short time before it convened, and had his strictures printed in handbill form, and on the morning of the convention circulated copies all over the city, so that a copy found its way into the hands of every delegate. This had the effect to beat Sample, and the other officers of the old board, and William Patterson, of Lee County, was nominated for president; Jesse Williams, of Johnson, for secretary; and George Gillaspay, of Wapello, for treasurer.

These individuals were all elected, entered

upon the duties of their trust, and with energy undertook to complete all the work which had been put under contract. But they soon found that they could not sell lands fast enough to meet their expenditures, and had to suspend a portion of the work. But they did not do this until they had contracted a large amount of debts, which they had not the means to pay. The new board, on making settlements with the contractors, not having the money to pay them, issued bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, pledging the lands for their payment, and binding the board to redeem them as soon as they had the means to do it. So the new board, without the sanction of the law, did what the old board tried to get the legislature to authorize them to do by law, and for which policy they were turned out of office and others put in their place. Those contractors who were stopped from going on with their work claimed damages; legal proceedings were had, and some of them recovered large amounts.

"The course pursued by the new board met with much censure from the public and the newspapers; particularly the Whig press was very severe in its strictures. The course which had been pursued by the board of public works made the improvement of the river Des Moines a prominent matter before the legislature which convened in December, 1850. The issuing of bonds did not meet with the approval of that body, and a law was passed abolishing the offices of president, secretary and treasurer, and the offices of 'Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improve-

ment' were created, which, instead of being elected by the people, were appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

"As soon as the law abolishing the board of public works went into effect, the Governor appointed Ver Plank Van Antwerp commissioner, and George Gillaspay register of the improvement, who, on the 9th of June, 1851, entered into a contract with Bangs Brothers & Company, of New York, in which they stipulated to complete the whole work, from the mouth of the river to the Raccoon Fork, in four years from the time, when for the improvement of the river a confirmation should be secured of the extension of the grant of land above that point. When the contract was closed Bangs Brothers & Company and the officers of the improvement went to work and succeeded in getting the Land Department of the General Government to reconsider the decision in which it had been held that the grant of land only extended to the Raccoon Fork, and obtained a decision that it extended to the northern boundary of the State, which gave hopes that the river would soon be made navigable. On the first reception of the news there was much rejoicing, but when the details of the contract with Bangs Brothers & Company were made public, it was found that the contract provided that the lands below Raccoon Fork were not to be sold for less than \$2.00 per acre, and those above for not less than \$5.00.

"This gave great dissatisfaction, for a great portion of these lands was occupied by

claimants who expected to buy their claims at \$1.25 per acre, as others had done who had settled upon Government lands. This provision stirred up much ill-feeling among the settlers; public meetings were held, and this part of the contract was condemned in the strongest terms; and such were the feelings that there were apprehensions of serious difficulties if this part of the contract should be enforced. But when these excitements were at the highest news came that Bangs Brothers & Company had failed, and probably their contract would be annulled, and this allayed the public feeling. Bangs Brothers & Company did not comply with their contract in furnishing means, and the work on the river did not go on, and the public expectation of a speedy completion of the proposed improvement vanished.

"The officers of the improvement were appointed for only two years, and at the expiration of their term of office Van Antwerp was re-appointed commissioner, and Paul C. Jeffries was appointed register. But these last appointed officers held their trust but a short time, for during the past two years the work on the river had progressed very slowly; the contract with Bangs Brothers & Company had been declared forfeited, and it was understood that other sources were to be looked to for going on with the work. The officers appointed by the Governor not being successful in their undertaking, the legislature, on the 1st of January, 1853, repealed the law authorizing the Governor to appoint, and made these officers again to be elected by the people, and

on the first Monday in the following April Josiah Bonney, of Van Buren County, was elected commissioner, and George Gillaspay, register. And, for the purpose of aiding the commissioner in conducting and concluding any contract on the subject of improving the river, the legislature appointed George G. Wright, of Van Buren County, and Uriah Biggs, of Wapello, his assistants, 'with equal powers of the commissioner in making and determining such contract.'

"From past experience it was not deemed advisable to parcel out the work to many individuals, and consequently these officers were required by the legislature not to make any contract, unless such contract stipulated for 'at least \$1,300,000 to be faithfully expended in the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Improvement, and its completion to the greatest extent possible.' And, to this end, if it was necessary, they were authorized 'to sell and dispose of all and any lands which had been or might hereafter be granted by Congress for the improvement of the river, and, if it was necessary to effect a contract, they were authorized to convey the right to tolls and water rents arising from the Improvement, for the length of time and upon such terms as they might deem expedient. But in disposing of the lands, they were not to contract them for less than \$1.25 per acre;' and if no contract of this character should be made before the 1st of September, 1853, and then the pay of all the officers connected with the work, except the register and one engineer, was to cease, and all oper-

ation connected with the work, except such parts as were under contract, were to be suspended until further action by the legislature. The register was required to put all unfinished work then under contract in such a condition as to prevent it from injury, and to see that all property of the State connected with the work was carefully preserved. If the register, at any time subsequent, should receive propositions which he deemed sufficient for consideration, he was to submit the same to the commissioner; and should a contract be made on the terms required by the legislature, then the pay of the officers should commence and the work go on as though it had not been suspended.

"The new commissioner, being conscientious about the expending of money, immediately after taking charge of the work, dismissed all the engineers, except Guy Wells, the chief engineer, and employed no officer or other persons, except when the necessity of the work imperatively demanded it. There were in several places of the river snags and bowlders, which much obstructed the navigation, and had become a source of much inconvenience and complaint; but during the official term of Bonney the river was 'cleaned of snags, bowlders and other obstructions to such an extent as to make the navigation of the river, at proper stages of the water, safe.'

"The commissioner and his associates, after assuming the duties of their trust, entered into correspondence with such persons and companies as they thought likely to embark in such an enterprise. And by this means

they succeeded in eliciting the attention of capitalists to such an extent that a number of persons came to the State for the purpose of investigation. These persons, by an examination of the valley of the Des Moines personally, and making themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, on their return east imparted to others the undeveloped wealth and advantages of the valley, which was the means of bringing many good and enterprising citizens to the State. Among others who visited Iowa for the purpose of investigation was Henry O'Rielly, a man who had acquired some considerable notoriety as a contractor in putting up telegraph wires, and he proposed to undertake the work. Such was the known reputation of O'Rielly as a contractor that the commissioner and his associates commenced the negotiating of a contract. And on the 17th of December, 1853, Henry O'Rielly, Esq., of New York, entered into a contract with the commissioners, in which, for the consideration of the unsold lands belonging to the improvement and tolls and water rents and other profits arising from the work for the term of forty years, agreed to complete the entire work within a period of four years from the 1st day of July, 1854, according to the original surveys and specifications made by the engineers.'

"Immediately upon entering upon this contract, O'Rielly returned east and organized a company, under the laws of Iowa, called the 'Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' to which O'Rielly assigned his contract, himself being one of the officers of the

company. On the 9th of June, 1854, by the consent and request of O'Rielly, and with the approbation of the officers of the River Improvement, the contract with O'Rielly was canceled, and another contract was made with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company. In this contract the company agreed to pay all outstanding debts against the Improvement within ninety days from the date of said contract, to settle and pay all damage suits against the State of Iowa on account of the prosecution of said work to mill-owners or others who have, or might thereafter, sustain damages on account of the same; to pay the salaries and expenses of the officers and engineers in charge of the work; to complete the improvement from the mouth of the Des Moines river to Fort Des Moines, in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the state engineer, by the 1st day of July, 1858; and to construct the whole work in such a manner as to assure the navigation of the same for the longest period of each year practicable, and to complete at least one-fourth of the work each and every year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1854.

"In consideration of this understanding, the commissioner agreed to convey to the company all the unsold lands belonging to the improvement, the use of the work, the tolls and water rents for the term of forty-one years. And afterward, in consideration of the company enlarging the works and making some other improvements in the navigation of the river, and also on account of there not being as large a quantity of land undisposed of below

Fort Dodge as was understood to be by the commissioners and the company at the time of making the contract, a majority of the commissioners, Bonney and Biggs, entered into an article of agreement with the company, in which they promised to extend the time of the company's use and control of the work to seventy-five years.

"Under this contract, the public expected that the work would be immediately commenced by the new contractors and speedily completed. The great expectations which at first had been raised by the contractors, under the name of the 'Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' soon after they undertook the work began to diminish; for there soon arose disagreements and misunderstandings among themselves. The company had been organized under the general incorporation laws of Iowa, and, consequently, was subject to the laws of the State. At the called session of the legislature, in 1856, Donald Mann, a stockholder of the company, memorialized the legislature to correct the 'manifold abuses' of which he charged the directors of the company to have been guilty. In this memorial he charged that the managers of the company had, in various ways, 'corruptly, and for corrupt purposes,' violated the laws of the State, 'greatly to the injury of the people thereof, and to the great loss and damage of the stockholders,' and showed in detail wherein they had acted corruptly and violated the laws under which the company was incorporated. Among other things, he stated that, 'for the purpose of deceiving the people and individuals in relation to their means,' they

had represented to the public and to individuals that there had been paid into the treasury 'enormous sums of money, on account of stock sold, for much larger amounts than had been received. And the better to accomplish and maintain such deceptions, the managers (or a majority of them) caused to be issued certificates of stock to the amount of, nominally, \$630,000, or six thousand three hundred shares of \$100 for cash, of which shares they had represented to the public and individuals that the holder had paid the sum of \$100, amounting to \$630,000, when, as a matter of fact, there was only 5 per cent paid on each share, by which means the public and many individuals were deceived.'

"Henry O'Rielly, the individual with whom the contract had first been made, a stockholder and one of the directors, also memorialized the legislature for an investigation of the affairs of the company, in which he reasserted the charges made by Mann, and stated that he held himself ready, if the legislature would order an investigation of the doings of the company, to prove, from the records of the company and from other evidence, 'that there was scarcely an important provision in the code of Iowa (applicable to corporations), scarcely an important point in the Des Moines Improvement laws, scarcely an important provision in the contract which the company agreed to fulfill, scarcely an essential provision in its by-laws, or even in the charter which gave it legal existence, which had not been violated, and violated with a recklessness that will form a memorable feature in the history of Iowa.'

"A joint committee was appointed from both branches of the legislature at the called session to investigate the alleged abuses, but, owing to the short time in which they had to act, it was impossible for them to make the necessary investigation. An attempt was made to create a committee for this purpose to act after the legislature adjourned; but this failed, so that the alleged abuses passed by without examination at that time. These memorials to the legislature and the discussion of these matters by the newspapers greatly prejudiced the public mind against the company; and while these discussions were going on W. C. Johnson, president of the company, requested the Governor to examine into its affairs, in person or by a committee, and proposed to pay the expenses of such an examination. The Governor did not feel disposed to comply with the request, but referred the matter to the legislature, which convened the following December, and recommended that a committee should be appointed, with power to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers, with instructions to inquire into all the transactions of the former commissioners and registers of the Improvement.

"This part of the Governor's message was referred to a committee of 12, consisting of members of both branches of the legislature, who immediately proceeded to the discharge of their duties. After a careful and thorough examination, this committee reported that they did not consider the contract made by the commissioners with the company a valid contract on behalf of the State, for the law which au-

thorized the commissioner and register to make contracts required that any contract made by them, to be valid, must be approved by the Governor, and that the subsequent law, which created two assistant commissioners, did not do away with the provision requiring the Governor to approve of such contracts. And, as the contract made with the company had never been approved by the Governor, they did not regard it as binding on the State. The committee also reported that the company had acted in bad faith, and violated their charter in many ways; and, among other things, they found that over \$1,000,000 of full-paid stock had been issued by the company, upon which had been received but \$167,000, leaving a deficit of \$833,000, for which certificates of full-paid stock had been issued, for which not a farthing had been received by the company, which had been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration, who had purchased, believing its full value had been paid into the treasury of the company. The company had come far short of completing the amount of work which they were required to do under their contract, and their acts gave strong indications that their object was to expend money enough to get possession of all the available lands, and then abandon the work; for more than one-half of the time which was given for completing the entire contract had expired, and on a work which was estimated to cost about \$2,000,000, they had expended about \$185,957.44 for an actual construction of the work, while the company claimed that they had expended \$104,180.74 for incidental expenses, the most part

of which did not, in any manner, benefit the improvement. Yet the company claimed that they were entitled to land at \$1.25 per acre in payment for the whole amount.

"On the 2d of April, 1855, William McKay, of Polk county, was elected commissioner, and John C. Lockwood, of Louisa county, register; but in November, 1856, McKay resigned, and Edwin Manning, of Van Buren county, was appointed by the Governor to fill his place. Manning bore the name of a good business man and close financier, and he was not willing to audit the claims for incidental expenses, as one for which the company were entitled to receive land; and this became a matter of dispute between the company and commissioner, and, in order to have the matter adjusted, the President proposed to make an abatement of \$72,000; but Manning did not feel disposed to settle the matter himself, and referred the whole claim to the legislature.

"Manning, in his report to the legislature, showed that there had been sold by the State, through the board of public works, during the six years that the State prosecuted the work, about \$75,000 worth of land; and for this sum only 'three stone-masonry locks' and two dams had been completed; and there had been certified to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, by Bonney and Gillaspay, 88.853 19-100 acres of land, and by McKay and Lockwood, 116,636 4-100 acres, at \$1.25 per acre, making \$256,861.53 worth of land, which had been disposed of to the present Company, a part of which amount was for old debts which they had paid.

"The report of the committee and commissioner having been made to the legislature, that body, acting upon the premises that the contract which had been made by the commissioners with the company was not binding upon the State, on the 29th of January, 1857, passed an act by which there was to be a commissioner appointed by the Governor, who, with the regular commissioner, was authorized to contract for the speedy prosecution of the work, and it was made their duty to ascertain and pay off all just claims against the Improvement; and they were authorized to contract with any company for the sale of all lands, tolls and water rents who would give satisfactory evidence and security for the completion of the Improvement. But they were not to bind the State by any contract further than the appropriation of the land and the income of the improvement; and no contract made by the commissioners was to be valid until approved by the Governor. And by this act, the offices of register and assistant commissioner were abolished, and the register was required to deliver over to the State land office all books and papers in his office; and the register of the State land office was required to perform all the duties which the register of the improvement had done. And by thus doing, the legislature gave the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company to understand that they did not regard the contract made by them with the commissioners as binding upon the State, though by this act they made arrangements for auditing their claims and paying them their just dues.

"About this time, the question was brought

up in the Land Department at Washington, as to the extent of this grant of land, and the opinion was made public that the original intention of Congress was to only give to the state the lands below the Raccoon Fork; but a disposition was manifested to compromise by the department recognizing as being in the grant all lands adjacent to the river within the state. But assumptions had heretofore met with success, and now those interested in the land grant claimed and contended that this grant embraced all the lands to the source of the river. This difficulty about the extent of the land grant, together with the action of the legislature, nearly suspended all operations on the river, and much was said by the company about enforcing their claims by law.

"The commissioners appointed to audit and pay the claims against the Improvement did not succeed in adjusting the claims of the company, and the matter was again referred to the legislature; and, on the 22d of March, 1858, there was a joint resolution passed by the legislature, defining the basis upon which the State would settle, and the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company were given sixty days to consider whether they would accept of and ratify this proposition; and if they did not, within that time, then it was made the duty of the Governor to enjoin them from further proceeding with the work of the Improvement. Also, on the same day of adopting this resolution, there was an act passed giving all the lands which remained after settling with this Company, 'and also all the stone, timber and other materials turned over to the State by the Com-

pany,' to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Keokuk up the Des Moines Valley, to the northern line of the state, except the material which it might be necessary to use for the completion of the locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth, Bentonsport and Keosauqua, which the railroad company were to complete; and also, all debts which grew out of the Improvement, which at that time remained unsatisfied, or were, in some manner, provided for. But in this grant there was a provision made that it should not, in any manner, conflict with the lands which had, previous to that time, been given to the State by Congress for railroad purposes, which, on the 15th of July, 1856, had been given by the legislature to the companies formed to build the four roads designated by the grant. But it was understood that these lands, having been donated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines, could not be diverted to the building of a railroad without the consent of Congress, and measures were immediately taken to get Congress to sanction the diversion; but this attempt failed, so that the action of the Iowa legislature did not avail the Railroad Company anything that session. The railroad company determined to make another effort at the next session of Congress; but before the time for this effort, another difficulty arose in the way of obtaining the lands for the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company.

"In setting up the claims that the grants for improving the river Des Moines extended

above the Raccoon Fork, the citizens of Iowa were united, until after the grant of lands by Congress for railroad purposes was made. After this the railroad companies became interested in the lands claimed for the River Improvement, and claimed that the grant did *not* embrace any lands above the Raccoon Fork, on which the citizens of Iowa were now divided, and both sides of the question were represented. Upon this phase of the case the officer of the Land Department at Washington had but very little hesitation in deciding against the claims of the River Improvement. After this decision was made the legal tribunals were restored to, and a case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same decision was given as in the land office.

"On the 3d of March, 1860, there was an act passed abolishing the office of commissioner of the Des Moines Improvement, and George G. Wright, Edward Johnson and Christian W. Slagle were appointed a board of commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining all the liabilities against the Des Moines River Improvement and against the state of Iowa, growing out of the improvement. They were required to meet at Keosauqua, and were clothed with power similar to the District Court, to hear and determine all claims growing out of the Improvement, and were authorized to sell all the interests of the State, and all dams and improvements, and the lands appertaining thereto. These commissioners proceeded with their duties, and with their labors closed all official acts, as far as the State was concerned, in applying the proceeds of

this land grant toward the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines.

"This was a most magnificent grant, embracing some of the best lands in the State; and if the proceeds had been judiciously and properly expended, would have made a great thoroughfare for steamboats, besides affording

an immense water-power for driving machinery. But, through the incompetency of managing the means, and the intrigues of designing men, the whole of the lands below Raccoon Fork, and a large quantity above, were disposed of and very little practical good accomplished toward the navigation of the river.

CHAPTER XVII

BENCH AND BAR

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE WAPELLO COUNTY BAR—SKETCHES OF EMINENT LAWYERS AND JURISTS—SOMETHING ABOUT THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

On the 18th of September, 1844, the first court higher than that of a justice of the peace was held in Wapello County. Judge Mason acted in a dual capacity,—as judge of the U. S. District Court and as a judge of the Territorial District Court; he had received his authority from the President of the United States, Martin Van Buren.

Since that time the following judges of the District Court have held sessions in Wapello County: W. I. Babb, of Henry County; E. L. Burton, of Wapello; H. B. Hendershott, of Wapello; J. C. Knapp, of Van Buren; C. D. Leggett, of Jefferson; J. C. Mitchell, of Lucas; Cyrus Olney, of Jefferson; M. A. Roberts, of Wapello; Robert Sloan, of Van Buren; W. H. Seevers, of Mahaska; Dell Stuart, of Lucas; W. D. Tisdale, of Wapello; John S. Townsend, of Monroe; H. Tannehill, of Appanoose; H. H. Trimble, of Davis; H. C. Traverse, of Davis; M. J. Williams, of Wapello; T. M. Fee, of Appanoose; Frank Eichelberger, of Davis; and Dashiell, of Monroe.

Many of the judges here named have attained distinction. Nearly one-half the number are dead. Those who are alive at this date (August, 1901) are: W. D. Tisdale, Frank Eichelberger, Robert Sloan, T. M. Fee, W. I. Babb, H. H. Trimble, H. C. Traverse, J. C. Mitchell, C. D. Leggett, Dell Stuart, M. A. Roberts.

Judge Knapp was a picturesque figure—a link between the old and the new—a judge of commanding appearance; although he was a stern man, he was popular, as was evidenced by his election in a district that was hostile to his party. Judge Burton was a close analytical lawyer; his opinions were generally affirmed by the higher courts. Judge Williams was eminent in his profession, a just judge as well as a good lawyer. Trimble was able, so was Traverse; Seevers was a close student; the same can be said of Townsend. There can be said many good words for the sitting judges, Sloan, Fee, Eichelberger and Roberts.

Hon. E. H. Stiles, who was himself a dis-

tinguished member of the Iowa bar, and at one time reporter of the supreme court, gave this estimate of Judge H. B. Hendershott: "Always a good lawyer, his legal forces were in excellent discipline, and his great industry, sound judgment and painstaking disposition enabled him to apply those forces in the most thorough and satisfactory manner; while his urbanity and fairness placed everybody at ease and invoked the profound respect of his auditors." This tribute, from so good a lawyer as Mr. Stiles, is perhaps all that Judge Hendershott himself would have asked in *his* life time.

Contemporary with Stiles were such lawyers as Samuel W. Summers, J. W. Dixon, A. H. Hamilton, M. J. Williams, John D. Devin, John A. Johnson, A. A. Stuart, Thomas Bigham and A. W. Gaston, of Ottumwa, with Homer D. Ives and R. W. Boyd, of Eddyville, and Cyrus Franklin, of Agency City. Summers became colonel of the 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and fought Indians on the plains during the Civil war. J. W. Dixon gave John H. Gear a merry race for the speakership of the Iowa legislature. Hamilton became major of the 36th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was captured by the rebels at Mark's Mill after a sturdy contest. Gaston has remained in Ottumwa during all these years, leading a quiet life. Devin left the country years ago. John A. Johnson went to Montana, where he died about a year ago. A. A. Stuart left long ago. Thomas Bigham, eccentric and yet with sturdy ideas, is dead. Homer D. Ives died in his prime at Eddy-

ville, and Cyrus Franklin, after a stirring career as an officer in the Southern Confederacy, passed into the silence.

Mr. Stiles, in an address delivered May 17, 1894, when the new court house was dedicated, referred to J. C. Hall and David Rorer, of Burlington; to Townsend and Perry, of Albia; Dunlavy, M. H. Jones and Trimble, of Bloomfield. The author of this book recalls the appearance of Rorer, who always appeared in court with the traditional green bag of the English advocate; he had a bullet-like head, but he was a bright lawyer. M. H. Jones had a keen sense of humor; he was full of sarcasm, but a gentleman of infinite wit. His reminiscences, if they could be gathered and printed, would be of great value. Trimble was one of the most intellectual men of the Southern border. Perry, of Albia, is another able lawyer, who has practiced at the Ottumwa bar.

There were other notable men from other counties who practiced at the Wapello county bar. Such men as Charles Negus, a man of commanding presence and of fine literary ability; Stiles says he had a Jove-like front, and this is true, if our conception of Jove be a true one. Stiles himself was one of the noblest looking men of the county bar. We had here also Micajah Williams, of Oskaloosa, and J. A. L. Crookham; the latter was picturesque and forcible. Amos Harrie was a tall, angular man; he was from Centerville and was once prosecutor of the district. Judge Knapp was an ancient Greek in appearance—one of the noblest of the pioneer jurists of Iowa. George

Wright and Clay Caldwell are associated with the Wapello county bar; they occasionally made their appearance here in cases of great importance. Judge Caldwell now occupies a commanding position on the Federal bench and adds new luster to our national jurisprudence.

L. C. Hendershott, son of Judge Hendershott, is the oldest native-born Ottumwa lawyer; the oldest practitioner now in service is W. W. Cory, who has been very successful as a lawyer and in a financial way. Capt. W. H. C. Jaques is next after Cory as to length of service; he has made a splendid reputation as a lawyer and has been called to distant states in his practice. The name of William McNett is synonymous with honesty, integrity, culture and ability. D. H. Emery is the worthy and able prosecuting attorney for the county. E. E. McElroy is noted for his steady purpose and integrity. M. A. Roberts is now one of the judges of this district. J. C. Mitchell, an able jurist, formerly judge of the district, is active in practice. A. W. Enoch has served acceptably two terms as county attorney. A. C. Steck and J. J. Smith constitute a strong legal firm that is well known to the Wapello county calendar. J. W. Lewis, an orator of renown as well as a successful lawyer, has been register in bankruptcy, but resigned the place and is succeeded by C. C. McIntire. Work & Work, a firm made up of father and son,—W. A., the head of the firm, a most excellent lawyer, and Emmett A., constitute one of the leading legal firms of southern Iowa. Blake & Hall are partners in a profitable business. F. M.

Hunter is a partner with Judge Mitchell in the legal business, and is also U. S. commissioner, charged with important duties. B. W. Scott, C. C. Leech, P. H. Riordan, W. W. Epps, at one time mayor of Ottumwa, F. G. Orelup, at one time police judge, Ayres & Fullen, the latter at one time U. S. district attorney, Seneca Cornell, honest and able, who also conducts an abstract office, Sumner Siberell, at one time county attorney, Joseph R. Jaques, son of and partner with his father, Captain Jaques, in the legal business, A. B. Williams and Keota, son and daughter of the late Judge Williams, and W. D. Tisdale, who remained on the bench as long as he wanted the position.

There are not many lawyers in Wapello county, outside of Ottumwa. W. R. Nelson, of Eddyville, is deservedly prominent as an attorney, and the same may be said of Messrs. Tomlinson, Smith, Henshaw and Dougherty, of Eldon.

It is, perhaps, better to speak of the dead than of the living; of those who have finished their course and completed their record. Summers, Williams, Burton and Hendershott were lawyers who would have graced any bar in the United States. Summers was austere in the presence of strangers, calm and dignified, yet he was very genial with his intimate friends; he and Major Hamilton were the only lawyers of note in the county who entered the army and achieved distinction during the Civil war, if we except Colonel Stuart, who was here a short time, and did not relocate after the war was over. Williams was noted for his keen

cross-examinations of contumacious witnesses. Hendershott was grave, dignified and studious. Burton excelled in the examination of constitutional questions and was impressive in argument. Dixon was a man of more than ordinary ability. Eugene Fawcett was here for a short time; he was brilliant but eccentric; he achieved reputation and honors in California. One of the most distinguished lawyers, who practiced occasionally in Wapello county, was James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, who became United States Senator and achieved national fame as a statesman. Van Buren county contributed Knapp, the dead jurist, and Sloan, the living one, to the galaxy of stars at the Wapello county bar.

Henry Clay Dean appeared at the Wapello county bar on two or three important occasions; his greatest success was achieved about the year 1867, when he saved the neck of Trogdon, who had committed a most brutal murder and robbery in this county. The evidence was complete; indeed, it was admitted that Trogdon had committed the crime, but Dean set up the plea of imbecility and secured a sentence of life imprisonment. The gallows was cheated! Dean made a wonderful argument in support of his plea; he had Trogdon before him and exhibited the prisoner's

head to the jury; Trogdon had the physiognomy of the average cut-throat, and a certain peculiarity of the skull that Dean claimed to be a malformation. Those who heard it will never forget Dean's dramatic presentation: pointing to the head of the murderer, he exclaimed in piercing tones: "A defect! A defect! A defect!" He dwelt on this, and convinced the jury that the prisoner was not a responsible being. It was the triumph of oratory. Trogdon was a base murderer and deserved the gallows. Dean was one of the greatest orators that the West has produced; he was unique, original, and sometimes spoke as if he were inspired.

W. S. Coen, attorney-at-law, who died January 25, 1900, aged 53 years, was an example of an honest, industrious lawyer, who gained an enviable place at the county bar. He was a soldier of the Union and was seriously wounded; he returned from the front, determined to become a lawyer. He had a limited education, but acquired the habits of a student and was admitted to the bar with honors. He had a brusque way about him that was not agreeable to all those he encountered, but all admired and respected him when they came to know of his many good qualities.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

DISEASES AND REMEDIES OF THE EARLY PERIOD—PRIMITIVE DOCTORS AND THEIR PRACTICES—THE PROFESSION AS IT IS TO-DAY.

It is believed that the Indians did not suffer from some of the diseases that came with the advent of civilization; they were either acclimated, or there were conditions produced by the cultivation of the soil that developed certain kinds of fevers. The decaying vegetation and, possibly, the pollution of streams from which the early settlers procured water for domestic purposes, also the privations to which they were subjected, the coarse food which they were obliged to use, all contributed to make the country appear unhealthy at the beginning. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers, fever and ague or the "chills." There were but few doctors as compared with the extent of territory that was inhabited; there were occasions when a physician had to be summoned that involved a horseback ride of 25 or 30 miles; and the settlers were thus taught that in ordinary cases they had to depend upon themselves and upon the aid given by simple remedies. Some of these settlers became

quite proficient in the use of native herbs, roots and barks. The common remedy for coughs and colds was a decoction of wild cherry bark, simple syrup and whiskey. There were other barks and herbs that served to reduce fever. Fever and ague, or the "chills," were very refractory and nothing but quinine seemed to be potent enough to do any good in such cases. At that time, there were no quinine tabloids, covered with gelatine to remove the bitterness; instead of the active principle, they used Peruvian bark in a decoction with whiskey as the menstruum. In deed there were instances where more confidence was placed in the menstruum than in the bark, and it was used accordingly. Cuts or wounds were treated with poultices, the only antiseptic being hot or cold water, and it is interesting to note that there were few cases of blood poisoning. There were no laws governing the practice of medicine and there sprang up self-made doctors, who carried immense saddle-bags stuffed with

ill-smelling roots and herbs, and it is possible that many of the sick died from the want of proper medical attention.

Among the earliest of competent physicians who came to the county was Dr. C. C. Warden, who had an extensive practice. Dr. Elbert, of Keosauqua, was eminent as a surgeon and was called in cases of delicate surgery. Among other early physicians was Dr. A. D. Wood, of Ottumwa; later on came Dr. T. J. Douglass, who became eminent in his profession. Dr. S. B. Thrall came later than did Dr. Douglass, and was highly esteemed as a physician. The same good words can be said of Dr. J. Williamson and old Dr. Heuvel, an eccentric but learned Hollander, generally known as the "Old Dutch Doctor," who was among the last of the physicians who practiced bleeding, though not indiscriminately. Dr. D. A. La Force came still later, as well as Dr. Charles G. Lewis, who became eminent as physicians.

Meanwhile the character of prevailing diseases changed, but the doctors of Ottumwa and Wapello county have kept well in line with the advance of medical science, and are ranked high in the profession and in the various medical associations, state and national.

The Wapello County Medical Association was organized in 1853 by Drs. C. C. Warden, J. Williamson, W. L. Orr, J. W. La Force, A. D. Wood and Weir. The president was Dr. C. C. Warden; vice-president, Dr. A. D. Wood; secretary, Dr. J. Williamson. The association became defunct, but was reorganized in 1870, with Dr. W. L. Orr, president; Dr. T. J. Douglass, vice-president; and Dr. J. Williamson, secretary. The present officers of the association are Dr. L. J. Baker, president; Dr. F. W. Mills, vice-president; Dr. C. R. Russell, secretary; board of censors, Drs. B. W. Searle, A. O. Williams, J. F. Herrick.

CHAPTER XIX

THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY

SKETCHES OF ELDON, AGENCY CITY, EDDYVILLE, KIRKVILLE, DAHLONEGA,
CHILLICOTHE AND BLAKESBURG.

ELDON.

Peter Mulvany, who was one of the first business men of Eldon, wrote an address, which he delivered at a celebration of the Fourth of July, in 1876, in which he gave a history of the first settlement of Washington township, including an account of the beginning of Eldon. The address was printed in the form of a pamphlet and few copies are now extant. We are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Roland, of Eldon, for a loan of their copy of Mulvany's address, and from which we derive the history of the township and town prior to 1876.

Mr. Mulvany says: "I have learned that where Eldon now stands and this valley reaching down to Iowaville was the scene, in 1827, of a most terrible battle that Indian tradition has handed down in this state. It was fought by the old tribe of Iowa Indians and the Sac and Fox tribes, which resulted in almost the complete extermination of the Iowas. Soon

after this battle, James H. Jordan came to this locality, in 1828, as a trader with the Sac and Fox Indians. Black Hawk, the chief of the tribe, informed Mr. Jordan of his trouble with the Iowas as follows: One of the Sac and Fox Indians killed one of the Iowa tribe, and the chief of the latter demanded the 'transgressor.' Black Hawk delivered him up where Eldon is now built; Black Hawk and his men bid the 'transgressor' farewell and left him singing his death song, then proceeded on their way to Rock Island; they camped for the night on the Skunk (or Checauqua) River, and at midnight were alarmed by a horseman, when the 'transgressor' soon rode up to the camp, the Iowas having released him and given him a horse after they had held a council. This seemed to be very generous on the part of the Iowas, but soon after this the two tribes had a serious difficulty, and Black Hawk, with his war chief Pashepaho, marched from Rock Island to the Iowaville bluffs, and in two divisions, at the signal of a gun, attacked the

Iowas, cutting them off from their town, and fought a terrible battle, which resulted in the total defeat and flight of the Iowas to the woods, where Eldon now stands; they afterwards retreated to Snake Ridge or Council Bluffs, leaving the Sacs and Foxes in possession of the valley."

It is probable that the United States Government interfered and compelled the Sacs and Foxes to make some kind of restitution to the Iowas, as will appear from the following paragraph from Mr. Mulvany's address:

"Long after this, in 1838, Black Hawk invited the Iowas to a council on the prairie at Mr. Jordan's. They attended, and Black Hawk, after making friendly terms with them, presented the chief with 300 horses, 1,000 blankets and some other things, which they immediately took with them, back to Snake Ridge, near Council Bluffs."

Mr. Mulvany then proceeds: "Black Hawk lived within three rods of Mr. Jordan's. In September, 1838, he took sick and sent for his friend, Mr. Jordan, who went to see him; he said he had been very ill for fourteen days, and that the Indian doctor could not cure him. He requested Mr. Jordan to go to Fort Edwards (now Warsaw) for a white doctor. Mr. Jordan replied that he had to go to Rock Island to a treaty, and would have to bid Black Hawk farewell. Black Hawk then presented Mr. Jordan with his sword, bowie knife and whip, and said he wished to be buried in the full dress of a warrior chief, in the grove near where he lay. He died soon after, leaving a wife, two sons and two daughters, who buried him as re-

quested, in full dress, blue cloth regimentals, military hat with ostrich feather, gold epaulets on shoulders, sword belted on, sword cane in hand and three silver medals on his necklace. One of these medals was given him by the British, with blankets to the value of \$5,000, to induce him to join them in their war with the United States; he did join them, but finding that he would have to fight under command of British officers, he returned home with his warriors. The second medal was presented to him by President Madison, as a token of friendship. The third medal was presented by General Jackson, when Black Hawk was a prisoner at Washington, after the close of the Black Hawk War. Jackson also presented him with the military suit in which he was buried, also the American flag, which was hoisted over his grave, and remained there till it wore out."

Mr. Mulvany in his narration omits a description of the mode of burial, but it is here given, from the testimony of Mr. Jordan: A slight excavation was made in the earth, but not more than two feet; a puncheon, or split log, was laid in this excavation with the end on which the head of the body was placed elevated at an angle of perhaps 30 degrees; the chief was placed on this; blankets were spread over the body; then there was a rude structure of puncheons set up in the form of a house roof, one end resting on the ground, the other end meeting at the top with a puncheon from the opposite side. Then some earth was thrown up against the sides of the structure, as well as the ends, but not enough to constitute a mound, nor any semblance of a mound. On the con-

trary, when the roof had decayed and fallen, there was no elevation to mark the temporary resting place of the chief. When the author of this work last saw it, there was a slight depression instead of an elevation of earth.

We again quote from Mr. Mulvany's address: "About a year after Black Hawk's death, a Dr. Turner, from Bonaparte, stole his remains and the valuables that were buried with him; he took the bones to Alton, Illinois, to a doctor, to have them 'wired.' Black Hawk's wife and children were much aggrieved at the action of Turner, and had Mr. Jordan to write to the Governor of the Territory, informing him of the facts. The two doctors disputed about the price of 'wiring,' and the Alton doctor informed Governor Lucas that he had the remains of Black Hawk, and would send them to him. The governor received them and wrote to Jordan that Black Hawk's family might go to his office in Burlington and get them. Black Hawk's two sons went and saw the skeleton of their father; they concluded, as the bones were hung in a nice, dry place, they would leave them there until the tribe would be ready to move to Fall River, Kansas, on the reservation. The Governor's office was burned down before they moved and the skeleton was lost. In 1844-45 the Indians all left here for Des Moines, prior to their removal to the Kansas reservation.

"Before the treaty with the Indians, John B. Groover, an honest, good-hearted German, settled here and claimed the land where Eldon is now built. He thought this was included in the 'Old Purchase,' but finding that the line did

not go farther west than Lowaville, he left, until after the 'New Purchase,' when he returned and claimed the same land; he built near where the round house now stands and lived there three years, when he died, and was buried with two of his children near where John Drake now lives, and within a few yards of where we now stand at this celebration. The C. R. I. & P. Railroad was surveyed over his grave, and the graders, little knowing or caring that he was the first settler here, dug up his bones and threw them out with the excavated earth.

"James H. Jordan, the gentleman to whom I am indebted for this information of the early history of this place, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on September 29, 1806, where his parents lived and died. As I have stated, he came to this valley in 1828, as an Indian trader, and built a small house near the site of the fine dwelling that he and his family now occupy. In 1838 he married Frances Williams, of Boone county, Missouri, a lady of more than ordinary refinement; he has two sons, H. C. and Victor P., and one daughter, Sarah, wife of Abraham Hinkle. The Indians offered him 10 miles square of this valley before the government purchase, but he did not take it; he had, however, to content himself afterward with three or four thousand acres.

"In June, 1837, William Betterton arrived in this valley from Elkhart county, Indiana. He bought a claim that is now known as the Haigler farm, from Peter Avery, for \$250 in gold, and lived on it only four years, when the government troops under command of Cap-

tain Beach, of the Agency, burned his house and property, destroyed his crops, and left him in a desolate condition. He fled to Jefferson county, on the 'Old Purchase,' and when the 'New Purchase' was made, he came back to this valley and entered 330 acres of land in this township, where he lived until March 13, 1860, when he died, leaving two sons and six daughters. Edwin is still living in this township, where he was born in 1840, and is one of our most respected citizens."

Washington township (in which Eldon is located) is in the southeast corner of Wapello county, joining Jefferson county on the east and Davis county on the south; it was first taken possession of by the whites on the eventful night of April 30, 1843, at 12 o'clock. At 1 o'clock (before that) some of our citizens were busily engaged in blazing trees, setting stakes, burning brush, etc., to mark the boundary lines of their claims. Among these we may mention: John Mael, Milton Wright, James Acton, Reuben Myers, Anderson Myers, who served ten years as justice of the peace, Martin Fisher, Thomas Foster, first treasurer of Wapello county, E. Cummins, whose father was the first American born in the State of Indiana, when the French had charge of the Vincennes garrison, in 1777; and James H. Cartwright, who came to this township in April, 1843,—he had lost a leg, and had the honor of being the central figure as justice of the peace in John Mulvany's celebrated painting, "The Trial of a Horse Thief in a Western Justice's Court," which has been valued in

Chicago recently at \$8,000, and which occupied the "Place of Honor" in the gallery of the Lotus Club, in New York City.

Soap creek flows into the Des Moines river at Eldon, section 34, in this township. The Des Moines river flows diagonally through this township; consequently half the land is well watered and heavily timbered, the remainder being a fertile prairie, producing corn, wheat, rye, oats and grasses, with potatoes and other vegetables and an abundance of fruit. The township is underlaid with beds of bituminous coal, which is being mined in different places. Concretionary limestone is found in the bed of the Des Moines river, and fire clay and sand suitable for making brick are very plentiful. There is a fall of from eight to 10 feet in the river about 100 yards west of Eldon, which, with very little expense, could be used for water power to good advantage.

The township was organized into four school districts in 1844, each district being three miles square. The first school house was built in 1844 in the northwestern district. John H. Nicholas was the first teacher; Thomas Foster, director; and G. B. Savery, secretary. Thomas Ping was the first justice of the peace. James Caldwell was the first constable. The first lawsuit was Woody vs. Griggsby. A large per cent. of the suits grew out of claim disputes. S. M. Wright was the first coroner of the county. Silas Garrison was the first to deliver a religious discourse from the Bible, publicly, in this township. The first postoffice was opened by Thomas Ping, in the fall of

1843. The first election took place at Ashland, in October, 1843, where 50 votes were polled.

In consequence of the very wet season, the farmers were much distressed and had to go to Bentonsport Mills, 30 miles, to get flour. Reuben Myers and Enos Moore organized the first Sabbath-school in the first school house built in the township.

Ashland, or "Old Ashland," as it is now called, was once the center of commerce in Washington township. It was designed early after the influx of settlers, and promised to become a place of note. It was on the road to Agency from the south, being upon the southeast quarter of section 9. It grew apace, and boasted of numerous advantages over other towns. It was surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and was settled by a good class of men. Thomas Ping was the owner of the plat, which was dated in 1845. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized there by Rev. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, in 1843. In 1854 the Ashland Seminary was established. It was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the first school of that character in the county. It was managed by a board of trustees, and Lewis Dwight, for many years a teacher in Greencastle College, Indiana, was engaged as principal. They had a good, substantial building of brick, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high. There was a famous bank, and many other metropolitan institutions. In 1856 the place had three stores, a steam mill, a hotel (kept by Thomas Ping), two

churches (Methodist Episcopal and Methodist), two physicians and a wagon and cooper shop. The town is now no more. Most of the lots are annually cultivated as farms. The failure to secure railroad lines killed the place.

Eldon is situated on the north bank of the Des Moines River, section 27, township 71, range 12. Eldon owes its origin mainly to the old Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Railway, now a part of the C. R. I. & P. Railway system. A flag station was located on the site of the present town shortly after the road was opened, and named "Ashland Crossing." Subsequently, the little place was called "Williamsburg," and a postoffice established there, with Bert. Loftus, postmaster. In 1861 William Riordan settled on the site, and, with John Flynn, Timothy Ryan, Jere Keiff, and perhaps a few others, formed the beginning of the town. William Flint put up a sawmill. So the prospects of the place improved, and when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad pushed its southwestern division to this point, the fate of the town was decided. In 1870 the town of Eldon was laid out by Judge J. M. Love, Col. George Gillaspay, Hon. Edward Johnston, Col. William Leighton and George Williams. The platting and surveying was done by O. Baldwin, of Keokuk. Among the first to settle there were James Bradley, Peter Mulvany, Martin Dooley, John Donohoe, W. H. Cross, Ed. Dibble, Patrick Russell, J. C. Nelson, and others.

In 1872 Eldon was incorporated. The first officers were: D. K. Taylor, mayor; John

Donohoe, A. L. Twing, Adam Blair, J. C. Nelson and F. X. Kopper, trustees; Ed. Dibble, recorder; Peter Mulvany, treasurer.

The Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Baptist churches are well represented in Eldon. Eldon is justly proud of its public schools.

The postoffice was established at Eldon in 1870. E. T. Cummins was the first postmaster. E. T. Roland was the second incumbent of that office; the latter is now deputy postmaster under Hon. W. G. Crow.

The newspaper record was hard to obtain, but it is believed to be substantially correct, as given: First came the *Eldon Herald*, established by Mr. Morehouse, in the summer of 1873. The effort failed after about three months' trial. Then came the *Eldon Messenger*, the publication of which was started about November 1, 1875, by Mr. Messick, but this lasted only through six or seven weekly issues. Then appeared the *Eldon Times*, under the charge of Dr. J. E. Alverson, and a good paper he made of it, too, a fact attested by the life of the little journal. In June, 1876, Tunis Bentley became editor and ran the paper until July 21st, when he changed the name to that of the *Western News*. In the winter of 1877-78 Jesse Markee bought the office, but finally suspended the paper in April or May, 1878. The *Eldon Review* was established in 1881 by E. H. Thomas, now the South Ottumwa postmaster; he sold out to C. E. & L. R. McKinney, in 1885, who still continue the publication. The *Eldon Graphic* was established July 25, 1891, by George W. Friend and M. P. Duffield.

Mr. Friend purchased Mr. Duffield's interest in 1893, and changed the name of the paper to the *Eldon Forum*. The paper is prosperous under Mr. Friend's management.

On August 18, 1850, at the town of Black Hawk, Van Buren county, opposite Iowaville, Pulaski Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., was established, with 12 members. The location remained unchanged for more than two years, when, in October, 1852, the lodge was taken to Iowaville, and the name changed to Iowaville Lodge, No. 28. In 1863 it suspended work, and so remained until May 26, 1872, when 13 members, viz.: W. H. Cross, J. E. Alverson, B. F. Welch, T. M. Taylor, T. P. Kelley, T. Barnes, T. B. Allen, J. Beatty, E. T. Roland, D. Yeoder, J. C. Nelson, J. W. Nicholas and W. H. Nicholas, of Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, of Agency City, were granted the privilege of removing the lodge to Eldon, and changing the name to Eldon Lodge, No. 28. The charter, in accordance with the above, was granted October 17, 1872, and, on the 27th of December, of that year, the lodge was removed to Eldon. There is a post of the G. A. R. and a lodge of the A. F. & A. M. in Eldon.

The young town has met with more than its proportion of losses by fire. The first heavy fire occurred on the morning of November 22, 1875. It broke out in the Valley Hotel, in a building used as a saloon. The Parker House adjoining was next to take fire. This building was not used as a hotel, but two of the lower rooms were occupied as grocery stores and some of the upper rooms were also used for various purposes. The wind changed and

threw the flames toward the Ashland House, which was the property of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, and was a very fine building, used as a depot hotel. The railroad ticket office and freight depot were the next to suffer, and were entirely consumed. The landlord of the Ashland House was the heaviest individual loser by this fire. Very little of his personal property was saved. The total loss by the fire was not far from \$10,000. The second heavy fire began June 13, 1876, in J. D. Baker & Son's store, which was in a building owned by Peter Faust. The flames were communicated to the buildings on the southwest, occupied by Mike Shanahan, thence to William Huston's property, and thence to the Iowa Hotel, which was occupied by N. W. McKee. The total loss was probably about \$9,000, with \$3,500 insurance. In 1891 a fire destroyed a number of buildings. The losses were as follows: Ritz, \$1,000; George Earhart, \$1,500; Dr. J. W. La Force, \$2,000; L. Guggerty, \$3,000; De Ford & Croddy, \$1,500; partially insured. In 1892 the Phoenix Block was burned, with the following losses: A. J. Sheffer, \$3,000; H. C. Mason, \$7,000; William Noviock, \$1,800; *Eldon Review*, \$1,000; millinery, etc., \$500; two grocery stores, \$1,600; partial insurance. In 1893 fire destroyed the Depot Hotel, kept by Mr. Mosely, who lost \$3,000; the loss on the building was \$2,000; partially insured.

On the night of February 1, 1897, the Bradley Bank, J. L. Founcker, cashier, was entered by burglars and the safe robbed of \$7,000. Two of the robbers were convicted and sent to prison.

AGENCY CITY.

The earliest records of the beginning of Agency City are related in other parts of this volume. The town owes its origin to General Street, the Indian agent, who selected the locality as a suitable place for the Indian agency. General Street was the first Indian agent, but he died in 1840, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Major Beach. A sketch of the lives of these two worthy men is incorporated in this work. The town began in 1843, soon after the "New Purchase" was opened for settlement. The first store was opened by Shaphat Dwire, who became the first postmaster. Rev. B. A. Spaulding organized a Congregational church there, in 1844. Rev. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick organized the first class in Methodist circles. Olive Branch Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 6, 1850; the first officers were: C. P. Yeoman, M.; William Griffin, S. W.; S. E. Griggs, J. W.; Luther M. Davis, S. D.; John Wiley, J. D.; James Weir, secretary; John Priest, treasurer; William Griggs, tiler. Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 27, 1852. The Encampment was chartered October 21, 1874. Gen. E. F. Winslow Post, No. 107, G. A. R., was organized November 28, 1882, and the following officers installed: Post commander, Capt. E. G. White; S. V. C., Eugene Chilson; J. V. C., William J. Allen; Q. M., J. T. Reynolds; surgeon, Dr. D. A. La Force; chaplain, W. H. H. Smith; O. D., J. Q. A. Dawson; O. G., E. T. Allen; adjutant, H. B. Wagers; sergeant major, J. S. Dunbar; Q. M. S., H. C.

Humbert. General Winslow took a great interest in this post and made valuable donations to it. Dr. M. L. Davis is the present adjutant and contributed the facts relating to the history of the post.

The oldest known plat of the town is dated November 10, 1848. The charter to the town was granted by County Judge J. H. Flint, January 6, 1859. The application for incorporation was signed by a committee composed of J. Q. A. Dawson, B. B. Allen, J. T. Rowe, Thomas Lyon and Joseph R. Myers. The first election was held in March, 1859, and the following named officers were elected: Mayor, Jesse Brookshire; recorder, J. H. Cartwright; trustees, J. Q. A. Dawson, Edward Dudley, Samuel Packwood, M. Hixon, E. D. Black; marshal, E. F. Hoffstatter; treasurer, J. S. Wheaton. The mayors since that time have been Gideon Myers, R. Banks, J. T. Rowe, J. Q. A. Dawson, Joseph Myers, E. G. White, N. A. Woodford, Eli Allen, William Shadford, W. D. Horton, Robinson Myers, A. Roberts, A. L. Chamberlin, H. C. Humbert and J. F. Newell. The following have been the postmasters since Dwire: Joseph Myers, Dr. Johnson, H. B. Wagers, who served fourteen years, E. T. Sage, J. T. Reynolds, John Fullen and George L. Nye, who holds the office at present.

Among those most prominent as citizens of Agency City and Agency township, there were Edward and Charles Dudley, Walter Connelly, Hugh Connelly, John Fullen, J. S. Wheaton, H. C. Humbert, Maj. S. K. Creamer, H. C.

Van Zant, Major Beach, Thomas Wilcoxson, John Q. A. Dawson, John Phillips, George L. Nye, David Farnsworth, N. A. Woodford, Charles Connelly, James Stevens, J. M. Murray, David Sautbine and George Reynolds and his sons, J. T., W. C. and W. H. The most prominent citizen of Agency, who has made a mark in civil life, was Hon. Charles Dudley, who was born near Bangor, Maine, September 16, 1813, and died at Agency City, August 25, 1880. Mr. Dudley came to the county in 1844. He represented Wapello county in the 11th, 12th and 13th general assemblies; was temporary speaker of the 12th assembly; chairman of the claims committee of the 12th and 13th, and was a member of the ways and means committee. He guarded the State treasury so closely that he was given the name of "Economy" Dudley. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the board of capitol commissioners, charged with the duty of erecting the new state house, involving an expenditure of a million and a half of dollars. In each public position he served with ability and rugged integrity. Mr. Dudley was a man of more than ordinary force of character and was honored and respected by men of all political parties. He was a leading member of the Free Will Baptist church and contributed liberally of his means to church purposes.

It is a fact not generally known, that the buildings and improvements of the old Indian agency were made through the aid of slave labor. The contractor was a Missourian, who owned a large number of slaves and he brought



WAPILLO COUNTY SCENERY--Between Sugar Creek and Agency City.

A channel is cut by the water, several inches deep, in the solid rock. It is an interesting problem to calculate how many years have elapsed since the rushing torrent began its work.



them into the Territory of Iowa and held them here to service and labor, during the erection of the agency buildings.

At Agency City, in the Fullen Grove, is held the annual meeting of old settlers. Those who have gathered there in the past will not forget John Fullen, owner of the grove, who always took such an interest in these reunions. He was a good citizen in all the word implies.

The first newspaper published at Agency City was the *Newsboy*, by William Axline, in 1869, which paper was discontinued. The next paper was the *Independent*, by C. L. Morehouse; in 1875 the paper was managed by W. F. Moeller. On February 14, 1878, Charles J. Best became proprietor. During the time Mr. Best was publisher he published Major Beach's narrations, and if he had done no more than this he is entitled to the gratitude of the people of Wapello county for his thoughtfulness and enterprise. The paper is no longer published.

EDDYVILLE.

J. P. Eddy, of Warren county, Ohio, was the first settler on the site of the present Eddyville; he was an Indian trader and opened a store in 1841, and sold scalping knives, saddles, calico, beads, coffee, sugar and other articles to the Sac and Fox Indians, who were located on the Des Moines river. Hard Fish was chief of the band that was located near Eddy's trading point. Mr. Eddy had a grant from the government to 640 acres of land, and he laid off 160 acres of it into a town plat, and called it Eddyville. It lies in the corner of

Wapello, Monroe and Mahaska counties. Mr. Eddy remained there until 1844, when he removed to St. Louis. He was the first postmaster of the town. Mr. Eddy built a school house and donated it to the town that bears his name. He converted his Indian trading house into a store for white settlers, but sold out the stock to E. D. Fish. Richard Butcher was a clerk for Mr. Eddy in the trading house days, and afterward established a store of his own in connection with William Cox, the firm name being Butcher & Cox. The first commissioners to represent the county were elected August 18, 1844; they were James M. Montgomery, Lewis F. Temple and Charles F. Harrow. J. H. Benedict came to the locality in 1843; he built a sawmill and was elected justice of the peace. He joined in marriage the first couple,—James Wilson and Catharine Steele. In 1847 the town had increased to 20 families, and Benedict built a gristmill, in connection with his sawmill. Among those who had settled there were J. T. Wiley, Nicholas Scribner, Walter Clement, the surveyor, William Dunlap, B. H. Palmer, David Campbell, Robert Akins, James Amos, Richard Butcher, Dr. Fish, Milton Fish, W. T. Caldwell, Dr. Nosler, Dr. Ross, Homer D. Ives, William Cox, Martin Tucker, John B. Gray, Joseph Roberts and R. W. Boyd.

Martin Tucker opened the first hotel in an abandoned Indian wigwam; this was about 1843 or 1844. The first physicians were Dr. Ross, in 1843; Dr. Fish, in 1845; and Dr. James Nosler, in 1846. The first blacksmithing work was done by J. W. Caldwell and J.

T. Wiley. In 1843 a steamboat passed by on the way to Fort Des Moines, with soldiers for the post. A. J. Davis ran a flatboat to St. Louis in 1847, and in 1849 another flatboat "sailed" for St. Louis under the command of Captain Carnes. In 1855 B. H. Palmer equipped the "Ben Buster," a sloop-rigged vessel, with sails, laden with produce, and made the trip to St. Louis and returned after many days. The first child was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Caldwell; it was a son, named George. Walter Clement was the first school teacher and surveyor.

John M. Fish was the pioneer in the lumber business, in 1860; he must have prospered, for he started the first bank in Eddyville three years later. Joseph Perry made wagons as early as 1853. There was a pottery conducted by J. M. McNamee in 1847, which existed until 1851. There was a woolen mill in 1851, conducted by James Brady; the motive power was oxen, on an inclined wheel. The first toll bridge was built in 1855-56, at a cost of \$30,000, by a company consisting of Dr. Nosler, S. A. Welch, Elijah Quillen, H. H. Williams, J. T. Wiley, Joseph Roberts, Sr., and Mary Ives.

The Eddyville Mutual Institute was organized in 1849, with such members as Homer D. Ives, Rev. Hitchcock, Dr. Fish, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Dunlap, Walter Clement, H. H. Williams, W. M. Allison, Robert Coles and W. H. Cross. The first town election was held on Monday, May 1, 1857. The following officers were elected: Mayor, Dr. F. H. Buck; recorder, E. L. Smith; treasurer, F. R. Manning; marshal, Benjamin S. Slemmons.

Mr. Eddy built the first church edifice, which was free to all denominations. The Methodists built in 1848, and erected a brick church in 1862. Rev. B. A. Spaulding, one of the "Iowa Band," came in 1844 as a missionary of the Congregational denomination; he labored until 1849, when he was relieved by Rev. Hitchcock. Rev. J. G. Schafer, a Lutheran minister, began his labors in 1844, and in 1855 the society erected a building. The Baptists were organized under Rev. Moses H. Post, but in 1846 or 1847 he went to Pella, where he died. Rev. Post was a fair example of the missionary spirit of the Baptists; prior to the time he came to Eddyville, he was a pioneer preacher in Davis county. The Catholics established a church at Eddyville, through the efforts of Father John Kreckel; the first priest was Father Feely.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge was chartered July 5, 1850, its members then being John Cline, Dr. Warner, Dr. Buck, William H. Dunlap and Walter H. Cross. The charter and all the records were burned December 6, 1873, and in October, 1874, a new charter was granted. Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 5, 1850, the charter members being William Thompson, W. M.; Thomas Ogden, D. W. Corwin, Henry Graves and James Sherrod. The charter was burned December 6, 1873, and renewed soon after. John Wilcox Post, No. 138, G. A. R., was organized February 13, 1883, with the following charter members: F. M. Epperson, A. M. Lafferty, J. C. Logan, R. M. Young, W. A. Edwards, Hiram McKim, D. H. Hudson, Silas Chase,

William Allison, W. A. York, William Spencer, H. C. Beamer, F. R. Barnett, J. P. Totman, W. L. Palmer, J. M. Ryan, E. G. Wellman, O. H. Vance, Samuel Stuart, J. B. Mummert, Nathaniel Totman, John Kirkpatrick, H. M. Sparks, H. G. True, John Jager, J. M. Welch.

The public school records were destroyed by fire prior to 1873. Walter Clement had taught a school at an early date; it is on record, however, that on August 25, 1858, a school meeting was held. Peter Knox, T. C. Ogden and Daniel Zollars were present. In 1867 a school house was built at a cost of \$18,000. Eddyville has always maintained public schools in line with the march of progress.

J. W. Norris established the first newspaper, the *Free Press*, August 11, 1853; it was neutral in politics; upon Mr. Norris' retirement, he was succeeded by J. V. Meeker. Benjamin H. Palmer then became proprietor, with William H. Allison as editor. The paper was then called the *Commercial*. Robert McGonegal leased the office, and continued the publication of the *Commercial* for a time; it was discontinued after three years of life. J. T. Cooke then started the *Observer*, but it soon ceased to exist. Melick & O'Connell started the *Star*, published it about three years, and sold it to Charles Sherman; it was discontinued. In 1868 Melick & Bitner started the *Independent*, but it soon suspended; the material was sold to a Mr. Straight, who started the *Des Moines Valley Gazette*. Maj. John Wilcox bought an interest, and Mr. Straight retired; Major Wilcox conducted the paper until 1872, when it was discontinued. In February,

1869, William L. Palmer, son of Benjamin H., established the *Advertiser*, a Republican paper. In June, 1865 W. A. Fast and J. T. Sherman began the publication of the *Advance*, a Democratic organ; it was changed into a Greenback paper, Mr. Fast retired and A. Cross became identified with the paper until the office was destroyed by fire in November, 1873. The *Eddyville Tribune* became the successor of all these publications; it is now in its fifteenth year and is published by W. W. DeLong, the postmaster. There have been so many changes in the newspapers that it has been very difficult to obtain accurate information. It is believed that the above statement is substantially correct.

Eddyville has been blessed with men who have been enterprising enough to do all that seemed necessary for public uses and to supply public demands. Mills were erected at an early day, for grinding corn and afterward, wheat. The Riggs, father and son, have been engaged in the milling business since 1865; in 1867 John M. Fish, Robert Cooper and George Bliss & Company built the Star Mills, at a cost of \$29,000. Manning & Caldwell were the proprietors of a pork packing house, in 1865, which was operated until 1875. B. Walz started a brewery in 1868, but it no longer exists.

Three fires of considerable magnitude have afflicted Eddyville. The first occurred in 1866, destroying the depot buildings and two freight warehouses, involving a loss of \$50,000. On December 6, 1873, fire destroyed the store of Fish & Dunlap, the store of Dunlap & Company, store of S. T. Caldwell, Chamberlin's

store, and the house of Roberts Brothers. The depot of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad was destroyed in 1875. Other fires of more or less importance have occurred since. The fire which destroyed the stores of Manning & Epperson and of D. H. Harper and Mr. Kibley's bakery, took place April 4, 1888. The bridge over the Des Moines River was erected by the SeEVERS Manufacturing Company, of Oskaloosa, in 1887. Samuel T. Caldwell died August 25, 1878. The flood of 1851, in the month of May, is memorable in the annals of Eddyville and all the country adjacent to the river. It is said that the water rose to the height of 35 feet above low water mark, Eddyville was almost entirely submerged and the people sought safety on the bluffs and in the upper story of a mill. In 1861 Johnson, a Virginian, stabbed and killed Vance; it was the result of a dispute as to the cause of the Civil War. Johnson was acquitted; he was found dead, two years afterward, by the road side, about 10 miles south of Ottumwa. There was another murder committed in 1862, growing out of war troubles. Harding shot and killed John Powell, a Kentuckian. Harding was arrested, but escaped and entered the Union army, where he attained the rank of captain. In the autumn of 1862 a Mrs. Craven shot and killed James Humphrey. The woman escaped by what was regarded as perjury on the part of a witness, and was not even indicted.

KIRKVILLE.

Kirkville is in Richland township, one of the first organized (in 1844) in the county, and

is a rich agricultural region. The first religious society organized was the Methodist church by Rev. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, in 1844; the first church building was erected in 1852; the next was dedicated in 1870. Kirkville became prosperous during the period that the coal mines were operated in that vicinity, and at one time contained a population of 500; the mines, however, were abandoned and the town consequently decreased in population, but it will always be a local business center, situated as it is in a fertile region, where the farmers are all prosperous. The present population is 402.

DAHLONEGA.

The town of Dahlonega is in the township of the same name; it originated soon after the county was opened for settlement, in 1843, and became quite a business center, claiming at one time a population of about 300, with three stores, a tavern and two small pork packing houses. Dahlonega at one time aspired to be the county seat, and petitions were circulated to effect that purpose, but Ottumwa held the position that nature designed it to hold, and Dahlonega languished. It is now but a hamlet, but it is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, inhabited by thrifty farmers. It was the seat of the famous "Dahlonega Disturbance," which is mentioned elsewhere.

CHILLICOTHE.

This town is in Cass township, on the Des Moines river, and is connected with the business world by the C. B. & Q. Railroad. In

February, 1845, A. J. Wicker located on Avery creek, and in 1849 laid out Chillicothe. The first house was built for Rev. A. J. Pierce, a Methodist minister. Mr. Wicker was a Methodist and gave all his influence in favor of that denomination, which has always been strong in that vicinity. The region was then a part of the White Breast Mission, which extended from Knoxville to, but not including the territory now embraced in South Ottumwa. The first religious services held in the vicinity of Chillicothe were conducted by Rev. James F. New. Revs. William W. Knight and M. H. Hare were among the early preachers. Rev. W. A. Nye was a local preacher of the same denomination. He was also a merchant in Chillicothe, and was elected treasurer of Wapello county. A. J. Wicker became the first postmaster in 1849. The first store established was by Peter Young. Afterward W. A. Nye & Son opened a general store. The Odd Fellows instituted Chillicothe Lodge, No. 115, in 1857. The first officers were: D. Henshaw, N. G.; N. W. Dowd, V. G.; G. W. Dickson, secretary; J. H. Griffith, treasurer. Jacob Myers, J. M. and J. E. Hall were prominent in the lodge as active members in later years.

BLAKESBURG.

Blakesburg is 14 miles from Ottumwa, in Adams township, and is the center of one of the richest agricultural regions in southern Iowa; it is also well located, in that it is near the corner lines of the four counties, Wapello, Monroe, Davis and Appanoose; it is on Wa-

pello county soil, but the people of four counties have a deep interest in it, because it is the town where they sell their stock and produce, where they purchase their supplies, where the merchants know them as well as though they lived next door to them. They have been trading in Blakesburg for many years, and the more they trade the better are they pleased and satisfied with Blakesburg business men. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the town and connects it with the great business centers. Among the first settlers was the venerable Daniel Carl, who located there in 1847, before there was any town or thought of a town. Mr. Carl says that the town was laid out in 1852 by Theophilus Blake and Cyrus Van Cleve; the first merchants were Butcher & Van Cleve, and then came Leighton & Warden. The Leighton mentioned was the father of A. C. Leighton, of Ottumwa, and the Warden was the venerable Dr. C. C. Warden, also of Ottumwa. Mr. Carl was justice of the peace in Adams township thirty-four years. Judge Hendershott often said that Mr. Carl was the best justice in the county. Another good old citizen, Capt. S. G. Finney, who located in the vicinity in 1854, lives only about a mile and a half from town, but he is in Monroe county; he and the Hursts and Sam Swiggett were Marylanders, and were relatives. Captain Finney has had a career of adventure; he was an early California argonaut, but for many years he has lived quietly and in peace on his excellent farm. He built the first brick house in Blakesburg, and it was built so well that it is now occupied by the

Blakesburg Bank, which, by the way, is one of the solid institutions of the county. Blakesburg is so well located that there will never be another town attempted near it; it is growing now, not rapidly, but steadily, and some of the buildings would be creditable to any city in the state; there are several residences that display excellent taste and architectural beauty. The business houses are commodious and well supplied with all that the county demands. Among other enterprising citizens may be men-

tioned the Fritz Brothers, Dr. C. N. Udell, Frank Hardy, son of Captain Hardy, the Tinsleys, David Jay, William Day and S. L. Cohagan. George Upp, who became a famous portrait painter, was raised in the township; also Thomas M. Upp, who is now a New York journalist. Allen Johnston, the distinguished inventor, whose devices for cutlery work are used all over America and in Europe as well, was raised in Adams township.



WAPELLO COUNTY SCENERY--Between Sugar Creek and Agency City.

THE PHANTOM LADY.

Above the mouth of the cave is the well defined figure of a fashionably dressed woman, formed by the rock and foliage. The figure occasionally disappears, to be again caught by the vision in a remarkable manner. It is in this sense a Puzzle Picture.

CHAPTER XX

NOTABLE EVENTS

IMPORTANT EVENTS, WORTHY OF RECORD, CHRONICLED—LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING—RECORD OF THE DEATHS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—NOTABLE CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

Gas was introduced in Ottumwa in 1870 by A. E. Swift & Company; they sold their franchise to the Ottumwa Gas Light Company, —A. E. Swift was president and W. H. Whitla, secretary and treasurer. In 1875 the franchise and plant were transferred, and E. Tillotson was president; J. R. Murdock, vice-president; and Dwight Bannister, secretary and treasurer. On February 12, 1878, Mr. Bannister became president and acting secretary and treasurer; J. R. Murdock, vice-president. On January 1, 1899, the franchise and plant were sold to Dows & Company, the present owners.

Board of trade organized in Ottumwa January 13, 1881; T. D. Foster, president.

The wagon bridge over the Des Moines river at Ottumwa swept away by flood March 26, 1881.

Report of board of trade committee on Briscoe's Bear Creek gold mine; Assayer's

report,—“Gold, none; silver, none.” The committee was O. M. Ladd, J. G. Meek, S. H. Harper. January 7, 1882.

John Scott, on August 18, 1883, fell from the top of the Sax building in Ottumwa, corner of Main and Green streets, 68 feet, and no bones were broken; he recovered entirely.

The new opera house was erected in 1890-91, at a cost of \$50,000; \$5,000 of this amount was contributed by citizens. The remainder, or \$45,000, was furnished by members of the Opera House Company, named as follows: J. H. Merrill, Samuel Mahon, A. C. Leighton, W. R. Daum, J. W. Garner, Charles Bigham and J. W. and J. C. Jordan. The opera house has all the modern improvements. It was built by the enterprise and public spirit of members of the company, whose names appear, and is creditable to the originators and promoters.

The new court house, a stately structure,

70 by 90 feet, four stories in height, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 17, 1894. The corner stone was laid September 28, 1892. The offices were first occupied March 13, 1894. The cost of the building was \$140,000. Capt. W. H. C. Jaques presided at the dedication and made a speech. Hons. H. B. Hendershott and E. H. Stiles delivered addresses.

In July, 1896, Charles A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, was elected secretary of the Democratic national committee, and, after serving four years, was re-elected in 1900 for the term of four years.

The most recent old settlers' reunion was held at Fullen's Grove, Agency City, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Humbert, of Agency City; this was responded to by Capt. S. H. Harper, president of the association. W. A. Work delivered the principal address. There were short addresses also made by J. R. Burgess, A. Cain, Rev. J. T. Simmons, W. A. McIntire, J. G. Meek and Capt. S. B. Evans. Captain Harper declined re-election, and the following officers were chosen: President, Jacob Lowenberg; vice-president, David Jay; secretary, W. H. H. Asbury; treasurer, A. H. Hamilton; historian, J. L. Harmon; executive committee, George L. Nye, W. A. McIntire, David Jay, S. H. Harper, Elijah Johnson. The township vice-presidents are as follows: Agency, J. F. Newell; Highland, George W. Buckner; Pleasant, Samuel McClurg; Cass, John Swope; Adams, John Heckart; Keokuk, John McMillan; Richland, J. N.

Barker; Competine, George W. Dickins; Dahlonga, John Giltner; Center, Capt. S. B. Evans; Washington, L. F. Newell; Columbia, Abraham Stuber; Green, Samuel Randall.

McKinley memorial services were held at Trinity Episcopal church September 19, 1901, where Mayor Pickler delivered a short address, which was followed by a sermon by the rector, Rev. J. Hollister Lynch. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father J. O'Farrell, of St. Patrick's church, assisted by Rev. Father Henry Manniett, of the Sacred Heart church, and Rev. Father James McGillin, assistant priest of St. Mary's. Union memorial services were held at the opera house at 2:30 p. m., where the following program was carried out: Scripture reading by Rev. J. Hollister Lynch; prayer by Rev. Gunberg; addresses by Capt. J. G. Hutchison, Rev. Father J. O'Farrell, Capt. S. B. Evans, Hon. A. M. Roberts. The opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity. There was appropriate music. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. F. F. Stoltz, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Rev. F. F. Stoltz was formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Ottumwa, on Sunday, September 22, 1901. Rev. Dr. F. W. Hinitz preached the sermon and conducted the ceremonies. Rev. Dr. J. M. McElroy, of Ottumwa, delivered the charge to the new pastor; Rev. H. B. Knight delivered the charge to the members of the church. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. A. Murray. Mr. McElroy was the first pastor of the church and still lives in Ottumwa. Mr. Knight was

the second pastor, and is now connected with the Presbyterian College at Fairfield, Iowa. Dr. Ely, now of Des Moines, was the third pastor. Dr. Hiniitt was the fourth pastor, and is now president of Parsons College at Fairfield.

CORNER STONE OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY
BUILDING LAID.

The following account of the laying of the corner stone of the Carnegie Library building in Ottumwa is from the *Ottumwa Daily Democrat* of September 21, 1901. In this account is a complete history of the building, its inception, the names of the trustees and other matters of interest concerning this important event in the history of the county:

Not more than 100 persons witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Carnegie Library building to-day. The audience consisted of the members of the board of trustees, the workmen employed on the building, a few semi-interested citizens and two representatives of the city press. There were no ceremonies of any sort.

The stone had been placed almost in position earlier in the day by the workmen, and when the board members expressed readiness for the work to proceed Superintendent W. L. Wilson signaled for the engineer to "bring about the boom," and the mammoth arm swung to a position directly over the stone. The block and tackle was lowered, the "tongs" were fitted to the stone and the engineer was given a signal to "hoist away." The stone

was raised a few inches, the bricks were taken from beneath it, and A. H. Ray, of Kansas City, one of the masons employed on the building, spread the mortar. Then the stone was lowered again under the direction of Superintendent Wilson. This was at 10:34 o'clock, and three minutes later it had been "trued" and the stone was pronounced by Superintendents Wilson and Withall as "laid." The faces of the stone presented to view are each two feet and four inches long by 15½ inches in thickness, and they bear the simple figures "1901."

The tin box, which the stone is to contain, was officially closed by President J. T. Hackworth at 10:21 o'clock, and later it was taken to a tinmer by Superintendent George Withall and hermetically sealed. Its contents are: A copy of the *Ottumwa Daily Democrat* and supplemental portraits of the late President William McKinley and Mrs. McKinley; copies of the *Ottumwa Daily* and *Weekly Courier*, *Ottumwa Journal*, *Ottumwa Saturday News*, *Ottumwa Independent*, *Saturday Herald*; library ordinance passed by the city council; copy of Mr. Carnegie's letter, agreeing to donate \$50,000; several coins of the following denominations and dates—dollar, 1896; half-dollar, 1900; quarter, 1899; dime, 1900; nickel, 1900; penny, 1901; Coal Palace coin, 1901; Columbian building medal, World's Fair, 1893; a marked Master Mason's penny; and the following history of the library, prepared by S. P. Hartman:

"On December 25, 1899, Robert H. Moore wrote Andrew Carnegie, New York, asking if

he would not include Ottumwa, Iowa, in the list of cities to which money would be donated for a public library building. On January 6, 1900, Mr. Carnegie made reply, asking if the city would provide an annual income of \$5,000 for maintenance if he would make a donation of \$50,000 for the building, to which Mr. Moore replied, expressing Ottumwa's willingness to comply with the conditions. On January 13, 1900, Mr. Carnegie replied, saying he would donate \$50,000 for the erection of a library building in Ottumwa, Iowa.

"On May 16, 1900, a public meeting was held, at which time a request was formulated and sent to the city council. On May 21, 1900, a resolution calling for a special election, providing for the maintenance of a public library by taxation, was referred to the city council. On June 4, 1900, the city council adopted a resolution calling a special election to be held June 19, 1900. Election held. The report of election showed the library proposition to have carried by a majority of 240 votes. On July 2, 1900, an ordinance, providing for the establishment and maintenance of a public library, was introduced in the council.

"On July 20, 1900, Judge Eichelberger declared the election held June 19, 1900, illegal on technical grounds. August 6, 1900, the citizens, by petition, asked the council to call another election. On September 3, 1900, the city council adopted a resolution ordering a special election to be held September 24, 1900, for the establishment and maintenance of a public library in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa.

On October 1, 1900, full returns from the special election were canvassed by the city council, and the library proposition was shown to have carried by a majority of 534 votes.

"October 1, 1900, the mayor named J. T. Hackworth, W. A. McIntire, C. M. Myers, F. W. Simmons, George Withall, C. P. Brown, D. E. Chisman, J. J. Smith and S. P. Hartman as a board of library trustees. The nominations were confirmed by the council.

"On October 3, 1900, the library trustees met at the city hall for the purpose of organizing. The oath of office was administered by Mayor T. J. Phillips. Permanent organization was effected by the election of J. T. Hackworth as president and S. P. Hartman as secretary. Andrew Carnegie, being furnished with a complete copy of the various proceedings, replied January 3, 1901, that he had instructed his cashier to honor the draft of the proper persons to the extent of \$50,000, which sum should be used for the construction of a library building.

"Grounds for the building were purchased from the estate of William Daggett, deceased, for the sum of \$7,000, and architects were invited to submit plans and specifications for a suitable library building. The drawing submitted by Architects Smith & Gutterson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was accepted March 15, 1901. Contract for the construction of the building was let to Bartlett & Kling, of Keokuk, Iowa, May 15, 1901, and the contract for the plumbing and heating was let to the firm of Wise & Thompson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, on the same date.

"George Withall, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was superintendent, representing the board of trustees. W. L. Wilson, of Chicago, Illinois, was superintendent of construction, representing Bartlett & Kling, of Keokuk, Iowa.

"The corner stone of the building was laid September 21, 1901.

"Signed: J. T. Hackworth, S. P. Hartman, F. W. Simmons, W. A. McIntire, D. E. Chisman, C. M. Myers, George Withall, J. J. Smith and C. P. Brown. (Last two by S. P. Hartman, secretary.)"

RECORD OF THE DEATHS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY.

W. A. Jordan, founder of the mercantile house of W. A. Jordan's Sons, at Ottumwa, died May 26, 1873, aged fifty-three years. He came here in 1868. Mr. Jordan was a man of great business ability, and possessed, as well, of wide information on general subjects. He was well versed in the laws pertaining to business, and had a general knowledge of legal principles, which he acquired during a successful business life.

Col. George Gillaspay died January 30, 1875; he was born in Kentucky, July 15, 1814.

W. H. Resor, ex-mayor of Ottumwa, died January 27, 1880. James Hawley, Jr., died April 20, 1880.

Nathaniel Bell died February 1, 1881. Paul Caster, magnetic healer, died April 18, 1881. Joseph Hayne died July 25, 1881. Dr. J. L. Taylor died July 30, 1881. Dr. James Nosler died at Eddyville, August 16, 1881.

J. W. Norris, at one time editor of the *Ottumwa Courier*, died March 3, 1882.

Simon Chaney, at one time sheriff, died June 12, 1883, in the fiftieth year of his age.

Gen. John M. Hedrick, who died October 3, 1886, was born in Rush county, Indiana, December 16, 1831. He distinguished himself in the Civil War as colonel of the 15th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was wounded severely at Shiloh, and again on the 2d of July, 1863, before Atlanta. He was breveted brigadier general for his gallantry in the field. At the close of the war he returned home and was made postmaster of Ottumwa and, afterward, supervisor of internal revenue. He was also one of the editors and proprietors of the *Ottumwa Courier* for a time. General Hedrick inaugurated street railroads in Ottumwa, and was always prominent in public enterprises. He was very prominent in the movement that secured the C. M. & St. P. Railway for Ottumwa. His death resulted from paralysis, superinduced by wounds received in battle.

Thomas J. Potter, vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad, died at the city of Washington, D. C., March 9, 1888. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 16, 1840; his parents were John and Nancy Potter, who became residents of Ottumwa, and here he spent several years of his life. He was finally employed as station agent on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Albion, Iowa, and from that position his rise was rapid, as well as deserving. He was at length made general manager of the Burling-

ton system, with headquarters at Chicago, a position he resigned to assume the place of vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific. It was under his administration of the affairs of the Burlington road that it became one of the great systems of the country; it was under his policy, too, that the officials of the road took such personal interest in the towns and cities reached by that system as to give that corporation great influence and popularity among the people. This policy survives and is manifested among all the officials of the road who come in contact with the people.

J. W. Dixon, who represented Wapello county two terms in the Iowa legislature, and was secretary of the State Senate, and a prominent lawyer, died January 1, 1889.

John Gurley Baker died at Ottumwa January 17, 1890, aged seventy-five years. Martin Dickens died in Compentine township March 1, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. John W. Hedrick died July 4, 1890; he served as a member of the general assembly from Wapello county.

P. G. Ballingall died at sea, off the coast of China, while on a tour around the world, on March 7, 1891; his body was taken to Hong Kong and buried temporarily, but the remains were finally brought to Ottumwa and buried in the cemetery. The funeral ceremonies were largely attended by citizens of the county and by sympathizing friends from other parts of the State. Colonel Ballingall served four years in the State Senate from Wa-

pello county and several terms as a member of the city council of Ottumwa.

E. L. Burton, a prominent lawyer of Ottumwa, and who served two terms as judge of the District Court, died January 22, 1895.

Col. Dwight Bannister, a gallant officer in the Union army, died January 30, 1899, at Ottumwa. J. W. McIntire, ex-sheriff of Wapello county, died at Ottumwa, February 18, 1899, aged forty years. Paris Caldwell, one of the first settlers in the county, died at Ottumwa, March 5, 1899, aged eighty-one years. Rev. John Kreckel, the oldest Catholic priest in Ottumwa, died June 19, 1899. Lewis Hills, Union soldier and business man, died at Ottumwa, July 14, 1899. A. L. Graves died at Ottumwa, July 15, 1899, aged seventy-seven years. Dr. T. J. Douglass, of Ottumwa, eminent as a physician, died September 2, 1899. Aaron Melick, newspaper writer, died October 13, 1899, at Ottumwa. George Griswold died November 21, 1899, at Ottumwa. Samuel D. Pierce died November 25, 1899, aged seventy-two years.

W. S. Coen, of Ottumwa, lawyer, died January 25, 1900, aged fifty-three years. William Daggett, a prominent business man, died at Ottumwa, February 26, 1900, aged seventy years. Joseph M. Kiser died April 29, 1900, aged sixty-two years; he had lived in Wapello county thirty-six years. Daniel Zollars died at Ottumwa, September 3, 1900, aged ninety-two years; he had lived in Wapello county forty-six years. W. T. Harper, Sr., died October 15, 1900, aged sixty-seven

years; he had lived in Wapello county forty-six years.

John Fullen died January 2, 1901, aged sixty-eight years; he had lived in Wapello county forty-two years, the greater part of the time at Agency City. Frank O'Neill died February 7, 1901, aged sixty-six years. G. A. Roemer died March 21, 1901, at Ottumwa, aged eighty-four years; he had lived in Wapello county fifty-six years. David Gephart died June 21, 1901, aged eighty-two years; he had lived in Wapello county fifty-two years. Dr. B. F. Hyatt, member of the city council of Ottumwa, died June 29, 1901, aged sixty-three years; he had lived in Wapello county thirty-two years. Rev. Charles E. Brown died July 23, 1901, aged eighty-eight years; he had lived in Iowa fifty-nine years. Edwin Manning, a citizen of Keosauqua, but owner of a majority of stock in the Iowa National Bank, of Ottumwa, died at his residence in Keosauqua, August 16, 1901, at the age of ninety-one years. W. W. Pollard, an honored citizen of Ottumwa, was stricken with death in St. Mary's Catholic church on Thursday, September 19, 1901, whither he and his wife had gone to attend the memorial services relating to the burial of President McKinley. He was about sixty-seven years of age, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian church.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The fire of October 30, 1868, was a great calamity to Ottumwa. When the comparative infancy of the town is considered, the appalling

character of this conflagration will be understood. Twenty-two buildings in the heart of the city were consumed, involving a loss of about \$400,000. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock Friday morning, October 30, 1868, in Charles Betts' hat and cap store, on the south side of Main street. Those who suffered by the fire were J. A. Schworm, Henry & Haw, J. Prugh & Company, F. W. & J. Hawley, Cope & Porter, W. C. Moss, Jr., & Company, T. Neville, C. C. Peters & Company, D. M. Harmon, Thomas Devin & Son, H. C. Grube, Adolph Kaiser, Clark & Tuttle, H. Nunamaker, J. G. Meek, J. Leighton, George Brandenburg, F. W. Smith, Charles Betts, W. D. Earl & Brother, Michael Maguire, J. Loomis, Dr. C. C. Warden, Shreve & Yates, L. Danbaum, Dr. J. L. Taylor, J. W. Huggins, E. Washburn, P. C. Dunn, James Hawley, Sr., George Godfrey, William Kraner and others. The total insurance was \$225,000.

A fire occurred January 22, 1873, which destroyed about \$142,000 worth of property. It originated in the third story of the building occupied by W. A. Jordan & Sons in the Union Block, as a clothing store and tailoring establishment. The block was the pride of the city, and in less than three hours it was a mass of ruins. The flames communicated to all parts of the block, and involved the loss of property owned as follows: D. Eaton, on the corner of Main and Green streets, loss \$8,000; insured for \$5,500. Eaton & Arthur, furniture, loss \$5,000; insured for value. J. H. Merrill, building, loss \$7,000; insured for

\$5,000. J. H. Merrill & Company, groceries, loss \$25,000; insured for value. W. A. Jordan & Sons, building, loss \$7,000; insured for \$3,000; loss on dry goods, \$20,000; insured for value. A. Simpson, building, loss \$7,000; no insurance. Egan & Harper, hardware, loss \$12,000; insured for \$10,000. R. N. Harlan, building, loss \$7,000; insured for \$4,000. S. B. Fuller, dry goods, loss \$3,000; insured for \$2,000. J. W. & G. A. Huggins, building adjoining the Union Block, loss \$15,000; insured for \$9,000. The Harlan Building was occupied by Mrs. Frances Williams and Miss Mary King as millinery shops,—loss \$500; also by Mr. Friedlander as residence,—loss \$400; and by J. M. Wallace as a photograph gallery,—loss \$1,000. No insurance on any of the following losses: Dr. H. B. Sisson lost his dental furniture, value \$800, and J. W. Davy, clothing, etc., value \$400, in the Jordan Building. W. B. Ketcham & Company, grocers, had a stock in the rear of Eaton & Arthur's building, which was damaged to the extent of \$1,000.

The most destructive fire, involving the greatest loss, was that of the Morrell Packing House, on the 12th of July, 1893; the loss was \$600,000, with partial insurance. This fire was a public calamity; citizens regarded it as their own calamity individually; the destruction of property was so great that many despaired and feared that the great packing house would never be what it was again; but T. D. Foster, the manager, never despaired; he employed gangs of men the next day to clear away the wreck preparatory to rebuild-

ing, and in a comparatively short space of time the packing house was in full running order, better equipped than ever before. It may be recorded here, as well as in any other place, that the Morrell Packing House was established here without a dollar of assistance in the way of a subsidy. It has used only the capital of the company in all its operations, and has been generous in donating to the aid of all worthy public enterprises.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

The murder of Laura J. Harvey and George Lawrence on or about March 28, 1860, by Benjamin A. McComb was an atrocious crime that caused great excitement among Wapello county people. The murderer hauled the bodies of his victims several miles, and at last threw the woman's body in the river, and Lawrence's body was found in one of the ravines between Ottumwa and Agency City. McComb was captured March 2, 1864, tried and found guilty; he appealed to the Supreme Court. On the day that he was to have been hanged, by sentence of the lower court, viz: July 27, 1864, a mob took him from the jail and to the eastern limits of the city, and had the rope around his neck, when three or four determined citizens dashed in, cut the rope and released him. McComb was finally hanged by legal process, February 17, 1865, in the jail-yard. He died, protesting his innocence, but within a few months a pamphlet, purporting to be his confession, appeared.

Another atrocious murder was committed

near Eddyville, in June, 1860, by John Kephart, who was moving the Willis family, consisting of the parents and three children, from Jefferson county to Missouri. He murdered William Willis, the husband, by poison, and killed the wife and two children with an ax and hammer. James, one of the boys, escaped. Kephart was captured and hung by a mob in Jefferson county, near where the bodies were found, on July 5, 1860.

Albert M. Logan, a policeman, was shot and killed by John Smith, on June 28, 1875. Smith was captured immediately and placed in jail. The next day he was brought to the city hall for preliminary examination before Justice Fetzner. He was duly committed. As the officers were on their way with him to the jail, however, he was taken forcibly by a mob and hanged to a lamp-post directly in front of the city hall.

Pleas. Anderson was arrested June 9, 1883, for the murder of Christopher McAllister, on November 6, 1882, near Blakesburg. Anderson was hanged by a mob in 1885, near Blakesburg.

Adolph Neise was arrested for the murder of his wife and infant child. The house was set on fire and their bodies consumed, on the night of February 22, 1893. Neise was tried and acquitted, but he immediately left the county.

On the night of May 26, 1893, J. L. Chamberlin was "slugged" on the head and

died on the 29th of May. No arrest was made.

Thomas Lloyd, a mining boss at Keb, was shot and killed by Amelia Darby, on June 27, 1893. She was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary, but was pardoned out a few years later.

On the 21st day of November, 1893, one F. O. Johnson, whose name was tattooed on his arm, was arrested under the name of Gustafson, charged with the crime of rape, on the person of a little girl not more than five years of age. He was arrested by the city authorities of Ottumwa and placed in jail, but an information was filed before Justice Truitt the next day, and he was brought to the office of the justice for examination. While he was there he was seized by a mob, a rope was placed around his neck, tied to the railing of the outer stairway of the Ennis building, corner of Market and Main streets, and he was hurled into space and choked to death. Dr. La Force, who was mayor at the time, exerted himself to save the man, but was powerless. There are grave doubts expressed as to the guilt of the victim; there are those who affirm positively that he was not the guilty one, while others are equally certain that he was guilty. This was the last hanging by a mob that has taken place in the county. It is believed that public sentiment would not now tolerate such violence and contempt of law.

CHAPTER XXI

WAR RECORD—CIVIL WAR

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjut.	Adjutant
Art.	Artillery
Bat.	Battle or Battalion
Col.	Colonel
Capt.	Captain
Corp.	Corporal
Comsy.	Commissary
com.	commissioned
cav.	cavalry
captd.	captured
desrtd.	deserted
disab.	disabled
disd.	discharged
e.	enlisted
excd.	exchanged
inf.	infantry
inv.	invalid
I. V. I.	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
kld.	killed
Lieut.	Lieutenant
Maj.	Major
m. o.	mustered out
prmtd.	promoted
prsr.	prisoner
Regt.	Regiment
re-e.	re-enlisted
resg.	resigned
Sergt.	Sergeant
trans.	transferred
vet.	veteran

V. R. C.	Veteran Reserve Corps
wd.	wounded
hon. disd.	honorably discharged

SECOND INFANTRY.

[Note.—The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out at expiration of their term of service in April, May and June, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into six companies, known as the Second Veteran Infantry. The Second Veteran Infantry was consolidated to make a full regiment with the Third Veteran Infantry, Nov. 8, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.]

Q. M. Alonzo Eaton, com. 1st lieut. Co. K May 28, 1861; prmtd. Q. M. Aug. 7, 1861.

Company G.

Philip Q. Stoner, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cox, Samuel, disd. June 13, 1862.
Stamper, G. C., e. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. Chas. C. Cloutman, com. May 28, 1861, killed at Fort Donelson.
Capt. Ermon E. Mastick, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 19, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. Feb. 16, 1862.
First Lieut. Jno. E. Mobley, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861,

- prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Nov. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 16, 1862, disd. for wds. Aug. 20, 1862.
- First Lieut. Geo. W. Blake, e. as sergt. May 6, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 16, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Corinth.
- Second Lieut. Fredk. W. Hawley, com. May 28, 1861, res. Sept. 14, 1861.
- Second Lieut. Thos. K. Raush, e. as corp. May 6, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Corinth.
- First Sergt. R. P. Caldwell, e. May 6, 1861, trans. to Co. I 1st Iowa Cav.
- Sergt. Jas. H. McClure, e. May 6, 1861.
- Sergt. Wm. H. Norris, e. May 6, 1861.
- Sergt. Wm. C. Holden, e. May 6, 1861.
- Sergt. Z. M. Cook, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, disd. July 7, 1862.
- Sergt. S. Kirkpatrick, e. May 6, 1861.
- Sergt. Benj. E. Hamnutt, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
- Sergt. Z. McAllister, e. May 6, 1861, disd. May 9, 1862.
- Sergt. Edwin Johnson, e. May 6, 1861.
- Corp. Jno. Morrison, Jr., e. May 6, 1861.
- Corp. Young J. Powell, e. May 6, 1861.
- Corp. Jesse Buckner, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
- Corp. Stephen Osborn, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Corp. S. S. Shearer, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, died of wds. March 27, 1863.
- Corp. Thos. Gallagher, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson.
- Corp. Adam L. Saum, e. May 6, 1861, deserted April 20, 1862.
- Corp. Wallace Weed, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Columbus, Ky., died Jan. 16, 1863.
- Corp. H. Deller, e. May 6, 1861.
- Corp. W. H. Henderson, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Corinth.
- Corp. D. A. Sergeant, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson.
- Corp. Jos. Berkey, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at battle of Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.
- Musician Jas. White, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Wagoner Matthias Alcott, e. May 6, 1861.
- Ayres, Wm., e. May 6, 1861.
- Asman, Louis, e. May 6, 1861.
- Bosworth, D. C., e. May 6, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1861.
- Brock, F. A., e. May 6, 1861.
- Bell, Dora, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1861.
- Blake, James, e. May 6, 1861, kld. battle Ft. Donelson.
- Bossee, Hermann, e. May 6, 1861, deserted July 31, 1861.
- Brooks, Jos., e. May 6, 1861, deserted Sept. 9, 1861.
- Coen, John, e. May 6, 1861.
- Cole, W. W., e. Sept. 4, 1862.
- Coyne, B., e. May 6, 1861.
- Cochran, Wm., e. May 6, 1861, died May 22, 1862.
- Coffin, Wm. A., e. May 6, 1861.
- Comstock, James, e. May 6, 1861.
- Chadd, Daniel, e. May 6, 1861.
- Chadd, Wesley, e. May 6, 1861.
- Cook, David, e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson.
- Day, Elias, e. May 6, 1861.
- Drake, Wilson, e. May 6, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss.
- Durbin, Levi, e. May 6, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth Oct. 5, 1862.
- Dewitt, Jas. P., e. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Davis, Nelson, May 27, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.
- Enslow, Daniel T., e. May 6, 1861, died at St. Louis.
- Elerick, Shannon, e. May 6, 1861.
- Fulton, M., e. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Goodall, Wm. H., e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
- Ge., Wm. M., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862.
- Grubby, W. B., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 28, 1861.
- Graves, Geo. W., e. May 6, 1861.
- Graves, Alfred H., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
- Goulden, M., e. Dec. 19, 1863.
- Harrison, S. F., e. May 6, 1861, died at Ft. Donelson.
- Holmes, T. D., e. May 6, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
- Hampton, John, e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Ft. Donelson.
- Harper, Geo., e. May 6, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.
- Harper, James, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
- Kilpatrick, B., e. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Kirkpatrick, W. T., e. May 6, 1861, kld. at Ft. Donelson.
- Krutz, John R., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
- Lyon, R. E., e. May 6, 1861.
- Lottridge, George, e. May 6, 1861.
- Lankford, H. C., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1862.
- Martin, C. L., e. May 6, 1861.
- McGuire, Wm., e. May 6, 1861, died Sept. 17, 1861.
- McDonough, Geo., e. Sept. 2, 1862.
- Manro, N. F., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 10, 1861.
- Phillips, Samuel, e. May 6, 1861.
- Phillips, Bosler, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
- Parker, Geo., e. May 6, 1861, disd. April 1, 1862.
- Reed, Wm., e. May 6, 1861.
- Reams, C. F., e. Dec. 14, 1863.

Rupe, John, e. May 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Sterling, Jos., Sept. 2, 1862.
 South, M., e. Sept., 1862.
 Thompson, A. S., e. May 27, 1861, wd. at Donelson,
 disd.
 Thallheimer, S., e. May 6, 1861.
 Trim, Wm. E., e. May 6, 1861.
 Vance, Jos. H., e. May 6, 1861.
 Varner, Jas., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, disab.
 Wishart, E. H., e. May 6, 1861.
 Woodward, Jas. M., e. Sept. 4, 1861.
 White, A. M., e. Sept. 16, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Carroll, B. F., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 French, Morris, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Thorp, N. P.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

Q. M. Alonzo Eaton, com. Aug. 7, 1861, from 2d Inf.
 capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. V. June 30, 1864.

Company A.

Sylvester, John W., e. May 3, 1864.

Company C.

Second Lieut. Thomas K. Raush, com. Aug. 20, 1862,
 from Co. K, 2d Inf., May 21, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.

Company G.

Stamper, G. C., e. Aug. 29, 1862.

Company K.

First Lieut. Sanford Kirkpatrick.
 Sergt. William C. Holden, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25,
 1863.
 Corp. Young J. Powell, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25,
 1863.
 Corp. T. D. Holmes, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Coen, John, e. May 6, 1861.
 Childers, P. R., e. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Cole, William W., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Day, Elias, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Farnsworth, William, e. Feb. 1, 1861.
 Gallagher, Thomas, e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Graves, George W., e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Hascal, Samuel, e. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Kirkpatrick, Wade, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Krutz, John R., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Lyon, R. E., e. May 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Lockwood, J. W., e. Jan. 24, 1864.
 Locker, W. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
 McDonough, George, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Mick, Henry, e. Feb. 19, 1864, died at Chattanooga,
 Tenn.
 Phillips, Bosler, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Sterling, Joseph, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 South, Michael, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Sheppard, D. M., e. March 31, 1862.
 Thallheimer, S., e. May 6, 1862, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Wishart, E. H., e. May 6, 1862.
 White, A. M., e. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Woodward, J. M., e. Sept. 4, 1862.
 Wykoff, S. D., e. Jan. 16, 1862.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY.

Company A.

First Lieut. Jacob C. Mowrey, e. as private June 8, 1861,
 prmtd. to 2d lieut. Jan. 22, 1865, prmtd. to 1st lieut.
 March 24, 1865.
 Critchfield, Elliott, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company F.

Goodwin, George W., Jan. 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 17, 1863,
 disd. July 3, 1865.

Company I.

Ball, H. H., e. May 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company K.

First Lieut. Sanford Kirkpatrick, com. Nov. 10, 1864,
 from com. sergt.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Louis-
 ville July 12, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Saml. Mahon, e. as 1st lieut. Co. F. July 24, 1861, prmtd. capt. June 12, 1862, prmtd. major June 13, 1865, prmtd. lieut. col. June 13, 1865.
 Q. M. Stiles E. Forsha, com. Aug. 6, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Co. I, capt. and com. of sub.
 Com. Sergt. Andrew J. Horton.

Company C.

McDonough, E. C., e. March 31, 1864.

Company D.

Gebel, Geo., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Guttermann, Jacob, e. Feb. 15, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga.

Company E.

Chambers, J. G., e. July 28, 1861.
 Doll, Jno., e. July 28, 1861.
 Fairchild, H. C., e. July 28, 1861.
 Strange, e. July 28, 1861.

Company F.

Capt. Chas. W. Kitteridge, com. July 24, 1861, wd. at Belmont, resd. June 11, 1862.
 Capt. Chas. J. Sergeant, e. as private in 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 12, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 7, 1861, wd. Aug. 11, 1864, died at Ottumwa.
 Capt. Peter Hennegin, e. as private in 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 3, 1864, prmtd. capt. June 1, 1865.
 First Lieut. Orran S. Russell, e. as private in 1861, wd. at Corinth, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 1, 1865.
 First Sergt. Wm. W. Farley, e. July 11, 1861, kld. at Belmont Nov. 7, 1861.
 Sergt. Stevens W. Merrill, e. in 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. G. Grout, e. 1861, trans. to 3d Ala. A. D., asst. 1st lieut. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Hiram Balcom, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, wd., disd. June 1, 1865.
 Sergt. John Hammitt, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. F. House, e. 1861, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. W. Johnson, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Corp. Seth Sampson, e. 1861, disd. March 25, 1862.

Corp. A. W. Neighbor, e. 1861, kld. at Corinth.
 Corp. Cyrus Sumard, e. 1861.
 Corp. W. Carroll, e. 1861, captd. at Belmont, Mo.
 Corp. E. S. Beardon, e. 1861.
 Corp. Wm. H. Litsey, e. 1861, died of wds. May 22, 1864.
 Bartlett, Ulysses, e. 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Bartholomew, Wm., e. 1861.
 Backus, D., e. Feb. 13, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Backus, Wm., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Buckner, C. S., e. Jan. 25, 1864, kld. in battle of Oostanaula River, Ga.
 Brown, C., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, died at Rome, Ga.
 Buckner, E., e. Jan. 25, 1864, died at Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Bearden, E. W., e. 1861.
 Bridenstine, D., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Bowman, John, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Broadhead, Elisha, e. Feb. 10, 1862, vet. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Brown, Ira, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Carman, J. B., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Crossen, F. M., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, trans. to Co. G. 11th U. S. Inf., as 1st lieut.
 Cowan, G. G., e. Dec. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Evans, Josiah B., e. 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Davis, J. D., e. Dec. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Davis, Wm. M., e. Dec. 25, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Doak, Jno., e. Dec. 16, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Eldridge, John, e. July 11, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1861.
 Frank, Joseph, e. 1861, deserted July 25, 1861.
 Foster, J. C., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Gregory, R. C., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Godfrey, Wm., e. July 11, 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Godfrey, Lewis, e. 1861, disd. April 2, 1862.
 Harris, Aaron, e. Dec. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Hulls, Silas, e. July 11, 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont.
 Hennegin, Jas., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Hulst, Jno. M., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Harness, John, e. 1861, died Oct. 20, 1862, of wds. received at Corinth.
 Kitterman, J. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Kitterman, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Klumpe, Jno. H., e. July 11, 1861.
 Kent, Jas. E., e. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Kessler, Geo., e. July 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Lewis, Washington, e. July 11, 1861, died Nov. 2, 1861.
 Lyle, Jos. R., e. 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.

Long, Esquire, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, disd. Aug. 5, 1864.
 McDonald, Wm. H., e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Moser, A., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Newell, Isaac F., e. 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Pickeral, Wm., e. 1861, capt'd. at Belmont Nov. 7, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Rybolt, S., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Ream, Sam'l M., e. 1861, wd. at Shiloh, was trans. to Inv. Corps Aug. 13, 1863.
 Robinson, John D., e. 1861.
 Smith, Geo. L., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Sherley, Jos., e. 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Simmons, A., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Sales, Stephen, e. July 11, 1861, died Oct. 17, 1861.
 Sergeant, Wm. G., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Swift, A. E., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Stevens, Ezra, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Smith, Andrew, e. Dec. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Stocker, Daniel, e. Feb. 10, 1862, vet. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Thomas, Wm., e. 1861, kld. at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
 Van Winkle, Alex., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Voss, Henry, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont and Corinth.
 Walden, Calvin, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Wright, Elisha, e. July 17, 1861, kld. at battle of Belmont.
 Wilson, Jas. H., e. 1861, wd. at battle of Belmont, vet. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Wortman, David, e. 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Wortman, Wm., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 White, Geo. H., e. 1861, kld. at battle of Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
 Wilkee, H. C., e. 1861.
 Withered, Henry, e. Feb. 8, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. Jas. M. Irvin, com. Aug. 2, 1861, lieu. col. First Ala. Vol., A. D., May 20, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. S. Barbour, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieu. Oct. 3, 1862, prmt'd. capt. May 21, 1863.
 First Lieut. Charles Gardner, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieu. Sept. 21, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieu. Oct. 17, 1861, wd. at Belmont and died at Mound City, Ill.
 First Lieut. Wm. H. Robinson, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieu. Oct. 17, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieu. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Feb. 26, 1862.
 First Lieut. Frank A. Irvin, e. as sergt. 1861, prmt'd.

1st lieu. March 1, 1862, wd. at Corinth, m. o., Aug. 1, 1864, term expired.
 First Lieut. Geo. W. Lazenby, e. as private 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieu. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jno. Wilcox, e. as sergt. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., prmt'd. 2d lieu. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Sergt. Jno. T. Wallen, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862, for wds. received at Belmont.
 Sergt. Jas. B. Muurmert, e. 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.
 Sergt. Levi Baldwin, e. 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Sergt. Robt. M. Jones, e. 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Horton, e. 1861, prmt'd. to com. sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. H. Evans, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. April 28, 1862.
 Corp. Jas. H. Long, e. 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Corp. Andrew Robb, e. Aug. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Corp. Jesse Barber, e. 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Corp. H. C. Nosler, e. Aug. 11, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Corp. M. V. Bechl, e. 1861.
 Corp. Allen John, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Corp. Adams Finley, e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.
 Blair, Wm. J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Burgoyne, T. J., e. 1861, died July 11, 1863, at Keokuk.
 Bonham, F. N., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Billings, S., e. 1861, disd. April 10, 1862, disab.
 Beemer, Jos., e. 1861.
 Chattin, H., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Cahill, John, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Clark, Jas. C., e. 1861.
 Chambers, J. G., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862.
 Crespen, Benj. F., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. July 3, 1862.
 Conwell, John B., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Culver, Geo., e. 1861, disd. March 29, 1862.
 Chidester, Benj. F., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Feb. 24, 1862.
 Chidester, Jas. A., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont and died Nov. 13, 1861.
 Chattin, Wm., e. June 9, 1863.
 Edmonds, M. A. e. 1861, disd. April 28, 1862.
 Eastwick, Fred F., e. Nov. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Fields, A. C., e. Jan. 21, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga., died at Chattanooga.
 Gish, John H., e. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Hall, H. H., e. 1861, disd. March 28, 1862.

Harding, W. H., e. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Haskulson, Jas., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Janes, J., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 King, Jas., e. 1861, kld. in battle at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 Lazenby, Cassius, e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, Mo., disd. March 28, 1862.
 Lazenbee, Geo. W., e. 1861.
 Lawson, Geo., e. 1861.
 Lawson, Hamilton, e. 1861, disd. Feb. 24, 1862.
 McGonigal, J., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 McGonigal, Wm. H., e. 1861, kld. at battle of Corinth.
 McDonough, Jas., e. 1861.
 Myrick, Thos., e. 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 23, 1861.
 Murnert, Jacob, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Matthews, Levi, e. 1861, died Jan. 15, 1862.
 Myers, David, e. 1861, disd. Jan. 15, 1862.
 Murray, Jas., e. 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh.
 Noe, Geo., e. 1861, kld. in battle of Belmont Nov. 7, 1861.
 North, Livingston, e. 1861, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died, date unknown.
 Olmstead, J. Q., e. 1861.
 Olney, H. E., e. 1861, disd. May 11, 1863.
 Rice, Preston, e. Aug. 22, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Pike, Z. W., e. Feb. 1, 1864, died at Huntsville, Ala.
 Rhinesmith, W. G., e. Feb. 1, 1864, disd. Feb. 20, 1865.
 Snow, Albert, e. Aug. 22, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Snow, F. H., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Secrist, James, e. 1861, died Dec. 3, 1861.
 Secrist, Jno. W., e. 1861, died Oct. 20, 1861.
 Strange, Jere, e. Aug. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Stevens, Geo. W., e. 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Scott, J. J., e. July 22, 1861, kld. at Belmont, Mo.
 Swinson, N., e. 1861.
 Stophee, Jno. H., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Schwallen, Charles, e. 1861.
 Spillman, Thos. L., e. 1861, disd. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Tittsworth, S. H., e. 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.
 Vance, Wm., e. 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Wheeler, Chas., e. 1861, trans. to Co. E.
 Woodruff, Jno. W., e. 1861, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died at Keokuk.
 Warner, L., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Warner, H., e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, capt'd. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Weese, Sam'l, e. 1861.

Weese, Jacob, e. 1861, died Oct. 19, 1861.
 Young, Wesley, e. 1861.
 Zorns, James, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.*]

Col. John M. Hedrick, com. Q. M. Dec. 23, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Co. K Feb. 13, 1862, from 1st lieutenant. Co. D, wd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. maj. Jan. 17, 1863, prmt'd. lieutenant. col. April 22, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, prmt'd. col. Aug. 18, 1864, brevet brig. gen. March 13, 1865, m. o. Aug. 11, 1866.
 Maj. James S. Porter, e. as sergt. Co. D, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 13, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 19, 1863, prmt'd. maj. Dec. 15, 1864.

Company C.

Shaw, Wm., e. March 28, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. Gregg A. Madison, com. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. at Corinth, resd. Jan. 18, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. Fairborn, e. as private Dec. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 15, 1864, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 31, 1865, prmt'd. capt. April 9, 1865.
 First Lieutenant. Charles Smock, e. as private 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 31, 1865, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant. April 9, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant. Charles M. I. Reynolds, com. Nov. 1, 1861, resd. May 13, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant. William Addelman, e. as corp. Oct. 15, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. May 14, 1862, res'd. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant. E. M. Gebhart, e. as corp. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 2, 1863, kld. at battle of Atlanta.
 Second Lieutenant. Edward A. Chambers, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. April 9, 1865.
 First Sergt. Wm. N. Brant, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. May 29, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Benjamin F. Briscoe, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Sergt. Eugene S. Sheffield, e. Oct., 1861.
 Sergt. Thomas J. Biggs, e. Oct. 15, 1861, trans. June 10, 1864, prmt'd. to 48th U. S. V.

- Sergt. F. M. Majors, e. Oct., 1861, disd. April 28, 1865, disab.
- Sergt. Joseph Heckart, e. Feb. 1, 1862, vet. Feb. 2, 1864, missing near Atlanta.
- Corp. R. M. Wilson, e. Oct., 1861, kld. near Atlanta.
- Corp. Geo. W. Buchanan, e. Feb., 1862.
- Corp. Edward G. Eastham, e. Jan. 20, 1862, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Wm. Arrick, e. Nov., 1861, trans. June 7, 1863, for prmt. to 13th La. Inf.
- Corp. W. S. McLain, e. Oct. 15, 1861, capt. at Atlanta.
- Corp. John G. Holloway, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
- Corp. John R. Kayburn, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Samuel P. Reid, e. Feb. 24, 1862, wd. at Corinth, disd. March 21, 1863, disab.
- Corp. Grimes Pennroy, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 1, 1862, disab.
- Corp. P. M. Bird, e. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. K.
- Adams, Hermann, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Arnold, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
- Bendow, E., e. Nov. 1, 1863, died at Atlanta.
- Bird, Frank, wd. at Corinth.
- Bird, Lycurgus, e. Jan., 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, wd. and capt. near Atlanta.
- Bird, Milton, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Bosworth, John S., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Brant, H. W., disd. Aug. 29, 1862, disab.
- Buchanan, Samuel, e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.
- Carter, James W., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Nov. 17, 1863, capt. place unknown.
- Cassell, John H., e. March 5, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1862, Clark, Adam.
- Clark, Andrew, e. Feb. 24, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, disd. March 5, 1863.
- Cook, Elijah, e. Feb. 20, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1862, disab.
- Cook, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. March 5, 1862, disab.
- Crouch, Geo. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862, missing in action near Atlanta.
- Deford, Philip, vet. Feb. 2, 1864, capt. near Atlanta.
- Elmer, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died May 15, 1862, of wds. received at Shiloh.
- England, H., e. Feb. 13, 1862, disd. Aug. 20, 1862, disab.
- Farlin, Geo. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861, capt. at Atlanta.
- Fishburn, D. A., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Fisher, Wm. K., died June 5, 1862.
- Foster, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. June 17, 1863, disab.
- Gates, H. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Gephart, Noah, e. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Gillespie, S. A., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Gray, William, e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 17, 1862.
- Gray, William F., e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. Aug. 13, 1862, disab.
- Green, Albert, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Hammond, T. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Harding, R. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Jan. 11, 1862.
- Hendrickson, J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died June 16, 1862.
- Holmes, J. D., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Hoover, P., vet. Jan. 29, 1864, capt. at Atlanta.
- Hoover, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.
- Houk, Wm., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
- Honts, O. F., e. Nov. 1, 1861.
- Howard, H., e. March 28, 1864.
- Huffman, J., vet. Feb. 21, 1864, disd. July 26, 1865.
- Irvin, A. A., e. Dec. 10, 1864.
- Jay, R. L., e. March 29, 1864.
- Johnson, T. L., e. Dec. 14, 1862, died May 21, 1862.
- Ketchum, Wm., e. Jan. 1, 1862, died May 30, 1862.
- Kreitzer, Adam, e. Jan. 20, 1862, died July 19, 1863.
- Kuhns, Samuel, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
- Lair, Joseph, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Leonard, Martin, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Lewallen, Pleasant, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Leslie, Thomas, e. Feb. 23, 1862, disd. Dec. 27, 1862, disab.
- Lively, Elias, e. Jan., 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1862.
- McConnell, Andrew, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863, wd. and capt. at Atlanta.
- McKinley, W. H., e. Dec. 25, 1862, disd. Aug. 5, 1862, disab.
- McNutt, Wm., e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.
- Masserva, Wm., e. Nov. 6, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 31, 1863, capt. at Atlanta.
- Marshall, Calvin, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died May 26, 1862.
- Marshall, Clark, e. 1861, vet. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Marts, Squire, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Moore, John, e. Jan. 1, 1862, died Jan. 13, 1862.
- Morgan, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
- Moss, James, e. April 13, 1864.
- Nosler, J. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died April 27, 1862.
- Neighbors, R., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Jan. 25, 1862.
- Owen, H. D., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.
- Palmer, Thomas, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. March 22, 1864, wd. at Ezra Church.

Phillips, F., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.

Rayburn, Alex., e. Jan. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1862.

Rayburn, M., e. March 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, captd. at Atlanta.

Reynolds, E. M., e. Dec. 30, 1863.

Ridnour, W. I., e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Rush, Jackson, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. June 25, 1862, disab.

Ryan, Joseph, e. Jan. 1, 1862, kld. in battle of Shiloh.

Shaffner, Daniel, e. Jan. 1, 1862, died June 6, 1862.

Shaw, Wm., e. March 26, 1864, died Sept. 17, 1864.

Shepard, W. W., e. Feb. 11, 1862, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.

Shirley, John, e. 1861.

Shreeves, Charles, e. Jan. 23, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.

Simmons, B. F., e. Feb. 24, 1862, died July 9, 1862.

Smock, Charles, e. 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Stewart, J. P., e. Feb. 11, 1862, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.

Thayer, G.

Thomas, Josiah, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 24, 1862.

Tishue, Wm. R., e. Oct. 24, 1861, died June 5, 1862.

Tishue, John, e. in 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Trick, Geo. W., e. Jan. 28, 1864.

Turner, Henry, e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Vanskike, S., e. in 1861.

Vincent, John D., e. Oct. 3, 1861.

Wade, Absalom, e. Feb. 23, 1862, died Aug. 4, 1862.

Walker, Wm. H., e. in Nov., 1861.

Wallace, Geo. W., e. in 1861.

Ware, Geo. W., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. May 18, 1863, disab.

Wellman, John, e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 20, 1862, disab.

Wellman, M., e. Nov. 26, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June 1, 1862.

Wilcox, Alfred, e. Dec. 1, 1861.

Wilkins, S., e. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Corinth.

Williams, W. H. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. K Feb. 15, 1862.

Wilson, Jos. R., died at Vicksburg.

Winkler, John W., e. Oct. 1, 1861.

Winn, Chas., e. in 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Winters, Wm. B., e. Oct. 23, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 1, 1862, disab.

Zimmerman, G. W., e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, wds.

Company I.

Colenbrander, G. W., captd. at Shiloh, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Cramer, John W., e. Nov. 10, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863, missing at Atlanta.

Elrick, Chas., e. Dec. 16, 1861.

Van Hout, C., e. Feb. 2, 1862, disd. Aug. 2, 1862.

Zornes, Samuel F., e. Feb. 20, 1862, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Thomas H. Hedrick, e. as sergt. Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 1, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 4, 1862, prmtd. capt. Jan. 17, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, disd. Feb. 8, 1865.

Capt. Wm. B. McDowell, e. as private Oct. 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. July 22, 1864, prmtd. capt. Feb. 9, 1865.

Sergt. S. H. Gillespie, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta.

Corp. A. R. Wilcox, e. Dec. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Perry M. Bird, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863.

Corp. J. N. Noland, e. Feb. 3, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Adams, H. H., e. Oct. 6, 1861, disd. Jan. 16, 1863, disab. Brandenburg, O. S., e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bosworth, John S., e. Oct. 6, 1861, vet. March 13, 1864.

Holmes, John D., e. Nov. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

Houtz, C. F., e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Lair, Jos., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.

Luallen, P., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 27, 1862, disab.

Morgan, J. N., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. June 25, 1862, disab.

Morgan, Jos. E., e. Jan. 20, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Pownell, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disab.

Riley, John, e. Feb. 1, 1862.

Ridnour, Wm. J., e. Oct. 1, 1861, died on hospital-boat Nov. 26, 1863.

Spears, John A., e. Jan. 6, 1862.

Tranl, A. B., e. Feb. 28, 1862, died March 22, 1862.

Wallace, Geo. W., e. Oct. 24, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.

Williams, Wm. H. H., e. Oct. 1, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth.

Warren, Lewis, e. Nov. 10, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.

Walker, Wm. H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.

Wycoff, Hazel, e. Feb. 20, 1862, disd. July 7, 1862, at Corinth.

Winkler, John W., e. Oct. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

Ketcham, Jacob, e. Feb. 25, 1862, died May 23, 1862, of wds. at Shiloh.

Hammond, T. W., e. Sept. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Trans. for promotion in 1st Miss. Art. Oct. 23, 1863.

Hendren, Wm., e. Jan 1, 1862, died May 28, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 25, 1865.*]

Company C.

First Lieut. Wm. J. McCormick, e. as sergt., prmtd. 2d lieut. July 17, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 23, 1863, resd. Jan. 29, 1864.

Corp. Jas. J. Block, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.

Corp. Samuel J. Myers, e. March 9, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Bescoe, Henry, e. March 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1862, disab.

Bescoe, Jos., e. March 5, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Barnett, T. R., e. Oct. 27, 1863.

Hern, Edmund, e. March 5, 1862.

Myers, Jas., e. March 7, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company D.

Capt. John F. Skelton, e. as sergt., prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 11, 1862, captd. and wd. at Jackson, Miss., prmtd. capt. Feb. 11, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga., com. subs. U. S. V. Jan. 23, 1865.

Second Lieut. Nicholas Lunkley, e. as sergt., prmtd. 2d lieut. July 30, 1865, m. o. as 2d sergt.

Belknap, F., e. March 25, 1862, vet. March 28, 1864, captd.

Bollinger, P. H., e. March 18, 1862, vet. March 20, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Flower, John, e. March 14, 1862.

Lotsspeich, Geo. H., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

McCain, Hugh L., e. March 18, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, capt. at Tilton, Ga.

McCain, R. M., e. Feb. 4, 1864.

Morrow, F. M., e. March 18, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Mulford, H. W., e. March 21, 1862.

Ralph, David, e. March 17, 1862, vet. March 25, 1864.

Stevens, W. W., e. March 18, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Thompson, F. M., e. Feb. 5, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Thompson, Jas. A., e. March 5, 1862.

Turner, Wm., e. March 12, 1862, kld. at battle of Champion Hills.

Wellen, Phillip, e. March 12, 1862, vet. March 30, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company E.

Capt. Thomas Ping, com. April 5, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga., m. o. April 14, 1865, term expired.

Capt. Wm. F. Johnson, prmtd. 2d lieut. from sergt. Feb. 7, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 17, 1865.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Baker, com. March 13, 1862, resd. Jan. 20, 1863.

First Lieut. Amziah Hull, com. 2d lieut. April 5, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 21, 1863, resd. June 2, 1863.

First Lieut. Cincinnatus F. Graves, prmtd. 1st lieut. from sergt., wd. at Corinth and Vicksburg. June 30, 1865, m. o. as sergt.

Second Lieut. Milton L. Godley, prmtd. 2d lieut. from sergt., wd. at luka, June 3, 1863, captd. at Tilton, Ga., hon. disd. March 12, 1865.

Second Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, prmtd. 2d lieut. from sergt. July 1, 1865, m. o. as sergt.

Sergt. Andrew Huddleston, e. March 4, 1862, died Jan. 24, 1864, at Keokuk.

Sergt. Wm. Walker, e. March 11, 1862, wd. at luka, disd. Oct. 2, 1862, disab.

Sergt. Robert Miller, e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, disd. March 27, 1865.

Sergt. Ambrose Warren, e. March 3, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1862.

Sergt. Elias Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Sergt. H. C. Haydock, e. March 4, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Sergt. B. Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, kld. at battle of Missionary Ridge.

Sergt. Henry Segur, e. March 3, 1862, died at Corinth.

Sergt. Wm. F. Hamilton, e. March 25, 1862, vet. March 27, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Sergt. Wm. F. Johnson, e. March 8, 1862.

Sergt. G. M. Cowger, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., disd. Nov., 1863.

Corp. Jas. W. Eugart, e. March 24, 1862, disd. Jan. 17, 1863, disab.

Corp. Wm. McClearse, e. Feb. 27, 1862, vet. March 2, 1864.

Corp. Eli W. Myers, e. Feb. 28, 1862, disd. Dec. 10, 1862.

Corp. Benj. H. Schooler, e. March 18, 1862, wd. at luka, disd. April 3, 1863.

Corp. John G. Dall, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Corp. David Stanton, e. March 3, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Corp. G. R. C. Holbert, e. Feb. 25, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 11, 1863.
 Corp. Isaac T. Newell, e. March 27, 1862, kld. at Jackson, Miss.
 Corp. Wm. I. Hanks, e. March 18, 1862, disd. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. M. Shearer, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. March 12, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Alderson, Curtis, e. March 8, 1862, vet. March 10, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Burris, John, e. March 26, 1862.
 Barber, Robert, e. March 7, 1862.
 Bihiy, J. F., e. March 13, 1862.
 Chapman, J. T., e. March 14, 1862, wd. at Corinth, drowned at Mound City, Ill.
 Conley, Philip, e. March 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Conley, R. R., e. March 11, 1862.
 Campbell, S. N., e. March 15, 1862.
 Carpenter, G. B., e. March 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Dixon, W. H., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Deatherage, J. M., e. March 28, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Deatherage, J. W., e. March 28, 1862.
 Decker, John, e. March 26, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863.
 Decker, Adam, e. March 26, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863.
 Davis, Friend, e. March 28, 1862, disd. Nov. 26, 1863.
 Fulton, Moses, e. March 13, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Goe, B. F., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Green, J. T., e. March 11, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Greshby, J. M., e. Feb. 25, 1862, disd. June 25, 1862.
 Greshby, W. L., e. Feb. 28, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Golady, Brunson, e. March 4, 1862, disd. June 10, 1863.
 Headley, J. V., e. March 11, 1862, died at Corinth.
 Headley, A. J., e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. March 8, 1863.
 Hazelitt, W. H., e. March 17, 1862, vet. March 20, 1864.
 Hornback, H., e. March 17, 1862, disd. June 10, 1862.
 Hilton, J. K., e. March 1, 1862, wd. at Mission Ridge, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Hamilton, J. H., e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864.
 Kimpson, H., e. March 1, 1862, disd. Sept. 24, 1862, disab.
 Long, S. T., e. Feb. 28, 1862, disd. June 10, 1862.
 Munroe, James A., e. Feb. 10, 1862, wd. at Corinth, died Oct. 5, 1862.
 Myers, George H., e. March 3, 1862.

Priest, M. G., e. Feb. 28, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Phelps, Josiah, e. March 10, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Parkhurst, J. S., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Iuka, died Sept. 25, 1862.
 Parsons, A. J., e. March 20, 1862, died Sept. 3, 1862.
 Parker, J. C., e. March 20, 1862, died Sept. 24, 1862, disab.
 Parks, Austin, e. March 3, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Ream, A. W., e. March 11, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. June 2, 1863.
 Rushton, Byam, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Jackson, capt'd.
 Redman, William, e. March 18, 1862, disd.
 Sullivan, John, e. March 1, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Searle, George D., e. March 1, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
 Shaw, L. W., e. March 4, 1862.
 Shaw, James N., e. March 4, 1862, disd. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Shearer, Artemus, e. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Smith, John C., e. March 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Stephenson, John C., e. March 18, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1863.
 Stephenson, W., e. March 17, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1863.
 Stephenson, A., e. March 25, 1862, disd. June 2, 1863.
 Wilson, William H., e. March 1, 1862.
 Wilson, George M., e. March 4, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Williams, R. E., e. March 7, 1862, wd. at Iuka.
 Wolf, H. C., wd. at Corinth, disd. May 7, 1863.

Company F.

Shaw, G. L., e. March 25, 1862.

Company I.

Elrick, Thomas J., e. March 24, 1862, vet. March 25, 1864, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Starkey, Charles, e. March 17, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., kld. at Mission Ridge.
 Mann, Mark, e. March 26, 1862, vet. March 30, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Whitehead, Jesse.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.]

Adj't. Elias J. Pike, e. as sergt. maj., prmt'd. adj't. May 14, 1864.

Company D.

Second Lieut. Jno. J. Lantner, e. as corp. July 12, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. July 1, 1865.
 First Sergt. Lewis Godfrey, e. June 20, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. H. McDowell, e. June 18, 1862, captd. at Poison Spring, Ark.
 Musician M. M. Lane, e. July 12, 1862.
 Applegate, John, e. July 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Allison, Chas. T., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1865.
 Bon, A., e. July 20, 1862.
 Work, Jas., e. June 29, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Wm. H. Evans, com. Aug. 5, 1862, resd. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Capt. John A. Beltzen, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 4, 1864.
 First Lieut. Jacob C. Millisack, e. as private July 7, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. March 4, 1864, m. o. as sergt. May 29, 1865.
 First Lieut. Zaddock Oldham, e. as corp. July 7, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. July 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Second Lieut. Henry C. Nosler, com. Aug. 5, 1862, resd. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Wm. P. Brodrick, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Nov. 19, 1862, res. June 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel Breese, e. July 7, 1862, disd. June 30, 1864, for promotion 2d Ark. Inf.
 Sergt. James Davis, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan., 1863, disab.
 Corp. Woodford Catlin, e. July 7, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863.
 Musician Thaddeus Stewart, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863.
 Allen, James, e. July 7, 1862.
 Boak, Wm. D., e. July 7, 1862.
 Baker, Jos., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
 Brown, H. H., e. July 7, 1862.
 Campbell, R. W., e. July 7, 1862.
 Crane, Jas. M., e. July 7, 1862.
 Clear, Geo. W., e. July 7, 1862.
 Crank, H. H., e. July 7, 1862.
 Davenport, H., e. July 19, 1862.
 Hoyt, H., e. July 7, 1862, captd. at Camden, Ark.
 Hill, T. J., e. July 7, 1862, died Nov. 5, 1862.
 Jordan, John, e. July 7, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
 Kales, Thos., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan., 1863, disab.

Pyatt, Morgan, e. July 7, 1862, drowned near Van Buren, Ark.

Pike, Elias J., e. July 7, 1862, wd. at Springfield, Mo.
 Stevens, Jas., e. July 7, 1862.
 Thompson, Jas., e. July 7, 1862.
 Ware, Wm. S., e. July 7, 1862.
 White, Olcott, e. July 7, 1862, died Dec. 22, 1862.
 Wilson, Alfred, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
 Weese, Samuel, e. July 7, 1862.

Company K.

Second Lieut. Daniel Henshaw, e. as sergt. July 7, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Aug. 6, 1862, res. March 25, 1863.
 Sergt. Homer C. Gibbs, e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Poison Spring, died in rebel camp at Camden, Ark.
 Corp. James McDonald, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.
 Brown, A., e. July 7, 1862.
 Dennis, Gabriel, e. July 25, 1862, died Jan. 1, 1863.
 Durant, A. F., e. July 25, 1862.
 Maring, Jacob, e. July 22, 1862.
 Michael, Chas. A., e. July 22, 1862.
 Pimmegar, Peter, e. June 7, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. Ephraim G. White, e. as 1st lieutenant. Co. E, Sept. 9, 1862, prmtd. capt., maj., then lieutenant. col. May 6, 1864, wd. at Winchester.

Company E.

Capt. Hiram C. Humbert, com. Sept. 9, 1862, res. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. D. Parks, com. 2d Feb. 9, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 10, 1863, kld. in battle of Winchester.
 Capt. Edward J. Dudley, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 30, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 10, 1863, prmtd. capt. Oct. 1, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 First Lieut. Geo. D. Ulrich, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 10, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 1, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek.

- Second Lieut. Samuel Day, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, promoted 2d lieut. July 1, 1863, m. o. as sergt.
- Sergt. L. M. Godley, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Sept. 4, 1863.
- Sergt. Wm. E. Goe, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab., died at St. Louis July 8, 1863.
- Sergt. Thos. M. Wilcoxon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863.
- Sergt. O. J. Shoemaker, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Feb. 6, 1865.
- Sergt. W. J. Warren, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Jan. 25, 1865, disab.
- Corp. Matthew Walker, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Vicksburg, died there June 5, 1863.
- Corp. Josiah B. Goodall, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Corp. Geo. Giltner, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died May 23, 1863.
- Corp. Jas. A. Reeve, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 27, 1865, disab.
- Corp. J. B. Gardner, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.
- Corp. Benj. T. Ratcliff, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Jno. Giltner, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. May 26, 1865.
- Corp. Jas. A. Rancey, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
- Corp. Benj. F. Pickrel, e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.
- Corp. W. J. Stalcp, e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.
- Corp. E. W. Myer, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862.
- Musician W. S. Partholunew, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Musician Alex. Giltner, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 27, 1864, disab.
- Wagoner, Martin W. Andrew, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
- Anderson, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.
- Anderson, Jas. M., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, capt'd. at Winchester.
- Arnold, Chas. T., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Archer, H. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
- Brooks, Jno. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
- Bedell, D. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1863, disab.
- Blewer, Isaac, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
- Brower, David, e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. June 5, 1863, disab.
- Butler, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
- Byers, S. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Crow, Jno. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Chamberlain, A. L., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
- Consolver, Allen, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Cade, A. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Davis, Moses, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Defew, Jos. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Donnelson, Adam, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Forrest, Jas. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Forrest, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Farnsworth, B., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Fuqua, S. A., e. July 26, 1862.
- Guy, Wm. F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Keokuk Nov. 16, 1863.
- Green, A. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
- Giltner, Parker, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Garrison, S. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. and died at Ft. Gibson.
- Hondyshell, Wm. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Haynes, Isaac, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Hale, B. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 16, 1862, at Rolla, Mo.
- Jennings, Jos. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
- Jones, Orlando, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- King, Cyrus D., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. July 15, 1864.
- Krincbrouk, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Nov. 30, 1863.
- Kackly, Chas. R., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, wd.
- Lain, Samuel D., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Lockwood, C. U., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
- Leggett, Chas., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Lively, E. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, died April 3, 1865.
- Lynch, E. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Mason, Jos. E., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
- Motes, N., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Mahon, Wm. A., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Motes, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek.
- Myers, A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
- McCoy, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Morris, M. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863, disab.
- Macklin, Geo. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
- Macklin, A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Jan. 5, 1865.
- Magee, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at battle of Vicksburg.
- McDaniels, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- McDonald, J., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
- Matter, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Priest, J. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1862.
 Parkhurst, M. M., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg,
 died May 26, 1862.
 Porter, Jas., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Ray, Samuel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Camp Chola, La.
 Robinson, Jos., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862, disab.
 Robinson, Jas. G., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Rush, W. K., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Reeve, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Roberts, Jas. T., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps
 Nov. 30, 1863.
 Stalcup, H. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at
 Vicksburg.
 Stalcup, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at battle of Vicks-
 burg.
 Shoemaker, E. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar
 Creek, died April 10, 1865.
 Stewart, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863, disab.
 Snyder, Harman, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg,
 died there July 9, 1863.
 Turner, A. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Taylor, Jos. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg,
 May 22 and July 12.
 Thompson, F., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wright, John H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Weir, James W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Signal
 Corps Sept. 7, 1863.
 Wiley, Jas. F., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek,
 died at Annapolis, Md.
 Webb, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Winchester.
 White, John L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Yaryan, Wm. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Duvall's
 Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.]

Col. Chas. W. Kittredge, com. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Maj. Thos. C. Woodward, com. Sept. 5, 1862, res. June
 2, 1863.
 Maj. A. H. Hamilton, com. adjt. Sept. 17, 1862, prmt'd.
 maj. June 3, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, Ark.,
 escaped July 23, 1864.
 Surg. Colin G. Strong, com. asst. surg. Sept. 16, 1862,
 prmt'd. surg. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Adj't. Stephen K. Mahon, e. as sergt. maj. Aug. 14,
 1862, prmt'd. adj't. June 3, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's
 Mills, Ark.
 Q. M. Stevens W. Merrill, com. Oct. 1, 1862.

Com. Sergt. John C. Parish, Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan.
 28, 1895.
 Drum Maj. John M. Simons, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o.
 Dec. 19, 1862.
 Fife Maj. Philip Keister, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Dec.
 19, 1862.

Company A.

Belles, Isaac, e. Dec. 25, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills,
 Ark.
 Livingston, F. G., e. Dec. 7, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

Company B.

Capt. Edmund L. Joy, com. Oct. 4, 1862, maj. and
 judge advocate, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Capt. Samuel A. Swiggette, com. 1st lieu. Oct. 4,
 1862, prmt'd. capt. Dec. 2, 1864.
 First Lieut. Frank L. McNair, e. as sergt. Aug. 4,
 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieu. July 30, 1864, prmt'd. 1st
 lieu. Dec. 2, 1864.
 Second Lieut. J. H. McVey, com. Oct. 4, 1862, capt'd.
 at Mark's Mills, res. July 29, 1864.
 Second Lieut. John W. Woods, e. Aug. 4, 1862, prmt'd.
 2d lieu. Aug. 2, 1865.
 First Sergt. A. N. Barnes, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May
 7, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Robert S. Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd.
 Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Thos. R. Cole, e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's
 Mills.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Thayer, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at
 Memphis.
 Sergt. Joseph Wareham, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Little
 Rock.
 Sergt. Jas. Gaudy, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's
 Mills.
 Corp. Daniel Parse, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. July 11,
 1865, disab.
 Corp. Asahel Tyrrell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R.
 C. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Corp. Lee J. Michael, e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. for pro-
 motion to 4th Ark. Col. Inf. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Corp. Benj. F. Chisman, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at
 Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Jesse I. Mudg, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Nov. 24,
 1862, disab.
 Corp. Earl Barrow, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Corp. John S. Furze, e. Aug. 2, 1862.

Corp. Samuel H. Harper, e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. for promotion to 4th Ark. Col. Inf., Jan. 10, 1864.
 Musician James S. McGlasson, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Ayers, John W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 3, 1863.
 Abegg, Benj. F., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Ault, Jas. P., e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Belles, John N., Feb. 25, 1864.
 Belles, L. N., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt'd. and kld. at Mark's Mills, Ark.
 Barker, Joshua, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Barker, William G., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Brown, John W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Barnes, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Bonham, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Crandall, T. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Carter, Benj., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Case, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Chisman, Noyes, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Memphis.
 Cook, Miles, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Custer, Willis N., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Clark, John W., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Derby, Wm. C., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Derby, O. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Daneton, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.
 Derby, Nelson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Fent, H. K., e. March 9, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 Fent, Jas. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Finley, James H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. April 17, 1865, wds.
 Gates, Levi, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Garlhouse, L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Good, Ashford, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
 Good, Daniel, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Howard, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died Oct. 8, 1862, at Keokuk.
 Kline, John P., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Harsin, Jas. V., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.
 Kent, H. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Johnston, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Jones, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Kirkpatrick, D. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Kendall, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863, disab.
 Kirkpatrick, H. R., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Kirk, James, e. Aug. 11, 1864, trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.
 Lanman, J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lyon, Jas. H., e. March 23, 1864.
 McMahlil, J. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Major, Jas. S., e. Dec. 10, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 McCormick, T. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 McGrew, J. F., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 McGasson, Geo. B., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 McKown, H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
 Merriman, M. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, 1863, disab.
 McKown, F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Olney, Geo. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Oswald, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Pence, John, e. Feb. 10, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Pratt, H. A., e. Aug. 3, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Pollock, J. H., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Peters, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Rubel, M. E. S., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Parsons, G. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Rubel, J. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Rader, S. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
 Reece, C. W., e. Feb. 10, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Reading, C. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Ruble, M. E. S., e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade Feb. 9, 1863.
 Riley, Wm. P., e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Smith, C. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Smith, Jno. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Silvey, A. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Stevenson, A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Scott, W. H. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Tinsley, P. R. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.

Turpin, D. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Thompson, C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Wood, Jno., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 West, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Westlake, F. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
 Wellman, Jno. S., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
 West, Wm., e. Jan. 18, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Camp Ford, Texas.
 Waggenner, G., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Thos. B. Hale, com. Oct. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died while prisoner.
 Capt. Charles Birnbaum, com. 2d lieutenant. Oct. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, Ark., prmt'd. capt. Dec. 20, 1864.
 First Lieut. Ripley Baylies, com. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Simeon Liggett, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 20, 1864.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Marts, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Jesse Barlier, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Little Rock.
 Sergt. Minos Miller, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Sergt. H. Underwood, e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. John H. Sutfin, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. L. Palmer, e. Nov. 20, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Geo. W. Nicely, e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. P. J. Andrus, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. for promotion 4th Ark. Cav. Jan. 9, 1864.
 Corp. Richard Hobson, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Peter Stuber, Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Little Rock.
 Corp. Thos. West, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Francis M. Dofflemeyer, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. C. C. Andrus, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on Yazoo River April 8, 1863.
 Musician B. R. Shipley, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Musician Jos. Peach, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Wagoner J. B. Morgan, e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Amos, Wm., e. July 24, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Amos, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Abram, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Archibald, Isaac, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Blair, J. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Blair, G. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Croell, J. W. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Dec. 2, 1862.
 Cochran, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Crane, F. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Campbell, L., e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Helena and at Mark's Mills.
 Crook, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Dofflemeyer, J. D., e. Feb. 29, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Fox, Dixon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Feb. 8, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Foster, Robert, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Foster, J. S., Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Free, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 French, F. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Gushway, D., e. Feb. 17, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Camden, Ark.
 Gordon, B. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Gray, D. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Gray, J. S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Hamaker, J. W., e. March 30, 1864.
 Hendrix, S., e. March 29, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Hughes, A. E., e. March 26, 1864.
 Hodges, J. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Johnson, H. C., e. March 30, 1864.
 Jones, Alexander, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Jones, A., e. Dec. 29, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Kerman, M., e. Nov. 4, 1861, died at Little Rock.
 Knox, Leonard, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Kirfman, W. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Shell Mound, Miss.
 Kirfman, A. G., e. March 30, 1864.
 Kavanagh, James, e. Aug. 21, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Little, C. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.
 Lower, M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Marles, W. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Milford, J. M., e. March 26, 1864.
 Miller, J. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Miller, H. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Morgan, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Mattoon, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Myers, G., e. Feb. 29, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Meeker, W. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Myers, D., e. Feb. 20, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Myers, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Newell, S. H., e. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Orshun, Perin, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Penick, H. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Parish, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Parish, J. C., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Robinson, D. H., e. Feb. 8, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Roberts, Joseph, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Reed, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Real, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Rose, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Shipley, W. P., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 21, 1862.
 Secress, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1863.
 Stuber, P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 5, 1863.
 Steel, J. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Thompson, F., e. March 27, 1864.
 True, H. G., e. July 21, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 True, G. D., e. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Terhune, M. V., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, '63, disab.
 Varner, H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Warren, Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Williams, J. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Way, Asbury, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, Peter, e. Nov. 4, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Warner, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Little Rock.

Company E.

Capt. William Mahon, com. Oct. 4, 1862.
 First Lieut. Richard H. Warden, com. Oct. 4, 1862, resd. Dec. 3, 1864.
 First Lieut. E. McLean B. Scott, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, prmt'd. to 2d lieut. Dec. 20, 1862, prmt'd. to 1st lieut. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jacob Houk, com. Oct. 4, 1862, resd. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Allen A. Smith, e. as sergt. Aug. 18, 1862, prmt'd. to 2d lieut. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Sergt. Henry Slagle, e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Sergt. J. H. Myers, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. C. R. Minnick, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Louis Myers, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. George Slagle, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Corp. H. L. Thompson, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Alvin Kindall, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Corp. Elias Parke, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Frederick Campbell, e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Corp. Peter Shearer, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Corp. M. E. Jackson, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 14, 1865.
 Corp. Wm. O. Chadd, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
 Corp. George W. Dennis, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Musician Thomas Skinner, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Yazoo expedition, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Wagoner James E. Pland, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Adcock, H. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Byerly, Solomon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Butler, William H., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1864, disab.
 Bower, Moses, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
 Bevin, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Beatley, John A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Butler, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Cooper, S. D., e. Feb. 24, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Caldwell, W. H. H., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Canon, C. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Cooper, George W., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Collins, John J., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Campbell, S. W., e. Feb. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Chance, John J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Campbell, James H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Conn, D. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Decker, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Duffee, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Dennis, John B., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 England, John F., e. Aug. 16, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Aug. 30, 1864.
 Fenton, T. W., e. Dec. 13, 1863, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Gee, Solomon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Nov. 11, 1862.
 Green, S., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Garrison, Alonzo, e. Feb. 24, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.

- Honn, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 22, 1864, disab.
- Hale, J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Hill, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1864.
- Hale, G., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Harness, H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Henderson, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Hale, H. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
- Harness, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Hale, H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Jackson, Richard, e. Aug. 16, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Jackson, Wm. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Judson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
- Keethler, Alex., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 29, 1862, at Pt. Isabel.
- Kigar, Joseph, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died May 7, 1864.
- Kindall, Abraham, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
- Lay, Peter H., e. Dec. 22, 1863, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Lorr, M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Leslie, Jos., e. Feb. 18, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Leslie, Wm. H., e. Feb. 18, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, kld. at Tyler, Texas.
- Soper, Cud. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- McMahon, George L., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- McCallum, T. J., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
- McMullin, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Matthews, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Mendenhall, C. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 6, 1865.
- Miller, John L., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Nelson, J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Peden, Jos., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. March 13, 1865, disab.
- Phillips, George W., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Parrott, H. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. June 21, 1864, disab.
- Parker, Jas., e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. March 25, 1863, disab.
- Randall, B. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Rupe, I. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
- Skinner, J. B., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Shirkey, Darius, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, '64, disab.
- Shirkey, A. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Scully, John C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Sebern, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Stanton, Andrew, e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Sheffer, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Sheffer, Joseph, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Alton Military Prison, Ill., Sept. 30, 1863.
- Sheffer, Elias, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Summerlott, Samuel, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Shearer, Andrew, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
- Summerlott, Jno., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Thompson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Thompson, Jesse H., e. Aug. 20, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Vermelan, J., e. Jan. 11, 1864, wd. at Mark's Mills, disd. Nov. 25, 1864.
- Weaver, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 10, 1862, at Keokuk.
- Wallace, Curtis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 20, 1863, disab.
- Wallace, A. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 23, 1863, disab.
- Williams, Van B., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Watkins, F. M., e. Aug. 18, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died there April 21, 1865.
- Wilson, John, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Wallace, D. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd., capt'd. and died Mark's Mills.
- Wallace, W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Wallace, T. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. and died at Mark's Mills.

Company F.

- Niel, Wm., e. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
- Duckworth, L., e. Feb. 11, 1864, died at Memphis.

Company G.

- Wade, Alex., e. Dec. 28, 1863.

Company H.

- Capt. Jno. E. Wright, com. Oct. 4, 1862, resd. March 23, 1864.
- Capt. Wm. H. Clifton, com. 1st lieu. Oct. 4, 1862, prmt'd. capt. March 24, 1864.
- First Lieut. Jno. M. Thompson, e. as sergt. Aug. 7,

- 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 3, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 8, 1865.
- Second Lieutenant. Wm. P. Sharp, Oct. 4, 1862, resd. June 7, 1863.
- Second Lieutenant. Andrew J. Garloch, e. as —, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 8, 1865.
- Sergt. L. Winder, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Sergt. Wm. T. Scott, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff.
- Corp. Wm. Gray, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
- Corp. I. N. Holloway, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Jno. N. McLoney, e. July 25, 1862, died Dec. 6, 1862, at Benton Barracks, Mo.
- Corp. Jno. Archibald, e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Duvall's Bluff.
- Corp. D. T. Anderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Corp. M. B. Bishop, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
- Corp. Wm. Heppel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. for prmta. to 2d lieutenant. 2d Ark. Col. Regt.
- Corp. D. H. Cowyer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Corp. Isaac W. Powell, e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Corp. Levi Overman, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Musician S. K. Rudolph, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Musician Philip Keister, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Wagoner Rufus Tindell, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
- Atwell, Jno. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Atwell, W. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Anderson, Geo., e. Dec. 12, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Allison, Jonathan, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1863, disab.
- Bland, J. W. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Yazoo expedition.
- Bollinger, M. V., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Boster, J. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 4, 1864.
- Bridges, H. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Burns, T. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Benedict, A. J., e. July 20, 1862.
- Barnes, Ezekiel, Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.
- Cowger, D., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1864, disab.
- Ceist, E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Cooper, J. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Cade, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Davis, John N., e. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Carr, S. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Davis, L. W., e. in March, 1864.
- Ervin, A. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
- Fuller, John W., e. July 25, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- George, Wm. S., e. March 23, 1864.
- Godfrey, F. M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1863, disab.
- Halloway, R. E., e. March 19, 1864.
- Hoffman, Henry, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Halloway, M. C., e. March 22, 1864.
- Halicy, Daniel, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Hobbs, John T., e. Nov. 19, 1862.
- Harris, W. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863.
- Hudson, Wm. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Hobbs, Samuel P., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Hamilton, Wm., e. Dec. 17, 1863, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Holsey, S. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
- Johnson, Samuel M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. for promotion to 2d Ark. Col. Regt. June 7, 1863.
- Kitterman, F. M., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Aug. 8, 1864.
- Kitterman, Geo. W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Kitterman, A. K., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Keokuk.
- King, Jas. R., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
- King, Daniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Lowe, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Lentz, T. E., e. Dec. 11, 1863.
- Lamb, James M., e. Aug. 10, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Long, J. H., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
- Lowenberg, Wm., e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
- Lowe, David, e. Jan. 13, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- Lentner, H. L., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- McKowen, H., e. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
- Mullenix, Jas., e. Aug. 3, 1862.
- Marrow, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
- McCoy, Aaron, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863, disab.
- Moyer, John C., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Martin, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disab.

Moffat, T. W., e. Aug. 27, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
 Moore, Jas., e. Aug. 6, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 McCune, Jas. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Martin, James C., e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Feb. 27, '63 disab.
 Morrison, Jas., e. Aug. 26, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills
 Owen, H. C., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Powell, Wm., e. Dec. 14, 1863, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Patgett, J., e. Dec. 17, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills.
 Prosser, C. H., e. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Richards, John E., e. Feb. 6, 1864, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
 Reams, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Rush, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Richards, L. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Scott, F. M., e. July 25, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Southard, F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died at Magnolia, Ark.
 Sterns, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863, disab.
 Silvers, E. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Shearer, J. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Stinson, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Mark's Mills, died April 26, 1864.
 Thomas, T. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Troxell, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wright, Jas., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wright, Albert, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Whipple, Jos. E., e. March 13, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 Walker, C. S., e. March 23, 1864.
 Hobbs, John T., e. Nov. 19, 1862.

Company I.

Harris, John H., e. Dec. 27, 1863, kld. at Mark's Mills.

Company K.

Musician Wm. B. A. Carter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. at Mark's Mills.
 Hopper, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 3, 1863, disab.
 Phillips, Jas. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 26, 1863, disab.
 Robertson, Jas. S., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Keokuk.

UNKNOWN.

Fenton, T. W., e. Dec. 13, 1863.
 Dodd, D. S., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Ekin, Wm., e. Feb. 8, 1864.

Hollingworth, T. W., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Mayers, Wm. M., e. March 18, 1864.
 Rupe, John M., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Skinner, S. W., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Stubers, Philip, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Smith, John e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Tillotson, H. D., e. March 26, 1864.
 Thompson, Geo. M., e. March 11, 1864.
 Wolfe, J., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa. Date not given in Adjutant General's Reports.*]

Company E.

Capt. Resen Banks, com. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Peter Goff, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Jos. Meyers, e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Sergt. T. Blake, e. Sept. 18, 1862, disd. Oct. 6, 1864, disab.
 Corp. R. D. Lyon, e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 26, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Thos. Lottridge, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Corp. H. H. Draper, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Wagner John Shauntronan, e. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Asbury, Benj., e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Berkey, Jos., e. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Chapman, A., e. Sept. 21, 1862.
 Davis, F., e. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Derby, C. W., e. Nov. 27, 1862, disd. Nov. 4, '63, disab.
 Deashmutt, B. B., e. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Easthans, E. G., e. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Fent, Wm., e. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Godfrey, E., e. Oct. 6, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864, disab.
 Guyton, Benj., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Hornbaker, J., e. Nov. 20, 1862, disd. April 28, 1863, disab.
 Henderson, G. W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 21, 1863, disab.
 Hyne, Andrew, e. Sept. 23, 1862.
 Hackley, W. H., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Kiaf, J., e. Sept. 28, 1862.
 Lyon, A. E., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Mathess, Wm., e. Sept. 20, 1862, died Feb. 16, 1863.
 McClees, Alex., e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. March 18, 1865, disab.
 Mowre, Jas. A., e. Sept. 27, 1862.

Powell, Isaac, e. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Rowley, Wm., e. Sept. 14, 1862.
 Roberts, Lewis, e. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Reynolds, Silas, e. Sept. 26, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864, disab.
 Strickland, Wm., e. Nov. 20, 1862.
 Simmons, E., e. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Stevens, B., e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
 Silver, Samuel, e. Sept. 25, 1862, died March 27, 1863.
 Schroyer, F., e. Nov. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1865, disab.
 Tidball, D. H., e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 24, 1864, disab.
 Thompson, S. W., e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Warren, D., e. Sept. 28, 1862, disd. Dec. 24, 1864, disab.

Company I.

Clark, James, e. Oct. 1, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—Date of the mustering-out of this Regiment is not given in Adjutant General's Report.]

Adj. Geo. W. Devin, com. June 4, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. Jno. T. Wallin, com. May 7, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Jas. Hawley, Jr., com. May 7, 1864.
 Sergt. Robt. N. McMillan, e. May 21, 1864.
 Sergt. F. M. Bush, e. May 7, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. L. Daggett, e. May 20, 1864.
 Corp. I. N. Yates, e. May 9, 1864.
 Corp. Andrew Clark, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Chas. Miller, e. May 11, 1864.
 Musician S. C. Henshaw, e. May 7, 1864.
 Adleta, Aug., e. June 7, 1864.
 Carpenter, Geo. B., e. May 7, 1864, died Aug. 21, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Dennis, Jas. M., e. May 14, 1864.
 Daily, Dennis, e. May 7, 1864.
 Davis, John, e. May 16, 1864.
 Dennis, Benj., e. May 1, 1864.
 Davidson, J. C., e. May 24, 1864.
 Goodwin, Wm., e. May 7, 1864.
 Gossage, Jno., e. May 20, 1864.
 Holloway, S. P., e. May 7, 1864.
 Hayne, N. B., e. May 9, 1864, died Sept. 22, 1864.
 Johnson, F. M., e. May 7, 1864.

Knight, C. F., e. May 7, 1864.
 Myrick, L. A., e. May 7, 1864.
 Myrick, Wm. L., e. May 1, 1864.
 Parks, R. H., e. May 7, 1864.
 Ross, John, e. May 7, 1864, died.
 Silsby, E. W., e. May 7, 1864.
 Spurgeon, Samuel, e. May 9, 1864.
 Shewry, Chas., e. May 18, 1864.
 Starkey, Wm. J., e. May 23, 1864.
 Shreve, Jas. R., e. May 7, 1864.
 Thompson, E. O., e. May 14, 1864.

Company H.

Corp. Wm. Dinsmore, e. May 9, 1864.
 Atkinson, Jewett, e. May 9, 1864.
 Carson, Jno. A., e. May 9, 1864.
 Davis, Daniel, e. May 7, 1864.
 Daggett, Geo. M., e. May 3, 1864.
 Hagey, Wm. F. H., e. May 9, 1864, died Oct. 1, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Wm. H. P. Norris, com. June 4, 1864.
 Second Lieut. C. M. J. Reynolds, com. June 4, 1864.
 Sergt. C. D. Hendershott, e. April 29, 1864.
 Sergt. Simon P. Wayne, e. April 28, 1864.
 Sergt. Joseph A. Israel, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sergt. E. W. Myers, e. May 4, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. W. Murray, e. April 29, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. E. Davis, e. April 9, 1864.
 Corp. John Q. Wood, e. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. S. M. Woodford, e. April 28, 1864.
 Corp. Louis Wilford, e. April 28, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. W. Nimocks, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Sannel P. Johnson, e. April 28, 1864.
 Musician Wm. Engle, e. May 10, 1864.
 Musician Jas. A. Clark, e. May 17, 1864.
 Armstrong, D. L., e. April 28, 1864.
 Allan, John B., e. May 5, 1864.
 Alfred, John P., e. May 9, 1864.
 Bills, Neal S., e. May 10, 1864.
 Burnman, Louis, e. May 24, 1864.
 Cooper, John, e. May 11, 1864.
 Cramer, Samuel E., e. May 4, 1864.
 Cramer, A. J., e. May 4, 1864.
 Collier, E., e. May 24, 1864, died Aug. 27, 1864, at Helena, Ark.

Derby, E., e. April 29, 1864.
 Dorothy, C. H., e. May 26, 1864.
 Eyer, Jacob, e. April 29, 1864.
 Flesher, Wm. N., e. April 27, 1864.
 Flesher, Jas. F., e. April 28, 1864.
 Gates, Horatio, e. May 11, 1864.
 Goe, David E., e. May 7, 1864.
 Hall, Wm. A., e. May 9, 1864.
 Joseph, Jno. W., e. May 10, 1864.
 Koons, Cicero, e. April 29, 1864.
 Mudge, H. P., e. April 29, 1864.
 Messervey J. M., e. April 30, 1864.
 Nixon, Amos, e. May 3, 1864.
 Newell, Wm. M., e. May 4, 1864.
 Osborn, George W., e. May 6, 1864, died Sept. 7, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Parks, Leander, e. May 7, 1864.
 Perrine, T. B., e. May 14, 1864.
 Pitman, A. M., e. May 3, 1864.
 Penwell, John N., e. May 3, 1864.
 Rqed, John W., e. May 10, 1864.
 Sires, John F., e. May 4, 1864.
 Sumpton, W. R., e. May 14, 1864.
 Wilson, H. O., e. May 7, 1864.
 Wilson, E. C., e. May 7, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[Note.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.*]

Lieut. Col. Jos. W. Caldwell, com. capt. Co. I Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. maj. Aug. 26, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. Aug. 21, 1863, wd. at Little Rock and Camden, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Com. Sergt. Daniel Easley, e. June 13, 1861.

Company A.

Corp. Samuel H. Newell, July 18, 1861.

Company H.

Saddler H. G. Bates, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to V. R. C. April 28, 1865.
 Wagoner S. S. Bates, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Dickson, C., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company I.

First Lieut. Jos. H. Springer, e. as sergt. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 9, 1865.

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Kitterman, com. June 13, 1861, served as capt. of veterans from May 2, 1864, com. as capt. Nov. 3, 1864, resigned Dec. 8, 1864.
 Second lieut. Samuel M. Lindsay, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 9, 1865.
 First Sergt. Benj. W. Searle, e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Saml. Walker, e. July 18, 1861, disd. Sept. 12, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Robt. P. Caldwell, e. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Wm. B. Brim, e. June 13, 1861, died at Mountain Grove, Mo., March 12, 1863.
 Corp. Thos. J. Meyers, e. June 13, 1861.
 Corp. P. J. B. Ping, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Corp. E. P. Jobe, e. Sept. 14, 1862, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Corp. Wm. Davis, e. July 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
 Corp. A. J. Chapman, e. June 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Farrier R. B. Stevens, e. July 18, 1861.
 Barnett, A. H., e. July 18, 1861.
 Brills, N. W., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Boster, J. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Creamer, Theo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Chalk Bluff, died at Antwineville, Kan., of wds. received at Camden.
 Clark, M. S., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Chalk Bluff, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Clark, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Clark, Thos., e. July 18, 1861, disd. March 24, 1862, disab.
 Dickens, Geo. W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, Jno. A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, T. G., e. July 18, 1861.
 Earl, Wm. D., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gillespie, A. J., e. July 18, 1861.
 Godfrey, L. N., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Harris, Jos. C., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died July 7, 1863.
 Hendrickson Jackson, e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Little Rock, Ark.
 Jobe, Jno. H., e. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Lindsey, S. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Linn, H. C., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Macklin, Jno. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in action at Antwineville, Ark.
 McFarling, C. H., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 McGuire, Jas., e. June 13, 1861, deserted Jan. 6, 1863.
 Pegg, Jas. A., e. Sept. 18, 1862.

Myers, T. T., e. June 13, 1861.
 Monroe, Wm. N., e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 1, 1863, disab.
 Priest, Geo. W., e. June 13, 1861.
 Ping, W. N., e. June 13, 1861, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
 Phelps, A. B., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Rouse, Geo. W., e. 1861.
 Shreeve, Jno., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stevens, Dexter, e. Aug. 13, 1861, kld. May 25, 1862.
 Sylvester, Geo. W.
 Thompson, J. N., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company L.

Taylor, Wm.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bickley, Thos. R., e. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Bishop, Wm. N., e. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Crandall, H. S., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Decker, David, e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Dowrife, Jerome, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Davis, Ira A., e. June 30, 1864.
 England, Jas. K. P., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Fairburn, Hugh, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Jobe, Wm. S., e. June 30, 1864.
 Kitterman, Jno., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Lair, Edw. B., e. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Maclin, C. W., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 McMains, David, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Robins, A., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Robinson, T. C., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Vanwinkle, Wm., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Vanwinkle, Willis, e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Williams, Conrad, e. Feb. 10, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.*]

Asst. Surg. Wm. L. Orr, com. April 21, 1862, surg. 21st Inf. Dec. 2, 1862.
 B. V. S. Willard S. Lewis, e. Sept. 3, 1861, m. o. Nov. 30, 1862.

Company D.

Sergt. F. J. Comstock, e. Aug. 24, 1861, disd. July 10, 1862, disab.

Sergt. N. Barnes, e. Aug. 24, 1861, capt'd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. D. S. Beers, e. Aug. 24, 1861, wd. at Coldwater, Tenn., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Macon, Ga.
 Bugler F. M. Bush, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.
 Ball, E., e. Feb. 4, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo.
 Butin, C. J., e. Sept. 10, 1861, capt'd. at Pea Ridge.
 Day, Jos., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Deford, W., e. Aug. 24, 1861, capt'd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Duffey, David, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fairchild, Wm. J., e. Aug. 24, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Gray, T. P., e. Aug. 24, 1861, kld. at battle of Pea Ridge.
 Martindale, Wm. T., e. Aug. 24, 1861, disd. June 5, 1862, disab.
 Martindale, Jac. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861.
 Myrick, S. G., e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sellars, John, e. Aug. 24, 1861, killed at Pea Ridge.
 Strange, Wm., e. Sept. 27, 1861, capt'd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Voorhies, E., kld. at Pea Ridge.

Company E.

Eplay, Geo. W., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Eplay, Thos., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Fisher, Geo., e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 King, H. M., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Moore, Geo., e. March 28, 1863.
 Sullivan, Jas., e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Company K.

First Lieut. Geo. W. Stamm, e. as Q. M. sergt. Sept. 3, 1861, prmtd. to 1st lieut. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Q. M. Sergt. John D. Pickett, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. W. H. Blake, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. July 28, 1865.
 Sergt. Thos. E. Commons, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. A. D. Woodruff, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. Sept. 18, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner A. K. Ewing, e. Sept. 3, 1861.
 Austin, Wm., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Andersonville.
 Borinan, T., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Wilmington, N. C.
 Carlton, A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Commons, T. E., c. Sept. 3, 1861.
 Cuch, John, c. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Day, Jos., c. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Holt, Geo. W., c. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Lewis, W. W., c. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Millard, A., c. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Mills, Jas. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Gerard, Ala.,
 died at Columbus, Ga.
 McQueen, Hugh, March 15, 1864.
 Ortloff, August, c. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Terrill, Robt., c. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at
 Blakesburg, March 27, 1864.

Company L.

Roby, F. A., c. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. Jan. 3, 1862, disab.
 Williamson, N. L., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilson, L. S., c. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wilson, Jas., c. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Foster, Luther.
 Foster, William.

Company M.

Com. Sergt. Richard Creamer, c. Aug. 15, 1861, vet.
 Jan. 1, 1864.
 Teamster A. J. Graves, c. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1,
 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta,
 Ga., Aug. 10, 1865.*]

Company B.

Richie, A. S., c. Aug. 26, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864.

Company C.

Ridenour, B. D., c. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company F.

Capt. Thos. J. Zollers, com. 1st. lieu., prmtd. capt. Jan.
 27, 1864, resd. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Capt. Newell P. Dana, c. as private Oct. 17, 1861,
 prmtd. capt. Feb. 2, 1864.
 First Lieut. Foyd P. Brim, c. as sergt. Oct. 14, 1861,
 prmtd. 2d lieu. April 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieu. Feb.
 6, 1863, resd. May 13, 1864.

First Lieut. Elias B. Woodruff, c. as sergt. Oct. 14, 1861,
 prmtd. 2d lieu. Feb. 6, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieu. May
 14, 1864.

Second Lieut. Wm. A. Heacock, kld. at Talbot's Ferry,
 Ark., April 9, 1862.

Second Lieut. John T. Reynolds, c. as corp. Oct. 14,
 1861, prmtd. 2d lieu. Oct. 26, 1864.

Sergt. Wm. H. Heacock, c. Oct. 14, 1861, died at St.
 Louis.

Sergt. T. A. Cramer, c. Nov. 15, 1861, died at Keokuk.
 Corp. Geo. W. Creath, c. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12,
 1863.

Corp. Wm. M. Harsin, c. Oct. 14, 1861, died at St.
 Louis April 29, 1863.

Corp. S. S. Woods, c. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.

Bugler Jas. G. Henshaw, c. Oct. 17, 1861, capt'd. at
 Black River, Miss.

Farrier John Dwire, c. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wagoner Daniel Henshaw, c. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. May
 1, 1862, disab.

Allison, C. B., c. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brown, Thos., c. Oct. 17, 1861.

Conwell, Lott, c. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1862.

Clark, James, c. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. June 20, 1862.

Giger, B. F., c. Oct. 14, 1861.

Good, Jacob, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hazen, Wm., c. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hazen, John S., c. Dec. 15, 1863.

Hilton, Jesse K., Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hill, Bradford, c. Oct. 14, 1861, died at Agency City,
 Oct. 10, 1863.

Hanks, Peter, c. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disab.

Kazebeer, David, c. Nov. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Miller, Robert P., c. Oct. 29, 1861.

McElhancy, J. A., c. Oct. 14, 1861.

McNair, Jas. M., c. Oct. 14, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
 April 29, 1864, disd. Nov. 22, 1864.

Myers, Geo., c. Oct. 19, '61, disd. as musician, July 22,
 '62.

Terrill, S. A., c. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wheeler, Wm., c. Nov. 15, 1861, died at West Plain,
 Mo.

Walker, F. R., c. Oct. 14, 1861, wd. at Mechanicsburg,
 Miss.

Wagers, H. B., c. Oct. 26, 1861, capt'd. at Black River,
 trans. to V. R. C. April 29, 1864.

Wilber, Alford, c. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. July 6, 1863, for
 promotion in Missouri cav. regt.

Sparks, H. A., c. Sept. 4, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Gibbs, Charles, e. Dec. 16, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Pelham, Asbury, e. Jan. 25, 1864.

Company G.

Harrison, Richard, e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Company L.

Corp. Wm. W. Dull, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Sergt. Samuel L. Miller, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Richie, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1861.

Company M.

Bugler, Samuel Schoonover, e. Nov. 7, 1861, vet. Feb. 2, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866.*]

Col. Samuel W. Summers, com. Jan. 8, 1863, m. o. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Maj. John S. Wood, com. capt. Co. A April 27, 1863, prmtd. maj. July 8, 1863 m. o. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Maj. John Wilcox, com. capt. Co. B April 27, 1863, prmtd. maj. Nov. 27, 1865, m. o. as capt.
 Surg. Andrew J. Wiley, com. April 3, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. Jas. W. La Force, com. May 15, 1863, resd. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Stephen P. Yeomans, com. July 27, 1863.
 Adj. Eugene S. Sheffield, com. March 1, 1863, prmtd. 2d sergt. Co. D, 15th Inf., resd. July 20, 1865.
 Q. M. Wm. H. Northrup, com. March 25, 1863.
 Comy. Benj. F. Giger, com. July 23, 1863, prmtd. sergt. Co. B.
 Hosp. Steward D. S. Kees, e. March 10, 1863.

Company A.

Capt. Edward B. Murphy, com. 1st lieutenant. April 27, 1863, prmtd. capt. July 8, 1863, resd. Dec. 23, 1865.
 Capt. Thos. J. Potter, e. as sergt. Oct. 17, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 10, 1865, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Nov. 14, 1865, prmtd. capt. March 10, 1866.
 Second Lieut. James Grooms, e. as private Feb. 23, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 14, 1866.
 Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Williams, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Sergt. Benj. Grooms, e. Feb. 23, 1863, kld. at Ft. Cottonwood by accidental explosion of shell.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Ellsworth, e. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Sergt. Jas. Harper, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Corp. John M. Rupe, e. Sept. 17, 1862, died at Ft. Kearney Dec. 19, 1862, frozen to death.
 Corp. Chas. Lumkly, e. Sept. 15, 1862, disd. Nov. 5, 1865, disab.
 Wagoner Daniel Neill, e. Feb. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, 1863, disab.
 Bird, M. O., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Buchanan, E. R., e. Sept. 14, 1862.
 Cloyd, Benj., e. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Casper, Rudolph, e. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Coffin, T. C., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Hiatte, Stephen, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Hartshorn, Edw., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Johnston, C. H., e. Jan. 6, 1862.
 Lynch, John, e. Feb. 16, 1862.
 McGee, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Munn, Wm. E., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Peterson, E., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Riker, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Rodgers, Martin, e. Jan. 8, 1862, died April 26, 1865, at Fremont.
 Ross, John, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Rupe, Israel, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Rhoads, J., e. Feb. 25, 1862, disd. Aug. 1, 1863, disab.
 Stanley, J. W., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Shirky, John B., e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1865, disab.
 Tullis, John B., e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, 1864, disab.
 Wilkson, I. E., e. Nov. 17, 1862.
 Wilkson, R. J. A., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Williams, Robert L., e. March 28, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Thos. S. Parker, e. as sergt. Jan. 26, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 24, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 29, 1864, prmtd. capt. Dec. 11, 1865.
 First Lieut. John M. Phillips, com. April 27, 1863, resd. Nov. 28, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Francis J. Comstock, com. Jan. 20, 1863, resd. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Geo. E. Butin, e. as comy. sergt. Nov. 7, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 11, 1865.
 Sergt. Josiah C. Davis, e. March 21, 1863.

Corp. Daniel L. McLain, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Corp. A. A. Davis, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Corp. Geo. L. Nye, e. March 15, 1863.
 Corp. John A. Pinegar, e. March 1, 1863, wd. at Plum Creek, disd. June 1, 1865, wds.
 Corp. Thos. L. Speed, e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Corp. John H. Morris, e. Oct. 28, 1862.
 Trumpeter J. B. Summers, e. April 5, 1863, deserted Aug. 10, 1863.
 Trumpeter L. C. Williams, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Wagoner W. H. Wagoner, e. Nov. 2, 1862.
 Anthony, Wm., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Billings, S., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Billings, L. W., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Clark, Rob. E., e. Feb. 11, 1863, kld. at Ft. Heath Jan. 18, 1866, while in act of resenting treatment of superior officers.
 Clark, Joel, e. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Culbertson, A., e. March 10, 1863.
 Culbertson, Geo. W. B., e. March 11, 1863.
 Davis, J. C., e. March 21, 1863.
 Edwards, M., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Foster, James, e. March 1, 1863.
 Fisk, F. C., e. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Hoover, Moses, e. Jan. 21, 1863.
 Mobley, J. C., e. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Mobley, S. P., e. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Mobley, Geo. G., e. Jan. 15, 1863.
 McMillin, LeGrand, e. Nov. 6, 1862.
 McFarland, Jolin D., e. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Roberts, S., e. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Starkey, Caleb, e. Nov. 8, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1863, disab.
 Sperry, John, e. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Simmons, T. P., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Thompson, Jas. A., e. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Tenel, Leander, e. April 5, 1863.
 Vance, E. D., e. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Wilson, Erastus, e. Feb. 17, 1863.

Company C.

Capt. Jonathan C. Mitchell, com. April 28 1863, dismissed Aug. 10, 1864.
 Capt. Harrison W. Cremer, com. 1st lieut. April 28, 1863, prmtd. capt. Aug. 20, 1864.
 Q. M. Sergt. Wm. P. Millisack, e. Dec. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Cottonwood.
 Sergt. Moses S. Ramsel, e. Nov. 4, 1862.
 Sergt. Peter Wade, e. Jan. 1, 1863.

Corp. Jas. K. Deford, e. Dec. 16, 1862.
 Corp. Smith E. Forbes, e. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Benj. M. Lyon, e. Nov. 6, 1862, died at Fort Cottonwood.
 Trumpeter Isaac Beck, e. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Farrier Wm. H. McMickle, e. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Crandall, H. L., e. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Dethridge, Joseph M., e. Feb. 13, 1863, disd. June 3, 1865, disab.
 Dopp, Chas., e. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Davidson, H., e. March 20, 1863.
 Engle, H. M., e. March 10, 1863.
 Eastham, Wm. T., e. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Hondysshell, S. H., e. Nov. 20, 1863.
 Hill, A. J., e. Dec. 9, 1862, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.
 Hanks, Peter, e. March 18, 1863.
 Johnson, I. L., e. Jan. 8, 1863.
 Kimpson, Hugh, e. March 21, 1863.
 McClintock, A., Nov. 7, 1862.
 Moslier, Wm. R., e. Nov. 27, 1862, kld. at Ft. Cottonwood.
 Simpson, M., e. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Stewart, Jos., e. Nov. 20, 1862.
 Shirley, Hiram, e. Dec. 21, 1862.
 Tannahill, H., e. March 24, 1864, died at Ft. Cottonwood.
 Vinson, Geo., e. March 10, 1863.
 Wyatt, Saml., e. Dec. 29, 1862.
 Tannahill, John L., e. March 24, 1864.

Company D.

First Lieut. W. N. Monroe, com. April 28, 1863, resd. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Sergt. John S. Wellman, e. March 10, 1863.
 Cooper, L., e. April 1, 1863.
 Groger, Richard, e. March 1, 1863.
 Jones, Daniel, e. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Kees, D. S., e. March 10, 1863.
 Luallen, Pleasant, e. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Moore, Wm. T., e. March 10, 1863.
 Thornburg, A. G., e. March 15, 1863.
 Thatcher, C. A., e. Jan. 15, 1863.
 Williams, John, e. April 2, 1863.

Company E.

Capt. George P. Norris, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 3, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 3, 1865.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Giger, e. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Lewis George, e. May 11, 1863.

Frary, Edgar, e. March 26, 1864, disd. date unknown.
 Fisher, John J., e. March 12, 1863.
 Flerer, Wm., e. March 27, 1864, disd. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Holcomb, S. A., e. Feb. 18, 1863.
 Roach, John C., e. April 1, 1863, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Thompson, J., e. April 5, 1863, disd. April 20, 1865.

Company F.

Corp. George Butler, e. June 1, 1863.
 Jordon, J., e. June 1, 1863, kld. in action at Julesburg,
 C. T.

Company G.

Collins, H. W., e. May 28, 1863.
 Thomas, W. D., e. March 24, 1863.

Company H.

Second Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, com. July 13, 1863,
 from sergt. Co. C., disd. July 9, 1864.
 Sergt. N. F. Munro, e. June 17, 1863.
 Corp. Z. H. Bones, e. May 28, 1863.
 Large, Wm., e. June 18, 1863.
 Wellman, McG. W., e. June 23, 1863.

Company L.

Crawford, Geo., e. March 1, 1864.
 Crowley, Patrick, e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. May 16, 1865,
 disab.
 Dulin, James, e. March 4, 1864.
 Israel, A. A., e. March 19, 1864.
 Lock, E. M., e. March 19, 1864.
 Magee, John, e. March 11, 1864, kld. accidentally,
 March 12, 1864.
 Nye, John W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Turner, L. G., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Thompson, Wm. E., March 4, 1864.
 Ward, N. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bucher, Richard, e. March 26, 1864.
 Baker, David, e. April 16, 1864.
 Clark, John M., e. March 25, 1864.
 Dowling, Geo. W., e. March 21, 1864.
 Doll, L. H., e. March 26, 1864.

Forsythe, T. I., e. March 30, 1864.
 March, N. B., e. March 31, 1864.
 Mace, H. L., e. March 25, 1864.
 Mace, R., e. March 25, 1864.
 Noe, Samuel, e. March 27, 1864.
 Swinford, John R., e. March 25, 1864.
 Vance, O. H., e. March 23, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[Note.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*]

Q. M. John Q. A. Dawson, com. Sept. 17, 1863, resd.
 March 29, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Wm. H. Evans, com. Sept. 30, 1863, wd. at
 Campbellsville, Tenn., resd. March 9, 1865.
 First Lieut. John T. Ware, e. as 1st sergt. June 17,
 1863, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 2, 1864, prmt'd. 1st
 lieut. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Daniel Henshaw, com. sergt. Sept. 30,
 1863, resd. April 1, 1864.
 Q. M. Sergt. Richard D. Williams, e. June 8, 1863.
 Com. Sergt. Jas. A. Allison, e. June 13, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel F. Craig, e. June 10, 1863, capt'd. at
 Newnan, Ga.
 Sergt. C. R. Kinkade, e. June 24, 1863, kld. at Flor-
 ence, Ala.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Stephens, e. June 15, 1863.
 Sergt. John P. Glenn, e. June 26, 1863, trans. to Inv.
 Corps July 30, 1864.
 Corp. R. W. Hamilton, e. June 20, 1863.
 Corp. T. J. Haywood, e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Corp. R. M. Young, e. June 20, 1863.
 Corp. John C. McDole, e. July 6, 1863.
 Corp. W. Catlin, e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Trumpeter A. J. Graham, e. June 20, 1863, capt'd. at
 Newnan, Ga.
 Wagoner Thomas B. Calc, e. June 14, 1863, trans. to
 Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.
 Burton, E. L., e. June 20, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.,
 died at Annapolis.
 Byrum, E. L., e. July 6, 1863.
 Byrum, L. E., e. Aug. 15, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Babb, H. C., e. June 22, 1863, wd. at Cassville, Ga.
 Conwell, John W., e. Aug. 6, 1863, wd. at Nashville,
 trans. to Inv. Corps April 2, 1865.

Conwell, Lott, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Cline, Simcon, e. Aug. 2, 1863.
 Cotter, James, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Fetter, A. J., e. June 20, 1863.
 Frisby, Wm., e. June 22, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Griffin, Wm. B., e. June 20, 1863, disd. Oct. 30, 1863.
 Glenn, Jos. N., e. June 26, 1863.
 Gladson, Wm. P., e. June 17, 1863.
 Gettys, L. N., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Hale, M., e. July 8, 1863, died at Kingston, Ga.
 Hill, A. M., e. June 20, 1863.
 Harris, B., e. Aug. 1, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Howe, Geo., e. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Hand, E., e. Aug. 17, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Jourdon, John W., e. June 29, 1863.
 Jourdon, B. F., e. July 23, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Kerr, H. J., e. Aug. 11, 1863.
 Lewis, Geo., e. July 8, 1863, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Land, James, e. June 26, 1863.
 Myers, J. C., e. July 4, 1863.
 Moffat, Jos., e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Moffatt, Saml., e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Sipsy River, Ala.
 Olney, L. W., e. July 6, 1863.
 Packer, F. G., e. July 19, 1863.
 Pollard, D. H., e. July 4, 1863.
 Roberts, P. H., e. July 10, 1863.
 Roberts, Wm. A., e. July 6, 1863.
 Rouze, Joseph E., e. June 20, 1863, wd. at Florence, Ala.
 Rhodes, J. Q., e. July 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Shippy, S. R., e. June 11, 1863.
 Stuber, F., e. June 13, 1863.
 Sackett, Alex., e. Aug. 5, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Tharp, L. A., e. July 24, 1863.
 Taylor, Samuel, e. July 21, 1863.
 Wilkins, G. W., e. June 10, 1863.
 Wilson, Alfred, e. June 20, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Wolf, H. C., e. July 6, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Wilkins, Ralph, e. July 15, 1863, wd., died at Keokuk.
 Wolf, H. D., e. July 6, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., died at Wilmington N. C.

Company H.

Barrows, Jas. C., e. July, 1863.
 Reed, Geo. J., e. Aug., 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.

Company L.

Capt. Aaron Pinney, com. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Second Lieut., Newton Doggett, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Sergt. H. D. Owen, e. June 9, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Sergt. John Underwood, e. June 11, 1863, died at Nashville.
 Corp. John Clark, e. July 15, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Saddler N. W. Collier, e. June 10, 1863.
 Wagoner E. Ashcraft, e. June 13, 1863.
 Barnett, O. P., e. June 28, 1863.
 Backus, Jas. M., e. July 27, 1863, captd. at Kingston, Ga., died at Andersonville.
 Cochran, Jas. H., e. Aug. 17, 1863, wd. at Florence.
 Duley, John M., e. July 8, 1863.
 Gotte, Joseph, e. June 27, 1863.
 Goodwin, O., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Hendren, E. R., e. June 19, 1863.
 Hazlett, E. C., e. June 14, 1863.
 Hendricks, W. A., e. Sept. 2, 1863.
 Jewett, A., e. June 10, 1863, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, disab.
 Klingler, Geo. W., e. June 10, 1863.
 Merryfield, John F., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Morrow, Samuel E., e. July 20, 1863.
 Manro, Geo. W., e. Aug. 17, 1863, wd. at Campbellville, Tenn.
 McCormick, S., e. July 27, 1863.
 Mercer, B. C., e. Aug. 11, 1863.
 McVey, H. K., e. Aug., 1863.
 Packer, A., e. June 10, 1863, disd. April 27, 1864.
 Place, John W., e. July 10, 1863.
 Peterson, John A., e. July 8, 1863, wd. at Cypress Creek, Ala.
 Renfro, John B., e. July 22, 1863.
 Sheaffer, P. M., e. July 27, 1863.
 Thompson, T. J., e. July 12, 1863.
 Taylor, John W., e. June 15, 1863.
 Whipple, Joseph, e. Aug. 20, 1863.

Company M.

Saddler Geo. W. Lindsay, e. July 9, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[Note.—The volunteers of this regiment were mustered out at Little Rock, Feb. 3, 1866; field staff and

*Companies A, C and D, Feb. 28; Company I, March 15;
Company B, March 23.]*

Company B.

Sergt. William Ware, e. Oct. 9, 1863.

Company C.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Reigart, com. Nov. 30, 1863, res.
May 22, 1865.

Sergt. William M. Gill, e. Aug. 18, 1863.

Corp. John B. Brown, e. Aug. 12, 1863.

Farrier G. C. Bell, e. Sept. 25, 1863.

Batson, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1863.

Carhartt, Clay, e. Oct. 10, 1863.

Carver, J. H., e. Oct. 5, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.

Godfrey, I. I., e. Oct. 6, 1863.

King, Charles, e. Sept. 5, 1863.

Mullenix, David, e. Aug. 21, 1863.

Randolph, L., e. Aug. 12, 1863.

Wolfe, Levi, e. Sept. 12, 1863.

Williams, Thomas, e. Sept. 26, 1863.

Company I.

Capt. Cyrus C. Bitner, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. Aug.
3, 1864.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Lafferty, com. Nov. 30, 1863,
resd. July 27, 1864.

First Lieut. John H. Killinbarger, e. as sergt. Oct. 15,
1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 10, 1865.

Sergt. Elias Whited, e. Sept. 1, 1863, died at Memphis.

Sergt. C. M. Lazenby, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Corp. John P. Heskett, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Corp. Mahlon Lappin, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Corp. F. A. Jones, e. Sept. 15, 1863.

Corp. Harry Jones, e. Sept. 15, 1863.

Corp. James F. Askey, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Farrier Wm. W. Napier, e. Sept. 15, 1863.

Wagoner Michael Burk, e. Sept. 21, 1863.

Annaws, W. N., e. Sept. 29, 1863.

Carson, James, e. Sept. 11, 1863, disd. May 5, 1864,
disab.

Crowl, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1863.

Faris, William, e. Oct. 21, 1863.

Marshall, J. N., e. Oct. 1, 1863.

McMaster, W. R., e. Nov. 23, 1863.

Phillips, S. B., e. Oct. 16, 1863.

Pike, H. C., e. Sept. 15, 1863.

Porter, J. H., e. Oct. 31, 1863.

Powelson, L., Oct. 5, 1863.

Pyatt, John, e. Sept. 30, 1863.

Regester, J. E., e. Oct. 15, 1863.

Ruffcorn, W. H., e. Oct. 15, 1863, died at Paducah,
June 8, 1864.

Salon, J. W., e. Sept. 10, 1863.

Ward, Simon, e. Oct. 10, 1863.

Ward, J. M., e. Oct. 10, 1863.

Company K.

First Lieut. Wallace B. Goodal, com. 1st lieut. from
Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 19, 1865.

Brown, C., e. Oct. 28, 1863.

Eller, C., e. Oct. 28, 1863.

Company M.

Pumroy, John, com. Nov. 30, 1862, died at Ottumwa,
Q. M. Sergt. Henry Simons, e. Aug. 21, 1863.

Sergt. Sidney A. Jones, e. Aug. 25, 1863.

Sergt. Merritt M. Ford, e. Aug. 4, 1863, died at
Ottumwa, Feb. 19, 1865.

Corp. E. T. Muna, e. Aug. 25, 1863.

Trumpeter W. J. Osterhaut, e. Sept. 1, 1863.

Adams, J. J., e. Sept. 14, 1863.

Allen, J. S., e. July 29, 1863.

Burns, Hugh, e. Sept. 14, 1863.

Fightmaster, Alexander, e. July 22, 1863.

Kibler, J. D., e. Aug. 4, 1863.

Osterhaut, C. E., e. July 22, 1863, kld. at Lewisburg,
Ark., shot by guard during a riot.

Pegg, W. J., e. Nov. 11, 1863.

Payne, J. J., e. Aug. 28, 1863.

Parsons, J. A., e. Aug. 12, 1863.

Wolf, John, e. Oct. 9, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Infantry.

Hoag, Stephen, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Ott, Gottfred, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Ott, Gottfred, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Brown, Edward P., e. April 20, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25,
1861.

Third Infantry.

Nidiver, Geo. M., e. June 1, 1861, m. o. June or July, 1864.

Fourth Infantry.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.*]

Corp. Thos. Pomerooy, e. July 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.

McGraw, John, e. Dec. 6, 1861.
 Atkinson, John W., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Allen, Wm. W., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Allen, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Bigham, Robert, e. June 16, 1864.
 Crawford, E. M., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Case, D. T., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Dutton, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Foster, Torrence, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Gibbs, F. M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Greenlee, M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Gornes, Jas. R., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Hawk, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Lewellen, Wm. T., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Laing, Geo. J., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Millard, John H., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Nelson, N. G., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Pennebaker, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Poplin, R. G. M., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Ratcliffe, Wm. A., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Robinson, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Rush, Frederick, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Shumord, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1862.

Sixth Infantry.

Corp. Hiram Hull, e. July 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disab.
 Brown, Geo. A., e. July 1, 1861, wd. April 6, 1862, m. o. July 24, 1865.
 Bradley, E. P., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd., m. o. July 24, 1865.
 McGonegal, ———, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Eighth Infantry.

Cummins, W. H., e. 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.

First Lieut. J. G. Harrow, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Dec. 31, 1861,
 Dougherty, Wm., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Grier, Geo., died Dec. 26, 1864, of wds.
 Johnson, Wm., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.

Tenth Infantry.

Holland, J. W., e. Aug. 22, 1861, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Wm. M. Twiggs, e. Sept. 17, 1861, com. Oct. 3, 1861, was private in Co. C, 1st Inf., m. o. July 15, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Seneca B. Thrall, com. Aug. 19, 1862, resd. April 4, 1864.
 Reed, D. M., e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Musician Francis W. Kimble, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Littlefield, Wm. C., e. Oct. 17, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Bartholomew, Robt., e. Oct. 18, 1861, missing at Shiloh, died Aug. 5, 1863.
 Bearden, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Turner, Hiram, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died at Macon May 19, 1862.
 Clark, W. F., e. March 28, 1862.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Surg. Wm. L. Orr, com. Dec. 2, 1862, from asst. surg. 3d Cav., resd. Oct. 29, 1864.

Twenty-third Infantry.

Browning, W. S., e. March 29, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.

Twenty-cighth Infantry.

Hunter, Jos., e. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. Sept. 19, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Murphy, I. M., e. Dec. 12, 1863, disd. Nov. 23, 1864.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Thompson, John E., e. Feb. 14, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Stoddard, com. Feb. 17, 1863, com. declined and canceled.

Bryant, Benj., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Berry, John P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Corp. Thos. B. Fleanor, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Carr, Arthur, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died April 17, 1863.

Jackson, Geo. W., e. Aug. 17, 1862, died May 20, 1863.

Thirty-third Infantry.

Smith, Marion, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Trent, Josiah, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Brooks, Peter, e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Mitchell, Wm. W., e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Trent, John, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Middleton, Loomis, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Forty-fifth Infantry.

Wallace, A. A., e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Parsons, Jas., e. June 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

Second Cavalry.

Larimore, M. K., e. March 10, 1862, died at Hamburg, Tenn.

Cartner, D. M., e. March 10, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Fuller, S. J., e. March 19, 1862, died June 13, 1864.

Lewis, Rufus, e. Aug. 3, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Margaretz, Herman, e. April 1, 1862, missing in battle of Boonesville, July 1, 1862.

Samuel G. Vannice, e. March 1, 1864, died March 22, 1865, at Eastport, Miss., as 1st sergt.

Fifth Cavalry

Bell, Dora, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Besco, Henry, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.

Leonard, Thos., disd. April 27, 1862.

Coan, W. S., e. March 17, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Perrin, F., e. March 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Quinn, Wm., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Quinn, John C., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Lynch, Jacob, e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Lynch, Wm. M., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Staton, Wm. M., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Thompson, J. S., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

First Battery Light Artillery.

Jr. Second Lieut. D. M. Parks, e. as sergt., 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 19, 1864, resd. June 14, 1864.

Jr. Second Lieut. Jas. Thomas, e. as private, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 13, 1865.

Sergt. W. M. Van Zant, died Feb. 12, 1864, at St. Louis.

Sergt. D. M. Sparks, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Corp. Chas. R. Parks, died at Millikin's Bend, La., March 7, 1862.

Artf. Benj. Corbin, wd. and disd. June 16, 1863, disab. Gardner, J. M., m. o. July 5, 1865.

Halsted, Wm. D., wd., m. o. July 5, 1865.

King, Fletcher, died April 29, 1864, at Agency City.

Mills, Wm. H., died Nov. 5, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Parkhurst, Reese, kld. at Pea Ridge.

Rush, Ross, wd. at Vicksburg.

Temple, Jas. A., m. o. July 5, 1865.

Tosh, Geo. T., m. o. July 5, 1865.

Day, Henry, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Even, Thompson, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Ferris, S. R., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Thomas, Even, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Gales, Washington, e. Oct. 10, 1864, disd. June 6, 1865, disab.

Fourth Battery.

Hobbs, W. T., e. Aug. 27, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Logan, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Mounts, John S., e. Aug. 18, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

First Iowa Infantry (A. D.)

- Sergt. Wm. Phillips, e. Aug. 29, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Bedinger, Jep., e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Nov. 3, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Carroll, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Harrison, H., e. Aug. 20, 1863, died July 29, 1864, at Helena, Ark., of wds.
 Lewis, Robert, e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Sept. 1, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 McBride, Hiram, e. Aug. 25, 1863, died Aug. 10, 1864, at Helena, Ark.
 Basket, N., e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Buck, Moses, e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Brown, Benj., e. Sept. 24, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Davis, Wm., e. Sept. 2, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Holloway, J., e. Aug. 28, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Lewis, Chas., e. Sept. 4, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Second Cavalry, M. S. M.

- Hendricks, A. E., e. Feb. 13, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

- First Lieut. W. H. P. Norris, e. July 26, 1861, prmt'd from 2d sergt. Co. K, 2d Inf., Aug. 6, 1861.

Tenth Ill. Cavalry.

- Doonegan, W., e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Ill. Infantry.

- West, A. J.

Thirty-fifth Ill. Infantry.

- Toll, Wm. M., e. July 3, 1861.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

50TH IOWA INFANTRY.

- Maj. H. H. Coughlan.

Company G.

[Note.—This company was mustered into the Uni-

ted States service at Des Moines, Iowa, May 17, 1898. It left the state May 21, 1898, and was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida. It was mustered out of service November 30, 1899.]

- Capt. F. W. Eckers.
 First Lieut. Theodore A. Stoessel.
 Second Lieut. Charles S. Tindell.
 Sergt. William R. Armstrong.
 Sergt., Q. M., Maurice G. Holt.
 Sergt. Alexander T. Kasparson.
 Sergt. William D. Smnner.
 Sergt. Leroy Christie.
 Sergt. Alvin J. Crail.
 Corp. Roy J. Cook.
 Corp. Albert V. Lindell.
 Corp. Eugene B. Hill, Jr.
 Corp. Charles Brown.
 Corp. William F. Bickley.
 Corp. Edward Steller.
 Corp. Grant Irving Emery.
 Corp. Samuel Manro.
 Corp. George H. Elliott.
 Corp. Mernie S. Ballagh.
 Corp. John H. Wright.
 Musician Joseph Hayes, died at Jacksonville, Florida, September 8, 1898 (typhoid).
 Musician Otto Armstrong.
 Artificer William T. Smith.
 Wagoner Ivory H. Cook.
 Barnum, Emerson E.
 Boughner, Charles S.
 Bowser, John W.
 Curran, John.
 Church, Dean K.
 Cullen, Frank.
 Davis, Harvey A.
 DeValt, Albert.
 Ellis, Foster R.
 Ellis, Macy M.
 Emery, Roscoe.
 Frost, Robert.
 Graves, Chauncey A.
 Grube, Oscar A., died at Des Moines, October 6, 1898 (typhoid).
 Higgins, Bert D.
 Hobbs, William A.
 Hobbs, William P.
 Hedrick, Eugene F.

Langford, J. Elliott.
Lowe, Robert W.
Mitchell, Mark M. H.
Mungoven, Thomas.
Moore, Charles F.
Moore, Charles E.
Parker, Alva A.
Parker, Fred W.
Pickett, Charles S.
Rolison, Merit V.
Riordan, John T.

Riordan, Allen B.
Scott, Charles U.
Simmons, Harry M.
Smith, Edward O.
Sunley, Nate L.
Snyder, John J.
Trease, John C.
Trowbridge, Edward A.
Terrell, Otis T.
Wheelock, Herbert K.
Williams, William W.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF P. G. BALLINGALL

Colonel Ballingall died March 7, 1891.

Will executed on the 22d day of November, 1890.

Will appointed Mary J. Phillips, A. G. Harrow and Charles A. Walsh executors. Mrs. Phillips refused to qualify, but Harrow and Walsh accepted said appointment and qualified as executors.

Suit of Mary J. Phillips, David Hodge, Charles and Harry Hodge, plaintiffs, *vs.* Harrow and Walsh, executors, and the Ottumwa Library Association, the City of Ottumwa and Mattie J. Thomas, defendants, begun on the 21st day of December, 1891, attacking the eighth and ninth paragraphs of the will.

The lower court, Judge E. L. Burton, sitting, decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court, on appeal taken by the executors, reversed the decision of the lower court and sustained the will in every particular.

The City of Ottumwa, by its Council, adopted a resolution in March, 1895, accepting that part of out-lot No. 13, devised to the public for park purposes, and obligated itself to construct and maintain a public park on said premises as provided by the terms of the will, but refused to accept the trust further. The court afterward appointed Charles A.

Walsh as trustee in the place of the City of Ottumwa.

THE CHARITY BEQUESTS.

By the eighth paragraph of the will the Ottumwa Library Association was given an annuity of \$200, also a strip of ground 34 feet wide, fronting on Main street and extending back to the right of way of the C. R. I. & P. Railway. The devise of real estate to the Library Association is upon the express condition that the said ground shall be used for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the use and benefit of a public library.

By the ninth paragraph of the will, the Ballingall House property, the property then known as the Magnolia Restaurant (now known as the English Kitchen), the Pony Pork House (now used as a pickle factory), part of out-lot No. 13, part of lot No. 370 were given to the City of Ottumwa in trust for the following uses and purposes:

The Ballingall House to be kept up as a hotel; part of out-lot No. 13 to become a public park; part of the same lot to be used for a flower conservatory; the remainder of the property to be leased or sold according to the judgment of the trustee.

A sinking fund of \$20,000 to be established first; then the will directs from the rents and incomes the establishment of a second fund of \$6,000. The first fund to be used for remodeling the hotel building, to suitably keep up with the times and the growth of the city; the second fund for the purpose of maintaining the public library now established. The will provides that upon the refusal of the Library Association to accept or use the ground willed to it for the purpose of erecting a library building thereon, that the same shall go to the City of Ottumwa and become a part of the public park.

After the founding of the perpetual sinking fund of \$20,000 and the expenditure of

the second fund of \$6,000 as directed, the will provides that all accumulations arising from the rents of the property and from the interest on the sinking fund shall go and be devoted to the following uses and purposes annually:

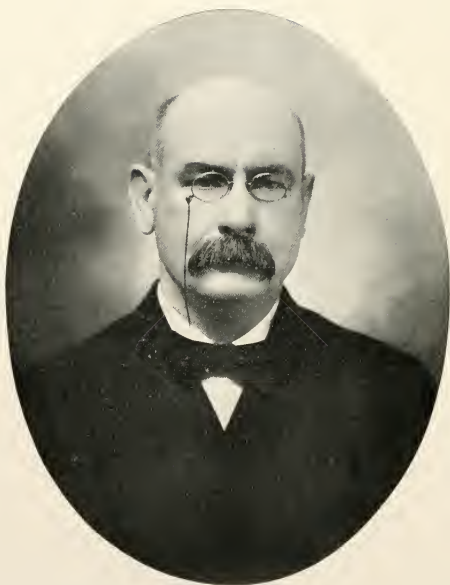
One-fourth to the Library Association.

One-fourth to poor and needy people of Ottumwa who are dependent upon their own labor for a livelihood.

One-fourth to the religious societies of the city without regard to sect.

One-fourth to build or aid in the building and maintenance of a foundling hospital, with the special view and purpose of relieving unfortunate females and protecting and caring for their offspring.





THOMAS D FOSTER.

Representative Citizens



THOMAS D. FOSTER, who has been identified with the extensive packing establishment of John Morrell & Company, Limited, since 1865, is one of the two American directors of the firm, the other being J. H. Morrell. It is by far the largest business plant of Wapello county, and an institution of which Ottumwa may well boast.

The business of the John Morrell Company was founded about 1830 at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, by John Morrell, who died about 1881. It was originally a bacon and ham curing plant, as well as a wholesale and retail grocery. It continued at Bradford until 1860, when it was moved to Liverpool and became a strictly wholesale provision business in meats, butter and cheese, being still controlled by John Morrell. From 1856 to 1865 the packing business was conducted in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and a branch office was established in New York City in 1864, the main office, then, as now, being at Liverpool. The branch in America was established with the object of purchasing meats, butter, etc., for shipment to England. In 1874 the business

was closed in New York, packing having been in operation in Canada from 1868 to 1874, and at Chicago from 1871 to 1874. In 1874 all the American interests were transferred to Chicago, where an office is now maintained at No. 901 Royal Insurance Building. In 1878 the nucleus of the present mammoth plant was erected at Ottumwa, Iowa, where the company had begun business the previous year. The plant was enlarged and completed to its present capacity in 1896. The American feature of the business has been highly successful and satisfactory to the promoters, and has been a boon to the country in which it is located. The plant consists of many large buildings, their dimensions being as follows: Main building, 194 by 160 feet, seven stories; warehouse, known as building "D," 160 by 128 feet, six stories; slaughtering building, 128 by 112 feet; engine room, 100 by 70 feet; boiler house, 120 by 50 feet; lard refinery, 112 by 70 feet; box factory, 176 by 50 feet; fertilizer building, 72 by 80 feet; smoke house, sausage room and canning buildings, 98 by 108 feet; office, 66 by 50 feet; and the stock yards cover five acres of floor space. The boiler room

contains eight boilers with an aggregate capacity of 1,740 horse power, the engines are 700 horse power, and the electric generators 750 horse power. The three ice houses have a capacity of 25,000 tons of ice, and the output of the four ice machines aggregates 475 tons daily. The hanging capacity of the establishment is from 10,000 to 12,000 hogs. From 40 to 50 men are employed in the engineering department, including the machine and blacksmith shops; from 50 to 60 men in the offices; and the number in the other departments combined varies from 800 to 1,300 men, according to the season. One day each summer is given as a holiday for a picnic for employees, all of whom receive their pay on that day as usual. They go to some neighboring town or pleasant site, several trains being needed to convey the throng of people. Those employees whom it is impossible to spare on this day are paid double wages. The concern of John Morrell & Company, Limited, belongs to no trust or combine, either to lower wages or control prices, and pays first-class wages to its workmen. It is conducted on fair business principles, and all work in perfect harmony. The packing house is an exceptionally well appointed one, and is kept scrupulously clean in every department.

Thomas D. Foster was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1847, and was reared and educated in England and Ireland. He has been identified with John Morrell & Company, Limited, since 1865, and has made the business his life work and study. He came to America in 1868, and took charge of the com-

pany's business in this country in 1872. He has made his home in Ottumwa since 1878, having erected a fine residence on the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He is married and has a family of 10 children. Religiously, the family is Presbyterian. Mr. Foster makes regular trips to England in the interest of the firm. His portrait is shown on a page in proximity to this.




UY LORENZO BAILEY, a prominent farmer of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, has always lived upon his present farm, on which he was born in 1870, the youngest child born to J. Howard and Amanda P. (Tull) Bailey. He has a one-half interest in 180 acres of land located in sections 26 and 27, and is successfully engaged in diversified farming.

J. Howard Bailey with his wife and three little children came to Lee county, Iowa, from Scott county, Indiana, in 1853, and in 1854 removed to a farm in Washington township, Wapello county, where he followed farming and merchandising until 1857. He then located at Agency and in February, 1861, located on a farm in sections 26 and 27, Agency township, which is now the home of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reared six children, as follows: Chapman; Cyrus D.; Randolph; Charles A.; Clara V., wife of Hubert W. Whitney, of Pleasant township, Wapello county; and Guy Lorenzo. The father died July 18, 1887, and Mrs. Bailey now resides with our subject on the old homestead.

Guy L. Bailey was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Jennie E. Burr, who was born in Washington, Washington county, Iowa, and is a daughter of A. M. and I. L. Burr, of Henry county, Iowa. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the school board of his district for several years, and is now secretary of that body. A man of recognized ability, he commands the respect of his fellow-citizens as a man of worth to the community.

A great-grandfather of Mr. Bailey (Joseph Wallace) was in the battle of Fort Duquesne (Braddock's defeat), July 9, 1755. A great-uncle (Samuel Bailey) was a major in the Revolutionary War. Another great-uncle (John Tull) was in the battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. An uncle (Nelson Bailey) and a cousin (Asbury Tull) were in the Civil War. A nephew (H. Verner Bailey) was a lieutenant in a Montana cavalry company in the Spanish-American War, being with the Rough Riders in Cuba.



 E. HUNT, a gentleman of recognized skill as a mechanic, is possessed of considerable inventive genius and is superintendent of the Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of box car loader, a product of his genius. He was born near Toledo, Ohio, October 5, 1861, and is a son of C. J. and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Hunt.

C. J. Hunt is deceased, and his widow lives in the state of South Dakota. They had four sons and two daughters, of whom Frank, as well as W. E., is located in Ottumwa and is employed as a machinist by the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company.

W. E. Hunt began his successful career as a machinist when fourteen years of age, serving an apprenticeship in the railroad shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. At the age of twenty-one years he came west and followed his trade at different places in the West and Northwest, until he came to Ottumwa about the year 1885. He had charge of different machine shops here and spent about ten years with the Ottumwa Iron Works and five years with the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company. Meanwhile he had been working on the invention of the box car loader, which is proving such a pronounced success. The first full-sized machine was turned out at the Hardsocg factory. It is an exceptionally ingenious machine and despite its weight of eight tons is easily handled by one lever, which controls the engine and machinery. The hopper, which is provided with a carrier bottom, has a capacity of about one ton of coal. It is 12 feet in length, revolves on a heavy pivot, and travels in and out of the car. The machinery is operated by an 80-horse-power steam engine, and is controlled by a single lever, the machine reversing automatically. It is placed directly under the chute and then conveys the coal to different parts of the box car, loading a car in seven minutes with the greatest ease.

The sale to coal companies has been extensive and is rapidly increasing, a completed machine retailing at about \$2,000. Twelve skilled mechanics are employed, and other laborers to the extent of 40 men. Mr. Hunt and Henry Phillips, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, are equal partners in the business, and both are exceptionally shrewd business men. The former, being unexcelled as a machinist, is well qualified to superintend the work in the factory.

Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Josephine Lewis, a daughter of John Lewis, deceased. She is a native of Ottumwa, where she was reared and has always resided. They have two children: Charles and Hazel. Politically Mr. Hunt is a strong supporter of Republican principles. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In a religious connection, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a very comfortable home which he built on the South Side of Ottumwa.



T. MCCARROLL, owner of the McCarroll Manufacturing Company, one of the leading enterprises of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a thorough business man, and has met with great success in the manufacture of various kinds of stoves, of some of which he is the patentee. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of W. F. and Mary E. (Timmerman) McCarroll.

W. F. McCarroll came of an old Ohio fam-

ily, and was engaged in farming until he moved west, to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1871. He married Mary E. Timmerman, who had previously been married to a Mr. Ross, by whom she had one child, Mary E. (Hennegan), who now resides with Mrs. J. W. Jordan, of Ottumwa. Mrs. McCarroll died when C. T. was but two years of age. Mr. McCarroll formed a second union, wedding Mary Millsack, and four children were born to them, namely: J. B. and W. F., who form the firm of McCarroll Brothers, conducting a hardware business on Main street, Ottumwa; Mrs. Phoebe (Biddison), whose husband died in 1900; and Mrs. Laura (Kilby), of Ottumwa, Mr. Kilby being a bookkeeper in the First National Bank.

C. T. McCarroll came to Ottumwa in 1871, and formed a partnership with his father, buying out the hardware business of William Kraemer on Main street. His father died in 1891, but the business continued to be conducted under the firm name of W. F. McCarroll & Son until February, 1898. C. T. McCarroll then sold out to the Harper & McIntire Company, and entered upon his present business of manufacturing stoves. He purchased land at the end of the car line on West Second street, filled up the ground and erected his present building, 30 by 118 feet, in dimensions, with an ell 20 by 30 feet in size, used as a store-room. He employs a number of people in the manufacture of stoves, and uses a large number of special machines, thus lessening the amount of labor required. A number of the machines were patented by him. He has shown considerable skill as an inventor, one

of his inventions being a soft coal blast-heater, with top draft, which readily burns slack and soft coal, and was patented in August, 1900. He also patented, in 1898, a sheet-iron wood-burner with no up draft, the heat being forced to the bottom of the stove before ascending; it is called a wood base-burner. He has a large sale of these and they are giving universal satisfaction wherever used. He also makes heavy air-tight heaters and farmers' feed cookers. He has a sheet-iron wood carrier, and other conveniences. The plant covers one and a half acres of ground and is complete in all its details, the power being furnished by a gasoline engine. He is also connected with the Ottumwa Brick & Construction Company, of which D. F. Morey is manager.

Mr. McCarroll was joined in marriage with Emma L. Foster, a daughter of Thomas Foster. Mrs. McCarroll was reared in Wapello county, Iowa. They have three children, as follows: Mary, Helen and Laura. Politically, Mr. McCarroll is a Republican, and served as alderman of the sixth ward, in which he has a good residence property. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is liberal in religious views.

JH. WILLIAMS is president of the Fair-Williams Bridge & Manufacturing Company, at Ottumwa, the only concern of the kind in Wapello county. He has been engaged in this line of business since 1880, and has displayed great business ability. This is one of the leading industries of

Ottumwa, and the largest plant of its kind in the state of Iowa. He was born in 1840 in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James Williams.

James Williams was a mechanic by trade and lived in Pennsylvania until his death in 1859. His wife died later at the age of eighty years. He had two children: J. H.; and Mrs. Mary (Daniels), of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

J. H. Williams was reared and educated in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and worked in the machine shops at Conneautville, in that county, when a boy. He enlisted, in 1863, in Company C, 112th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf. (then converted into the 2d Pa. Artillery) and served until the close of the war. He first came to Iowa in 1876, and one year later located near Keosauqua, Iowa, having completed an apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner before coming to this state. In 1885, he became identified with the bridge and manufacturing business at Keosauqua, and owned and operated a plant there. In 1887, he moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, and with Mr. Fair established the present business, having purchased the plant of the Ottumwa Plow Company. They have since added largely to the buildings, and, in addition to the warehouse, there is now a space of 110 by 160 feet under roof. In 1900, the large fire-proof brick structure was erected, and they have a foundry complete in all its appointments. The firm was incorporated as the Fair-Williams Bridge & Manufacturing Company in 1894, with Mr. Williams as president and E. D. Fair as secretary and treasurer. They manufacture bridge

material and architectural iron work, and employ about 40 men, who are mainly first-class mechanics and iron workers. They have a wide field for the sale of their products, embracing Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado, and their business is rapidly increasing. The owners attend to the interests of the firm on the road, and are enterprising and energetic business men.

E. D. Fair was born in Maryland near the Pennsylvania line, and is a son of John Fair, who with his family came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1856, and located a little north of Agency, where he followed farming. At the time of the removal to this state, E. D. Fair was but ten years of age. He learned the carpenter's trade and did some contracting, and later crossed the plains and contracted on the gradework of the Union Pacific Railroad. He returned to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1860, contracted for bridge building in the county, and in 1887 began steel bridge making, which he has since continued. His parents are deceased. He married Miss Giltner, a daughter of William Giltner, deceased, who was a pioneer of this county. They have six children, one of whom is Dr. A. B. Fair, of Iowa City. The others reside at or near Agency, where he has his home and owns extensive farming interests.

Mr. Williams was married in Pennsylvania to Lovina Wright, who died and left seven children: Frank, who is in the employ of the Fair-Williams Bridge & Manufacturing Company, at Ottumwa; Eva (Horner), whose husband is a druggist in Eddyville, Iowa; Mrs.

Tettershall, of Chicago; Flora (Gibson), of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. William Gregg, of Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Craighead, of Joliet, Illinois, and Bert, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Politically, Mr. Williams is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. Fraternally, he is a Mason and Knight Templar, and belongs to the Elks. Religiously, he is a Methodist. Mrs. Williams died in September, 1900, at the age of sixty-one years.

DR. A. V. STEVENS, who was long a prominent member of the medical profession in Wapello county, Iowa, was engaged in active practice at Highland Center for a period of thirty-seven years, but is now living a retired life at Ottumwa. He is a man of pleasing personality and has many friends throughout this county.

Dr. Stevens was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in 1815, and at a very early date went to Illinois, where he was located until 1853. In that year he came to Wapello county, Iowa, and settled in Highland township. He erected a log cabin, to which he took his bride, and improved the claim he had entered. He resided there until 1893, and then moved to Ottumwa. When he first came to this county a log-house was the only dwelling in Ottumwa, in which a general store was conducted by Mr. Devin. He sold his land in 1893 and has since been retired from business, enjoying life at his home in Ottumwa, at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Stevens formed a matrimonial alliance





W. B. BONNIFIELD.

with Catherine Miller, who was born in Kentucky, and they became the parents of the following children: Charlotte; Nancy; Lydia; Rhoda; Ernest; Jacob; Owen; Douglas; and Orlando. His children are all well settled and he gathers much enjoyment from their company. Mrs. Stevens, who was a woman of amiable disposition, attractive manners and high character, died in Ottumwa some time after their removal here. Politically, Dr. Stevens is a Democrat, and has served on the school board of his township for fifteen years. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church.



W. B. BONNIFIELD, a gentleman exceedingly prominent in the circles of finance in this section of the state of Iowa, whose portrait is shown herewith, is president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa. He has been located in this city for more than forty years, and during this time has been closely identified with all public improvements, and all projects tending to benefit the community.

Mr. Bonnifield was born in Randolph county, Virginia, February 23, 1827, and moved with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1837, where they settled on a farm nine miles east of Fairfield. There both of his parents died in the spring of 1841, leaving a large family of children. He remained on the farm until 1847, attending school in the winter months in the log

school-house (which had greased paper in the windows in the place of glass), and working on the farm through the summer months. Mr. Bonnifield was very desirous of obtaining an education. In 1847, he and his two younger brothers went to the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and remained there one and a half years. From there they went to Pennsylvania, in 1849, and attended Allegheny College. At that early day there was no means of public conveyance from Iowa to Meadville, Pennsylvania, the seat of Allegheny College, except by boat on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburg, and thence by canal to Meadville. As cholera prevailed on those rivers in that year, these three brothers chose to tramp across the prairies of Illinois to Chicago, and carry their luggage, getting a ride occasionally in a farm-wagon for pay or through the sympathy of a farmer. There was at that time but one railroad, the Michigan Southern, by which transportation east from Chicago could be secured, and as the fare was more expensive than by water, these three sore-footed boys took a steamer on the lakes for Erie, 40 miles from Allegheny College; but by the time they got to Cleveland, Ohio, they concluded they would not contribute anything more towards the filling of the lake and abandoned the steamer for a tramp of 90 miles to Meadville. After remaining in college for two and a half years, their purse was found depleted to such an extent that something had to be done. Therefore W. B. Bonnifield went to Kentucky and taught school for a term of five months, fully ex-

pecting to return to college. He was induced to stay another term, with increased pay, and then, still another term, so that he remained nearly two years. At this time the California gold fever was prevalent all over the country. Mr. Bonnifield crossed the plains by means of ox teams, in 1853, in company with four brothers. He followed mining and stock-raising in northern California until 1860, when he returned east and located at Ottumwa, Iowa. His California venture was reasonably successful, at least he returned with more than he took there with him. He engaged in the private banking business in Ottumwa, in October, 1861, with his two brothers, under the firm name of Bonnifield Brothers, and continued thus until October, 1863. Then, on the passage of the national banking law he organized the First National Bank of Ottumwa, with a capital stock of \$50,000. This bank was No. 107, and was the first national bank organized west of the Mississippi river. He was its first cashier and George Gillaspie its first president. Within the first year Mr. Bonnifield was made president, and has since continued in that capacity with the exception of two years, James Hawley serving as its president during that period. This bank is considered one of the best managed and most successful in the state of Iowa. It doubled its capital stock of \$50,000 in 1891, and has paid \$460,300 in dividends to its stockholders since its organization. Mr. Bonnifield was president and treasurer of the Iowa Central Coal Com-

pany, at Oskaloosa, for one year, and was treasurer of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad Company for six years, until it was sold to the Milwaukee system. He has always been prominently identified with public enterprises, whose object was to increase the growth and prosperity of the community. He was one of the promoters of the Ottumwa Water Power Company, and served as its president for eight years.

W. B. Bonnifield was united in marriage October 28, 1862, with Alcinda Innskeep, a native of Hillsboro, Ohio, and they have reared three children, as follows: Mary B. (Hornel), of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Lizzie B. (Simmons), of Ottumwa, Iowa; and William B., Jr., assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, who married Lizette Near, of Racine, Wisconsin. In 1870, Mr. Bonnifield built a residence on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, in which he has since resided. He has for many years been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1898, the Union Trust & Savings Bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000 by the same men who controlled the First National Bank, and as a result the capital of the latter was reduced to \$100,000. The present directors of the First National Bank are: W. B. Bonnifield; Martin Hutchison (cashier); George Haw; J. B. Sax; and W. B. Bonnifield, Jr. The bank officials erected their own building in 1870, and occupied it until 1880,

when it was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt in 1881, on the corner of Main and Market streets.

W. B. Bonnifield has been an important factor in the building up of Ottumwa; he has all the time been a banker, bringing to the business his native good sense as well as that financial education that comes to those who are accustomed to handling the money of others; he has never aspired to office, but steadily kept in view the interests of those who confided in him as a financier, and has so managed the affairs of his bank that at no time has it been in peril, or even threatened with peril. In the exercise of these functions he has had the accustomed experience of bankers, and yet with all of his conservatism there has never been a day or an hour that he has not been ready to aid all legitimate enterprises that have been calculated to advance the interests of Ottumwa, materially as well as morally. He has, at the risk of loss, been a fearless advocate of temperance, and in every way he has thrown his influence in favor of things that contribute to good rather than to evil. In all the public movements for charity the name of W. B. Bonnifield has been among the foremost in contributing to relieve the woes of others, whether at home or abroad.

It will be seen by this sketch that Mr. Bonnifield attained his present position through his own efforts and without the aid of any extraordinary circumstances in his favor. In early life he worked on a farm; later on he taught school, and when California offered an opportunity for enterprising young Ameri-

cans, he was adventurous enough to take his chances. He met with no great fortune there, but he returned to the state with more money than he took with him; he was all the time prudent, laboring earnestly, and all that he gained was through his untiring industry and excellent judgment in dealing with the problems that entered into his experience as a miner and stock-raiser. He brought the same qualities to bear then that he has since displayed in managing the affairs of a great corporation, which has been built up mainly through his efforts. If Mr. Bonnifield had been less careful in business matters, and in exercising the virtues of prudence and economy, he would not have been able to do the works of charity and liberality which he takes pleasure in doing, when the proper objects have been presented to him.



RS. SUSAN E. DAGGETT, one of the most highly esteemed residents of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, is the widow of William Daggett, who for many years was one of the leading business men of Ottumwa.

William Daggett was born in Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, March 12, 1830, and was a son of Ebenezer Daggett. He had three brothers and a sister, namely: Edward, who is in the livery business at Ottumwa; Henry B., of Brookfield, Missouri; C. F., of Syracuse, New York; and Mrs. Rebecca Morse, of California. William Daggett came

to Ottumwa from Onondaga county, New York, in 1856, one year later returning to Seneca Falls, New York, where he was married, his wife accompanying him back to Ottumwa. He was influenced in locating at Ottumwa by Seth Richards, deceased, who was then residing at Bentonsport, located on what is now the Des Moines Valley Division of the C. R. I. & P. Railway. Following that gentleman's advice he located at Ottumwa, with the result that the city has seen all of his successful business career and been greatly benefited thereby. In 1857, he engaged in the hardware business, and a few years later J. W. Edgerly, who had been in Mr. Daggett's employ, became a member of the firm. The firm of Daggett & Edgerly continued until the latter retired. Mr. W. T. Harper then became a partner. The firm of Daggett & Harper continued in the hardware business until 1875, when they sold out, only to engage in the linseed oil business. Mr. Daggett became identified with I. N. Mast in operating the Ottumwa Starch Works. In 1870, Mr. Blake bought the interests of stockholders in the Iowa National Bank, and in 1872 Mr. Daggett became one of the directors, after which time he was identified with the bank as director or vice-president until his death on February 26, 1900, having nearly rounded out the allotted term of three score years and ten. He was possessed of excellent business qualifications, and was very successful in whatever line of business he engaged. He was largely instrumental in securing the water power and later the water works, which now supply the city with water. After the old

starch works were sold to the starch trust, Mr. Daggett nearly succeeded in bringing the immense mill to Ottumwa that was later located at Des Moines, making several trips to New York for that purpose. He was connected with all enterprises of note and was a conservative business man of good judgment. In late years he was known as Ottumwa's leading financier, and was always appealed to when any new industry wished to locate here. He looked thoroughly into the merits of the Janney Manufacturing Company, and aided largely in securing its location. He later placed capital at the company's command and served as its treasurer. When the possibility of bringing the immense Dain works to Ottumwa was first learned, Mr. Daggett was one of the first to place his shoulder to the wheel and push the enterprise to a successful issue. At the time of his death Mr. Daggett was basily engaged in trying to bring a large coking plant here, which would mean thousands of dollars of revenue annually to Ottumwa, and that success had crowned his efforts is shown by a letter which was received from L. Z. Leiter only a few hours before his death relative to the matter. The promoters of the enterprise tacitly announced their intention of placing the plant here. There is not a large industry in Ottumwa which was not favored in some way by Mr. Daggett, either financially or by work in its interest. He was also vice-president of the Ottumwa Railway, Electric Light & Steam Company, president of the Equitable Loan Association, and a director of the Ottumwa Opera House Company. He





WILLIAM ALEXANDER WORK.

was prominently identified with the Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was a warden since 1863, being senior warden at his death, and was most liberal in its financial support. He was instrumental in getting the original church structure, and when the last edifice was erected he not only gave liberally of his wealth toward its successful completion, but actually superintended its construction.

Mr. Daggett was married at Seneca Falls, New York, October 13, 1857, to Susan E. Daniels. She was born in Seneca Falls, in 1835, and is a daughter of George B. and Mary S. (Giddings) Daniels, her father at one time serving in Congress from Seneca county. Her mother recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She comes of old Revolutionary stock, and has a brother residing in Seneca Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Daggett became parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Minnie A.; Maude; Wallace R., cashier of the Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa; Amy; Eva (Higdon), of Ottumwa; Blanche; and Philip. The present fine brick home was erected in 1885 and is located on the corner of Fifth and Court streets. Politically, Mr. Daggett was a Republican.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER WORK,

whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is the senior member of the firm of Work &

Work, his son Emmett A. being associated with him in the practice of

law. He is devoted to his profession, turning neither to the right nor to the left in search for honors or preferment outside of the profession which he has chosen for his life work and which he loves so well. He was born on December 25, 1844, on a farm in Jefferson county, Iowa; his father, Joseph Work, was a native of Clark county, Indiana, and came to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1843. The same year, before leaving Indiana, the latter was married to Eleanor Huckleberry. They moved, in 1845, to Van Buren county, Iowa, near Birmingham, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and became inured to all the hardships, toil and privations incident to pioneer life. Joseph Work represented Van Buren county in the Iowa legislature in 1872.

William Alexander Work received his rudimentary education in the old school-house of pioneer days, where he attended a winter and summer term until he was old enough to work in the field; then, he was limited to a winter term for several years. In such schools everything taught was not from books; the wide expanse of prairie, fringed with forests, gave the boy a breadth of character not attained in the environments of a town or city. Such a young man was Mr. Work in the latter "fifties," when he entered the then well known academy at Birmingham. In 1862, he was admitted to the college course of Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant; he completed one year's study there, and in 1863 enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the United States gunboat "Benton," the flagship of Admiral Porter's Lower Mississippi Squadron.

He served during a part of 1863 and 1864, at the time when many of the great engagements on the Mississippi river occurred. Island No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans had fallen during this period. When his term of service closed, he returned to Iowa Wesleyan University, and completed his college course, in 1867. After graduating, he taught school in Keosauqua for a year; in the meantime he had taken up the study of law with Hon. Robert Sloan, of the Keosauqua bar, and when Mr. Sloan was elected circuit judge, Mr. Work succeeded to the Judge's practice. Eight years later, he associated himself with Judge Alexander Brown under the firm name of Work & Brown, and in 1882, Judge Sloan, after leaving the bench, became a member of the firm of Sloan, Work & Brown. In 1883, Mr. Work removed to Ottumwa and opened an office, but retained his connection with the old firm until Judge Sloan was again advanced to the bench, when the firm became Work & Brown, which has continued until the present time, at Keosauqua. Mr. Work regularly attends both the courts of Van Buren and Wapello counties. He has been successfully engaged in some of the most important litigations in southern Iowa. As a trial lawyer, either before the court or jury, he has few equals at the bar in Iowa. His mind is naturally analytical and logical, and whether discussing a point of law or presenting an analysis of evidence, he is strong and convincing. He is also eloquent as a public speaker. It is a matter of record in the county that he has been singularly successful in the cases that he has

undertaken. His methods are to advise clients safely, without regard to prospective fees, and when he undertakes a case, it may be set down that he believes in the justice of his cause, and knows how to maintain the rights of his client.

Mr. Work is a Republican, in politics, and a strong supporter of his party, but he is in no sense a politician; he devotes his attention to his profession, seeking no honors except those that strictly belong to it. Mr. Work married Hinda H. Marlow at Keosauqua, in 1869. They have had the following children: Craig M.; Benjamin M.; Emmett A.; Esther B.; Ruth E.; and Stella E. Mr. and Mrs. Work are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; they have a very pleasant home at the corner of Fifth and Court streets.



LEVI HILLS, deceased. This gentleman was for many years a prominent citizen of Ottumwa, engaged in the merchandise brokerage business. He was born July 22, 1838, at Lisbon, Kendall county, Illinois, and was a son of Levi Hills, Sr., who was known as "Deacon Hills," and was for many years engaged in the grocery business in Illinois. Deacon Hills' wife died in Manchester, Iowa, in 1876, at the home of her son. Levi Hills had one brother, Miles, who lived in California until his death, and of several sisters but one is living.

Levi Hills was reared in Illinois. He attended Beloit and Knoxville colleges, and intended to prepare for the career of a lawyer,

but on account of serious trouble with his eyes he was obliged to abandon that intention. At the call for three months volunteers in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 11th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private. He reenlisted at the expiration of that time, and served mainly in the quartermaster's department during the remainder of the war. In 1865 he went south, where he bought a cotton plantation, in Louisiana. He then returned to Iowa, where he was married. In 1867, Mr. Hills accepted a position with W. C. Moss, Jr., & Company, as bookkeeper, which he held for some years. Later he traveled for the Ottumwa Starch Works, until that business was sold to the trust. Mr. Hills then opened a merchandise brokerage office in the Richards block in Ottumwa, where he continued business until the time of his death. He died July 15, 1899, and his death was sincerely mourned by all. He was one of the most prominent business men in Ottumwa, and no public enterprise was complete without his assistance. A man of honest, upright character, kind and charitable to all, his absence has been keenly felt in Ottumwa.

Mr. Hills was united in marriage, in 1870, with Sarah McCollum. She was born in La Porte, Indiana, in 1846, and is a daughter of Frederick McCollum. Her father was of Scotch ancestry. He was a merchant, and his death occurred at the home of a daughter in Illinois, in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, who was of English descent, died in 1876, at Manchester, Iowa, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Hills had one brother, who died, and she has three sisters living.

To Mr. Hills and his wife two children were born, namely: Hubert L., who was born in Ottumwa, in 1881, and has taken his father's place in the brokerage business; and Mary, who was born in 1871, and is the wife of James W. Mytton, of St. Joseph, Missouri, prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, Missouri,—they have two children, Allen and John.

Politically, Mr. Hills was a Republican. Fraternally, he was a Master Mason and was an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., holding, successively, all the offices in the post, and that of senior vice commander of the Department of Iowa. Mr. Hills was secretary of the Industrial Exchange at Ottumwa for many years. The family attend the Episcopal church, though Mr. Hills people were Congregationalists.



THOMAS E. GIBBONS, the leading grocer on the South Side of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, and also alderman at large, is a native of Toronto, Canada. He was born in 1856, and is a son of John and Margaret (O'Donnell) Gibbons, who were both natives of Ireland.

When John Gibbons was married, he decided to make his home in America, and in 1855 came to this country. Soon after reaching here he went to Canada. Six children resulted from his union with Margaret O'Donnell, three of whom are deceased. Edward died in Ireland, and Catherine and James died in America. The oldest son, John F., is a

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad employee, who lives on the North Side of Ottumwa. Mrs. Ann O'Malley also lives in Ottumwa.

Thomas E. Gibbons, the subject of this sketch, was reared and schooled in Ottumwa. He entered the employ of McCullough & Lilliburn, dealers in butter and eggs, in 1870. After remaining with that firm a short time, he went to Omaha, where he engaged in the same business. He returned to Ottumwa in 1879, and entered the grocery business with Mr. O'Malley, after which he formed a partnership with W. J. Neil, which lasted until 1883. The store was on the North Side and was known as Neil & Gibbons. Then Mr. Gibbons conducted a store on the South Side under the name of Beaver & Gibbons. Since 1895 he has been engaged in the grocery business alone at Nos. 911-913, Church street. His store is known as the Gibbons Tea Store. He erected a building and employs three people to assist him in the store. By his courteous and fair treatment to his customers he has gained the patronage of about one-third the residents of the South Side. He has been a self-made man, and has just cause to be proud of the success which he has won.

Mr. Gibbons married Annie Monley, who died in June, 1891. They had five children, namely: Frank; Mary; Kittie; Maggie; and Annie. Mr. Gibbons married, secondly, Vina Wallace, a daughter of Woodson Wallace, who was an early resident of Ottumwa. In politics, our subject is a Democrat. He was elected alderman of the Fifth ward, being the first

one from the South Side to be elected. Mr. Gibbons has served two terms, and was elected both times by a large majority. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and National Union. In his religious views he is a Catholic.

JOSEPH AINLEY, who has been closely identified with the growth of Ottumwa since 1862, is a member of the firm of Ainley & Weidenfeller, and is engaged in the milling business.

Mr. Ainley was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1833, and is a son of William Ainley, being the only member of the family who moved to this country. He is one of five children. Upon coming to this country, he located in St. Louis, in 1858, and six months later moved to Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1862, he came to Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, bringing his family with him, and was engaged in the livery business for eleven years. He then engaged in the stock-yards business. He was associated with P. G. Ballingall in both the livery and stock-yards business, following the latter until 1876. In that year, Mr. Ainley engaged in baling and shipping hay at Ottumwa,—making that city the distributing point. He continued thus until 1884, in which year he erected his present feed, flour and custom mill. It occupies a three-story building, 42 by 50 feet, in dimensions, and has a capacity of 60 barrels of straight-grade flour, and a greater feed capacity. He has a large local





S. H. HARPER.

trade, supplying the feed and grocery stores, and the business is in a thriving condition. He was alone in this business until 1899, when he took a trip to his native country, England, leaving his affairs in charge of his son and Mr. Weidenfeller. Since that time, the firm name has been Ainley & Weidenfeller.

Mr. Ainley was united in marriage, in England, with Hannah Crowther, who died in 1877, leaving four children, as follows: J. W., a railroad man who died in 1893, at the age of thirty-five years; Edwin, who is thirty-five years old, and is connected with the Union Stock Yards of Chicago; Sarah Eliizabath (Weidenfeller), whose husband manages the mill and lives in South Ottumwa; and Sewell C., who is located in the West. Politically, Mr. Ainley has always been a Republican. In religious views, he is an Episcopalian. He owns residence property in South Ottumwa, and has a pleasant home.



H. HARPER, who has been prominently identified with the growth of Ottumwa for more than thirty years past, is a member of the Harper & McIntire Company, wholesale dealers in hardware. He was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, April 23, 1843.

Mr. Harper came to Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1853, and settled on a farm with his father's family, about one and a quarter miles north of the present city limits. He remained on the farm until 1862, when he en-

listed as a private in Company B, 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. In June, 1863, he was commissioned by the Secretary of War as a second lieutenant in the 46th Reg., U. S. Colored Infantry. He was later promoted to be a first lieutenant, and then to a captaincy, and was honorably discharged from the army in February, 1866, after three years and seven months of service.

In 1867, Mr. Harper entered the employ of the hardware firm of Henry & Haw, of Ottumwa, and thus continued until 1869, when he embarked in business for himself, as a member of the firm of Egan & Harper. In 1873, the building and stock of this firm were destroyed by fire, and the same year they purchased the stock of Daggett & Edgerly, their competitors in the hardware business. The business was then conducted under the firm name of Egan, Harper & Company, Mr. Edgerly remaining with the new firm. In 1875, Mr. Edgerly sold his interest to E. A. Chambers, and in 1876 the firm embarked in the wholesale business by putting two traveling men on the road. In 1881, Mr. Egan sold his interest in the business, and R. C. Wilson and Frank McIntire entered the firm,—the name being changed to Harper, Chambers & Company. In 1881, a fire starting in an adjoining drug store destroyed the building, and seriously damaged the goods of the firm. In 1885, Mr. Wilson retired from the firm, and in 1892 Mr. Chambers retired, the firm name being changed to the Harper & McIntire Company, which has remained its designation up to the present time. The large four-story building now occupied

by the company was erected in 1893, and the business has grown to enormous proportions, —the firm being rated as one of the largest commercial houses of Iowa.

Mr. Harper has always taken an active interest in public matters, and has assisted in securing all of the enterprises which have located in Ottumwa during the past thirty years. He has been a member of the school board, president of the Mississippi & Missouri Valley Hardware Association, a presidential elector, and for the past two years president of the Wapello County Old Settlers' Association. He has been a director of the Iowa National Bank for twenty years, and was a delegate to the national monetary convention held at Indianapolis, in 1897 and 1898. He is a man of great influence, and has many friends in the state. His portrait accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.



WILLIAM M. REECE, who holds an important position with the government as secretary of the committee on public lands, is a prominent contractor and builder of Ottumwa, Iowa. When he came to this state he was without means, and it was only by hard work and perseverance that he attained his high standing in the community. He was born in Wood county, West Virginia, November 25, 1856, and is a son of Alpheus R. and Phoebe (Lowther) Reece.

Alpheus R. Reece was born in Wood county, West Virginia, and came from a promi-

nent old family of Virginia, of English and Welsh descent. His great-grandfather was also a native of Virginia. The members of the family have been largely mechanics and tradesman, but few entering professions. Abraham Rees, the compiler of the first English encyclopedia, was a relative of Alpheus R. Reece. The latter was a soldier of the Civil war, serving in the 15th Reg., W. Va. Vol. Inf., and after the war engaged in the boot and shoe and other mercantile business. He married Phoebe Lowther, who was born in 1828, in Ritchie county, West Virginia. Her father crossed the Alleghany mountains as early as 1790, and settled in what is now Ritchie county, West Virginia. He engaged with a pack-train in carrying salt to settlers in the Ohio River Valley in the vicinity of Marietta. He experienced all the hardships incident to that early pioneer life, and had many fierce skirmishes with the Indians. His oldest son, William M., moved to Clay county, Illinois, and engaged in farming on an extensive scale. His youngest daughter married David McGregor, an influential man in the Democratic party of West Virginia for many years, who was also extensively engaged in oil operations; he was somewhat unfortunate in speculations prior to his death, but left his wife 1,700 acres of land, upon which an abundance of petroleum has since been found, from which land she derives a handsome income, leasing it to operators. Mr. and Mrs. Reece reared two sons and three daughters, as follows: William M.; Abraham L., a Christian minister located in Fresno county, California;

Anna M., wife of Clark Wigner, an oil operator; and Electa J., wife of William Dilly, a carpenter, both residing in Ritchie county, West Virginia; and Ella, who resides with an aunt in the same county.

William M. Reece was reared in Virginia until he reached the age of twenty years, and then came west to strive for himself. He stopped at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, having, as he expressed it, "75 cents and a good appetite." He resolved to make a start and succeed in life or never return to Virginia. Twelve years later he and his wife visited the old home friends, and viewed the hills and the valleys where he had played as a boy, now all covered with oil derricks. Although he had only common school advantages as a boy, he has always been a student, and now has a valuable library. He learned the trade of a cooper and carpenter early in life, and has done large contract work at different places. At Keosauqua, he was engaged at carpenter work until 1881, when he came to Ottumwa. He then began work at the cooper trade at Morrell & Seymour's, and, later, worked by the day as a carpenter for Charles Simons, who was then contracting. In 1884, he formed a partnership with Mr. Simmons, which lasted one year, and, in 1885, built for George H. Shaffer the large house now occupied by Dr. Bonham. He built the Ottumwa Coal Palace, in 1889. He planned John McIntire's residence on North Market street, in 1892. In 1893, he built the Franklin school-house, and Leighton Block, in 1895. He employed over 100 men, and built school-houses and churches

in different parts of the state. He was elected a member of the city council from the second ward, in 1889, and served one term. In 1894, he was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and chairman of the judicial district Republican committee. He was appointed, in the latter part of 1895, secretary of the committee on public lands by Congressman John F. Lacy, and has since held that position. He has discharged its duties in a most satisfactory manner, and is in Washington, D. C., during every session of Congress. He made a trip to the northern coast of the Behring Sea in the summer of 1900, and has visited all the public land states to better acquaint himself with the public domain, spending considerable time in the Yosemite Valley and in Yellowstone Park. Recently, accompanied by his son Carroll M., aged nine years, he made a trip to Alaska, going up Nome River and had a very fine time.

In 1901, Mr. Reece visited the Kiowa and Comanche country, and since his return he organized a company with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, to engage in producing oil and deal in oil lands. Mr. Reece was elected president of this company, known as the Ottumwa Oil & Developing Company.

Mr. Reece was united in marriage, in 1880, in Van Buren county, Iowa, with Clara Houk, who was born in that county in 1857, and is a daughter of Henry Houk, who was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson in the Civil War. This union was productive of two children: Harlan M., aged seventeen years; and Carroll M., aged nine years. Fraternally, he belongs

to the Royal Arcanum, of which he is chaplain; to the Modern Woodmen of America; and to the Sons of Veterans. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He first built a modest home on the corner of Fourth and Birch streets, and, later, the house where he now resides, at No. 447 North Jefferson street.

JOHN TRISLER, who for many years was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, is at the present time located in South Ottumwa, where he owns a comfortable home and two acres of land, which he devotes to fruit raising,—mainly cherries and plums. He was born in 1843 in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and is a son of Isaac Trisler.

Isaac Trisler was born in Ohio about 1810, but learned his trade and was married in Indiana. He was a blacksmith and carpenter by trade; he died in 1851, just after removing his family to Davis county, Iowa, about nine miles northeast of Bloomfield. He married Nancy Williams, who was born in Virginia, and came to Indiana with her parents. She died in Davis county, Iowa, shortly after the death of her husband, leaving seven children: Emanuel F.; Elizabeth; John; Sarah Ellen; James M.; Matilda; and Isaac. Emanuel F. resides at Glenwood, Iowa, and is a mechanic; Elizabeth (Peck) died in 1883, and left one daughter who resides in Nebraska; John is the subject of this sketch; Sarah Ellen (Russell) lives in Nebraska; James M. lives in Calhoun, Ne-

braska; Matilda (Chapman) lives in Arlington, Nebraska; and Isaac is a retired farmer and ranchman, of Kansas.

John Trisler was reared in Davis county, Iowa, and received his intellectual training in the public schools. He took up the vocation of a farmer, and later owned a fine farm southwest of Drakesville, where he carried on general farming and stock raising very successfully. In 1895, he sold his farm. In 1896 he removed to Bloomfield and resided there for a short time, when he moved to South Ottumwa. Purchasing two acres of land, he built a nice house, and planted fruit trees, principally cherry and plum, of different varieties.

Mr. Trisler was united in matrimony, in 1870, in Davis county, Iowa, with Nancy J. Garretson, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1843. Her father, William Garretson, was born December 1, 1819, in Clark county, Ohio, and moved to Lee county, Iowa, in the early "forties," and to Davis county, in 1843, where he took a claim. This claim he exchanged for another farm on which he lived and followed the trade of a carpenter, renting his land. He sold the farm in 1891 and moved to Drakesville, and later to Floris, where he died April 25, 1900. On March 11, 1841, Mr. Garretson was married to Christine Newcomb, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, September 27, 1820. They had 10 children, as follows: Alexander; Nancy J.; Mary E.; Sarah E.; Frances E.; Amanda C.; Thomas J.; Clarissa A.; John Wesley; Melissa C. John Wesley died in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Trisler have two children: Eva J., a teacher in the Nebraska





HON. WILLIAM A. MCINTIRE.

schools; and Angie L., a music teacher, living at home.

Mr. Trisler is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted upon the first call for volunteers, in 1861, in Company D, 10th Reg., Mo. Vol. Inf., as Iowa had at that time filled her quota. He served throughout the war as a private, participated in many important engagements, and, although wounded at Iuka, still remained in the ranks. He was in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, the campaign of Vicksburg, and the engagements at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. He was finally transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps on account of disability, incurred in the siege of Vicksburg. His regiment guarded prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois, just before being mustered out, at Milwaukee, August 22, 1864. He joined the G. A. R. shortly after its organization, and is a member of Tuttle Post, No. 497. He has served two terms as commander and held all other offices. His wife is a prominent member of the W. R. C. Religiously, they belong to the Christian church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as township trustee, and in other offices.

FON. WILLIAM A. MCINTIRE, state senator from this district, and for many years county superintendent of schools, is a resident and business man of Ottumwa, Iowa. He was born in Wapello county, April 11, 1849. His father, William Clark McIntire, was born and reared in Clark county, Ohio. In 1843,

the latter married Eliza A. Myers and immediately moved to Iowa, locating in Keokuk township, Wapello county. He took up a claim of government land, engaged actively in its improvement and cultivation, and continued in that vocation until his death, January 30, 1881. Being one of the pioneers of the state, he lived in a log cabin, and endured all the hardships incident to a new country, but was possessed of that energy which conquered adversity and brought him success. He always took an active interest in educational matters, and bestowed upon his children a good education. The family consisted of six children, namely: Caroline C., who died at the age of five years; Joseph, who died at thirty years of age; John, who was sheriff of Wapello county, and is deceased; Frank, a member of the Harper & McIntire Company, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware; Harriett F. (Davis), deceased; and William A. The widow of William Clark McIntire died July 1, 1882.

William A. McIntire was reared on his father's farm and received his early mental training in the primitive log school-house. He continued to reside upon the old homestead until he reached his majority, having had in the meantime the privilege of attending the high school at Ottumwa two years. In 1870-71, he attended the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, and on finishing the sophomore course engaged in teaching school in Taylor county. In the fall of 1877, he was elected to the office of superintendent of the public schools of Wapello county. In 1879, he was

defeated for that position, but in the fall of 1881 he was elected again, and reelected in 1883, 1885 and 1887, serving in that capacity ten years.

In 1888, Mr. McIntire established himself in the hardware business in Ottumwa, under the firm name of W. A. McIntire & Company. He has followed that line ever since.

In the fall of 1897, he was chosen by the Democratic party to represent his party in the state senate for the term expiring January 1, 1902.

Mr. McIntire was married March 26, 1874, to Clara M. Goldsberry. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, July 15, 1849. Socially, Mr. McIntire is a member of the K. of P., holding fellowship with the Wapello Lodge, No. 12; he is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

The subject of this sketch has been connected with the People's Building & Savings Association since 1894, and is now serving as president of the organization. He is a member, and now president, of the Iowa Retail Hardware Association. He belongs to the Iowa's State Teachers' Association and is president of the school directors' section of that association. He has done much to advance the cause of education throughout the county, as well as the state, and still maintains an interest in school affairs. He is now a member of the Ottumwa school board, on which he has served since 1895. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Ottumwa Public Library Association. His portrait is shown on a preceding page, in proximity to this.




S. STYRE, junior member of the firm of G. E. Styre & Brother, proprietors of the Excelsior coal mine, in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is one of the prominent young business men of the county. He was born in Nebraska, in 1876, and is a son of G. W. and Celina (Sickman) Styre.

G. W. Styre was born in Pennsylvania, and when about eight years old went with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. He was engaged in farming and in the dairy business. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 71st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; he served in two regiments. After the war, he removed to Michigan, and later to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming. In 1878 he settled in Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa, and farmed there until 1888, when he located in Center township, on section 1, township 71, range 14. He is engaged in farming, and is one of the best known men in that township. He married Celina Sickman, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and their union resulted in the birth of six children, namely: B. F., who lives at home; G. E., senior member of the firm of G. E. Styre & Brother, who lives in South Ottumwa; S. S., the subject of this sketch, who lives at home with his parents; Kate (Pickens), of Cedar county, Iowa; D. A., who lives at home; and Mabel C. (Porter), who lives in Medina, Ohio.

S. S. Styre was reared and schooled near Kirkville, in Wapello county. He assisted his father in farming and the dairy business, only giving this up to become associated with his

brother in coal mining. The mine was opened in 1897, on the G. W. Styre land, and has been in operation ever since, giving employment to 40 men. The shaft is 52 feet deep, and the output is 125 tons daily. The mine was opened by G. E. Styre, and S. S. Styre became a partner in 1898. Mr. Styre is one of the brightest young business men in the township, and a bright future awaits him.

S. S. Styre is a member of the Wapello Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F. His father and brother are both Odd Fellows, the elder Mr. Styre belonging to Lodge No. 9. G. E. Styre is also a member of the Woodmen of America. The family has been identified with the growth and development of Wapello county for the past twenty-three years, and is highly respected in the community.

 OHN MACMILLAN has been in the employ of the Phillips Fuel Company, as weighing boss, since 1884, having charge of all the coal taken from the mine, and his work has been highly satisfactory to his employers. He was born in Ohio, in 1852, and is a son of H. S. MacMillan.

H. S. MacMillan was born in Scotland and at an early day immigrated to Canada, where he remained but a short time, and then came to this country, locating at Keokuk, Iowa. He followed railroading most of his life, his last position being that of road master on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He

died at Kahoka, Missouri, at the age of sixty-seven years, having lived in Iowa for half a century. His wife died at the age of seventy-eight years. They had four sons and one daughter. Alexander, the third son, is superintendent of bridges on the Texas & Pacific Railway, and is located at Marshall, Texas. Sarah, the only daughter, married James M. Welch, a merchant of Keokuk, who has served as mayor of that city.

John MacMillan was two years of age when his parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and there he grew to maturity, receiving a liberal education in private schools. At the early age of eighteen years he began railroad work, serving first as operator, then as switchman one year, after which he became a brakeman. He held this position until he was set up as conductor, and served in that capacity until he accepted a position as weighing boss for the Phillips Fuel Company. He has held that position since 1884, and has discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, never in all these years having received a complaint as to the correctness of weight. He is a man of good business ability, faithful to the interests of the company, and stands high in the esteem of his employers.

In 1872 Mr. MacMillan was united in marriage with Maggie White, who is of Scotch-Irish parentage. Her father was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country. He enlisted in the United States army and served with credit during the Mexican War, being promoted to a captaincy for bravery on the battle field. Mr. MacMillan and his wife have

three children, as follows: William W., who was born June 2, 1873, and is a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Louise, who was born February 17, 1875, married Mr. Bromley and has one child Marguerite L.; and Sarah, born July 8, 1877, who is still single, and for seven years has been head packer for the largest cigar manufacturing establishment of the city. Mr. MacMillan is a strong Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Maccabees and Foresters, both being officeholders. Mrs. MacMillan is chaplain and district deputy for the Maccabees. In religious belief, both are Baptists.

LEVI PUMROY. Among the many well known farmers living in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the gentleman whose name opens these lines. He resides in section 33, township 72, range 14, where he has successfully farmed for a number of years. He was born in Wapello county, Iowa, and is a son of Grimes and Ellen (Thrush) Pumroy.

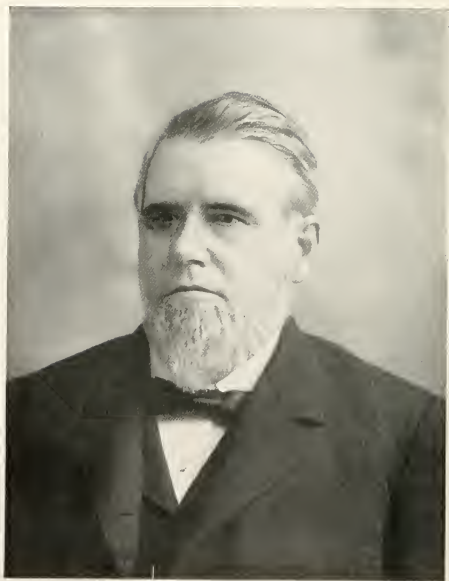
Grimes Pumroy, the father of Levi, was a native of Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1851. He bought the farm in Center township now owned by our subject, and for many years conducted a sawmill on Soap creek. In 1860 he sold out his interest in the sawmill and moved on his farm, where he remained until his removal to Ottumwa, in 1890, where he died in July, 1898. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, 15th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and was with this regiment during its famous service at

Shiloh. He afterward joined in the pursuit of General Hood, and was in many battles and marches in Tennessee. He was promoted for bravery, and when he returned home from the war, it was as a corporal of his company. He then raised a company and was made its captain. He married Ellen Thrush, and to them were born nine children, Levi, the subject of this sketch, being the oldest son now living.

Levi Pumroy was reared and schooled in Wapello county, and his early life was spent on the farm on which he now lives. He became the possessor of the place in 1889, and many are the improvements he has made. He has built a new house, and has just finished a model barn, 32 by 48 feet, in dimensions, for his stock and grain, and has also erected several outbuildings. He has made many other improvements, until the farm is now considered one of the finest in Wapello county. Mr. Pumroy is a man of much thrift and energy, and his early life on the farm has helped him in the management of the property which was once the pride of his father.

Mr. Pumroy married Sarah E. Simmons, January 27, 1886. She was born September 14, 1865, and is a daughter of Nathan and Rachel Simmons. Nathan Simmons was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, Edward Simmons, having settled in Virginia and Kentucky in the early days of this country. Mr. and Mrs. Pumroy have been blessed by the birth of nine children, whose names are as follows: Ralph Edward, born December 22, 1886; Harry Martin, born March 8, 1888; Elmer Marton, born October 8, 1889; Lora Flor-





JAMES T. HACKWORTH.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES T. HACKWORTH



ence, born February 2, 1891; Levi Ernest, born June 18, 1892; Arthur Grimes, born March 18, 1894; Sarah Irene, born December 20, 1895; Thomas, born January 17, 1898; and Leslie, born March 13, 1899. Mr. Purnoy has always been a Republican, in politics. He and his wife attend the Christian church in South Ottumwa.

JAMES T. HACKWORTH, one of the most progressive spirits in the business world of Ottumwa, is president of the Johnston Ruffler Company, and one of the proprietors of the Ottumwa Iron Works. He has been engaged in his present business since 1871, and in the meantime has identified himself with many of the leading business enterprise of the city. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, in January, 1839, and is a son of George D. Hackworth.

George D. Hackworth was born in Virginia in 1810, and came west to Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, in August, 1845, residing on section 35 until 1857, when he moved with his family to Ottumwa. He served several years as county surveyor, and two years as county auditor. In 1873, he moved to Kansas, where he died in Cowley county, in March, 1878, leaving a family of four children.

James T. Hackworth came with his parents to Ottumwa in 1845, and attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, from which he was graduated in 1860. He then

entered upon the study of law with Prof. Henry Ambler, of that institution, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was made county surveyor of Wapello county, served as such for one year, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in 1863. In the latter year, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue of Wapello county, which office he held for three or four years. In 1871, he engaged in his present business, becoming identified with the Johnston Ruffler Company. He also became a member of the firm of Porter Brothers & Hackworth, wholesale leather dealers, and at the present time is the sole owner of that concern.

The Johnston Ruffler Company was established in 1871, having been promoted by J. T. Hackworth, Allen Johnston, Capt. J. G. Hutchison, and A. G. Harrow. Capt. J. G. Hutchison withdrew from the company about 1877, and W. T. Major became a partner. The Ottumwa Iron Works is an outgrowth of the Johnston Ruffler Company, and was organized in 1880, having been promoted by the same parties mentioned above, except W. T. Major, deceased, whose estate is managed by his son. The Johnston Ruffler Company manufactured sewing machine attachments until 1898, when the patents were sold to Eastern corporations and the article ceased to be manufactured in Ottumwa. The Ottumwa Iron Works manufacture steam engines and mining machinery, and for a time made the famous automatic screw machines. They now manufacture cutlery machinery, which promises to revolutionize the cutlery business, as it

is used by the largest concerns of the kind in the world, among them the cutlery manufacturing plants of Sheffield, England, and Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Hackworth is one of the promoters of the Ottumwa National Bank, of which he is now vice-president, helped in the organization of the Ottumwa Savings Bank, of which he is a director, as he also is of the Wapello County Savings Bank. He is a public spirited man and is deeply interested in all that promotes the prosperity and welfare of the city and county. He was one of the 20 men who secured the Dain Manufacturing Company for Ottumwa, and is one of its directors. He is president of the Public Library Association, and also a trustee. Mr. Hackworth was joined in matrimony, in 1866, with Sue C. Kissinger, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. Hackworth and wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ottumwa. A portrait of Mr. Hackworth and a view of his residence are shown on preceding pages accompanying this sketch.



FB. OSTDIEK, a prosperous farmer located on section 20, township 72, range 13, Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is also engaged in the manufacture of brick on his farm, and is securing good results. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, March 15, 1855, and is a son of Ferdinand B. Ostdiek.

Ferdinand B. Ostdiek was born in Prussia and came to this country in 1846, locating in

Lee county, Iowa, immediately thereafter. He was a school teacher for a period of fourteen years, and was then engaged in agricultural pursuits until he died, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife died in 1885, aged seventy years.

H. B. Ostdiek received a good educational training. He first attended a parochial school, and later the public schools. He was then placed in the Commercial College of Ottumwa, received a good business training and graduated from the institution. He purchased his present farm of 40 acres in the spring of 1892, and has since devoted much time and labor to its improvement, building a barn 38 by 50 feet, in dimensions, and a number of other buildings necessary for successful farming. He has a good orchard and a nice berry patch. He is also engaged in manufacturing brick on his farm, having bought the engine used in the Ottumwa Coal Palace during its existence. He makes upwards of a million bricks per year, and has had a very large sale. He is an excellent business manager, and has made friends of all with whom he has come in contact, both in business and private life.

Mr. Ostdiek was united in marriage, in 1881, with Ellen Mary Derks, who was born in Wapello county. Her father was born in 1825, and is still living. Her mother died at the age of forty-four years. Six children have blessed this union: Mary Katherine, who was born December 25, 1881; Rose Pauline, born March 28, 1883; Gerhard Paul, born September 29, 1885; Ferdinand Theodore, born November 3, 1887; John Laurence, born January

27, 1891; and Herman Joseph, born November 9, 1893. Politically, Mr. Ostdiek is a strong supporter of Democratic principles. In religious belief he is a Catholic.



ALVIN C. LEIGHTON was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Mary L. (Coe) Leighton.


Joseph Leighton was born at East Harmony, Maine, and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed many years of his life. He moved to Scott county, Illinois, in 1836, thence to Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1841. There he resided until Wapello county was opened for settlement, in 1843, when he took a claim and followed farming until 1846. He assisted in building Meeks' mill at Bonaparte, Iowa, in 1844-45. He then located in Ottumwa. In the fall of 1847, when Ottumwa contained but 18 houses, he was elected treasurer of Wapello county, which office then combined the duties of treasurer and recorder, and served in that capacity until 1851, holding the office for two terms of two years each. In 1851 Ottumwa received its charter as a city and Mr. Leighton was elected its first city assessor, and in 1852 was elected treasurer. In 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the board of city trustees, and was again elected city assessor in 1856. In 1851 he engaged in the general merchandise business with Dr. C. C. Warden, establishing general stores at Ottumwa and Blakesburg. The partnership was dis-

solved in 1853, Dr. Warden retaining the Ottumwa store and Mr. Leighton the one at Blakesburg. Later Mr. Leighton sold his interests and then engaged in the real estate business, also serving as justice of the peace until a short time before his death, in 1858. He was an old-line Democrat, but in 1854 left the party ranks because of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and became a Republican. In 1838 he was joined in marriage with Mary L. Coe, who was born in 1821 in Greene county, Illinois, and now resides at Ottumwa. They reared three sons and three daughters, as follows: Alvin C., subject of this sketch; Ann Elizabeth, who died in Wapello county at the age of four years; James, born in 1844 in Wapello county, was a partner of our subject for many years and died in 1882; Joseph, born in 1848, at Ottumwa, died in 1888, leaving a widow and two sons, Joseph, Jr., and Alvin C.,—he was president of the First National Bank of Miles City, Montana, and also a wholesale merchant of that city; Mary Emily, who died in 1889, was the wife of Walter B. Jordan, a member of the firm of Leighton & Jordan, wholesalers and bankers at Miles City, Montana,—they had the following children: Stella, Emily, who died at the age of one year; William Alvin and Walter B., Jr., who are now in their father's bank and store at Miles City; James Leighton, who died from appendicitis at Ottumwa, and Marcus, who resides in Ottumwa with his grandmother, Mrs. Maria Jordan; Abbie, the sixth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, married a Mr. Jordan and now resides with her mother, having two children,—Mary Inez, who

married Frank Thompson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, by whom she has a daughter, Dorothy, aged five years, and Abbie, who married Lawrence Garner, son of J. W. Garner, wholesale dry-goods merchant of this city, October 8, 1901.

Alvin C. Leighton came to Wapello county with his parents May 1, 1843, and in 1856 went west of the Missouri River, living on the plains until 1878, since which time he has resided in Ottumwa. He bought a part and built a part of the Leighton Block on Market street, spending a large sum of money in completing and arranging it. He has built several buildings in the city and conducts a real estate business, his attention being entirely occupied by his individual interests. He has been identified with all public enterprises and improvements of the city, such as the opera house and Coal Palace, and also aided in securing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

In 1874 Mr. Leighton married Mary T. Benson, who was born in Baltimore in 1851 and is a daughter of Benjamin S. Benson. The latter was a foundryman and inventor of Baltimore, where he died some years ago. He was a natural mechanic and as a boy invented a water ram. He manufactured all of the piano plates used by the celebrated Knabe Piano Company; his principal business, however, was making water pipe. His grandson, Benjamin S., has offices in the Leighton Block. He was a Quaker in religious belief. Politically Mr. Leighton is a Democrat. He lives at the northeast corner of Fourth and Wapello streets, Ottumwa.

EO E. STEVENS, cashier of the Ottumwa National Bank, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Wapello county. He was born in Wapello county, June 11, 1872, and is a son of William H. Stevens, and grandson of Abraham Stevens.

Abraham Stevens was a native of Ohio, and was born in 1815. He was a farmer, but was known by all as "Doctor" Stevens. He was an early settler of McDonough county, Illinois. In 1846 he removed to Henry county, Iowa, and two years later to Wapello county, where he is still living. He married Katherine Miller, who was born in 1815, and died in 1896.

William Stevens, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Illinois, in 1844. He was reared and educated in Wapello county, and followed farming until 1874, when he moved to the city of Ottumwa, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until recent years. He is now living in retirement. He has two sons: Leo E., and Fred C., who is engaged in the grocery business in Ottumwa.

Leo E. Stevens was educated in the Ottumwa public and high schools. In 1887 he accepted a position with the First National Bank as collector. He remained with that bank until 1893, and was promoted through different clerical grades up to the position of teller. He resigned that position in 1893 to accept the position of assistant cashier in the Ottumwa National Bank. In July, 1898, he was elected cashier of the bank, and has since served in that capacity. His steady progress has demonstrated his ability as a man of good business






HON. J. C. MITCHELL.

capacity, and a bright future is predicted for him.

October 16, 1895, Mr. Stevens was married to Grace E. Miller, a daughter of John W. Miller, of Ottumwa. They had one child,—Donald,—who died aged three years and six months. Mr. Stevens is a member of several fraternal organizations, viz.: B. P. O. E., K. of P., Fraternal Pilgrims, Wapello Club, Ottumwa Country Club, Virginia Historical Society, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Democrat in politics and served as city treasurer for two terms. He is a public-spirited man, and his assistance is always sought in all enterprises which are for the benefit of the people who reside in the thriving city of Ottumwa.

ON. J. C. MITCHELL, ex-judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, has been engaged in the practice of law in Ottumwa, Wapello county since 1893, and is at the present time associated with Attorney F. M. Hunter. He is possessed of great natural ability, and has thoroughly mastered his profession. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice and has been identified with many of the most prominent cases tried in his district. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, in 1849, and is a son of James Mitchell.


James Mitchell removed from Indiana with his family to Chariton, Iowa, and in 1856 located at Osceola, Iowa. In the fall of 1861,

he enlisted for service in the Federal army during the Civil War, and died while in the service. His widow still resides at Osceola.

J. C. Mitchell went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1866, and entered college, remaining in that city for a period of five years. He then entered the law office of Ambler & Babb, in which he studied for one year. He was graduated from college in June, 1871, and in the spring of 1872 was admitted to the bar. He embarked in practice at Chariton, Iowa, and continued there for twenty years and some months, a portion of the time serving as judge of the Second Judicial District of Iowa. In 1893, he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, and was engaged in the practice of law alone, with great success, until 1895, when he formed a partnership with F. M. Hunter, which has continued to the present time. He has followed a general practice, and has been connected with many prominent and important cases, both in Chariton and Ottumwa. Among them is the case of the Bonaparte Dam, which attracted wide local attention, also the Kelly murder case at Chariton, and the Dougherty murder case at Albia, besides a number of other murder cases. He also maintains an office at Keosauqua, Iowa, as a member of the firm of Mitchell & Sloan.

Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Alice C. Wilson, who was born and reared in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and is a cousin of ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa. They became parents of three children: Mrs. Lynn Williams, of Ottumwa, whose husband is a machinist in the employ of the Fair, Williams Bridge &

Manufacturing Company, and a son of J. H. Williams, who is a member of the firm mentioned; Mark, who is in the employ of the Fuel Company of Ottumwa; and Paul, who is now in Colorado. Mr. Mitchell purchased a fine residence property on North Green street near Fifth street. He has a large library at home, as well as an exceedingly fine law library. Politically, he was a Democrat until 1898, when he changed to the Republican party. Except his term as judge, he has never sought nor accepted political preferment. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since he was of age, and is a Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America,—belonging to the lodges located at Chariton. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, being one of the first interested in the order at Mount Pleasant, and has served as president of both the Chariton and Ottumwa chapters. Religiously, she is a member of the Episcopal church, which the family also attends.

LFRED W. LEE, one of the most prominent journalists of this section of Iowa, is editor and proprietor of the *Ottumwa Courier*, one of the state's enterprising and progressive daily and semi-weekly newspapers. He is also serving as postmaster of Ottumwa in a most satisfactory manner. He was born in Johnson county, Iowa, July 8, 1858, and is a son of John B. and Elvira (Branson) Lee.

John B. Lee was an early resident of Cedar and Johnson counties in Iowa, where he entered government land. He came from Harford county, Maryland, and is descended from the distinguished Lee family of Virginia and Maryland. He was a merchant in the East, but followed farming upon coming to Iowa. His physical disability barring him from enlisting in the army during the Civil War, he went into the government transport service, and contributed what he could to the Union cause. After the war he was elected recorder of Johnson county, being a Republican in politics. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Iowa City until he moved to Muscatine, where he now resides with his wife, each being eighty-one years of age. They reared three sons and two daughters, as follows: Mrs. Anna L. Mahin, whose husband, John Mahin, has been editor and publisher of the *Muscatine Journal* for over fifty years; Joseph J. and Isaac B., of Iowa City; Mrs. Milly L. Loomis, of Bevier, Missouri; and A. W. No death has ever occurred to mar the happiness of the family of John B. Lee.

A. W. Lee attended the public schools of Iowa City, and at the age of thirteen years entered the State University of Iowa, being the youngest regular student ever admitted to that institution. He took a two-years' preparatory course and remained until the end of his sophomore year. He then began newspaper work at \$6 per week, with his brother-in-law, on the *Muscatine Journal*. In 1885 he became a partner in the *Journal* and continued with that publication until 1889, when he went to Hutch-

inson, Kansas, as business manager of the *Hutchinson News*. He remained there but a short time, and then went to Chicago and was engaged in the advertising department of the *Chicago Times* until April, 1890. He next came to Ottumwa and purchased the *Ottumwa Courier*, which was established by Richard H. Warden, in 1848. He has built up a splendid circulation for both the daily and semi-weekly editions, as comparative statements of yearly business will show. In 1890 the circulation was: daily, 575; weekly, 1,500. The sworn statement of the circulation for the first six months of 1901 was: daily, 3,709; semi-weekly, 6,598. He has three linotype machines and a perfecting press, printing from stereotyped plates, and employs about 30 workmen, in addition to the carrier boys. He is a member of the Associated Press, and is president of the Lee Syndicate of Iowa Evening Papers, an organization of three of the best dailies in the state, including the *Davenport Times*, *Ottumwa Courier* and *Muscatine Journal*. The *Courier* is recognized as one of the most successful county newspaper in the United States. Mr. Lee is always connected in a general way with all improvements in the city of his home, and contributes, both personally and through the influence of his paper, to the furtherance of all worthy projects. He was a powerful factor in making the Sixth Congressional District of Iowa safely Republican.

June 4, 1885, Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Mary Walker, daughter of W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and three children were born to them, viz.: William Walker,

who died in Chicago, in 1890, aged two years and eight months; Alfred William, who died in Ottumwa July 29, 1900, aged nine years, one month and sixteen days; and Laura Anna, born November 12, 1896.



A. ROEMER, a prosperous farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on section 29, township 72, range 13. He was born in Center township, and was one of the first white children born in Wapello county.

C. F. A. Roemer, father of G. A., was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1813, and came to this country in 1845, locating in Ottumwa, Iowa, on July 6. He purchased land near the fair grounds, but did not begin farming until 1848; he thenceforth continued it until his death, which occurred in 1894, at a ripe old age. He entered the land now owned by his son on November 6, 1848, and held it until 1875, when the latter acquired it.

G. A. Roemer attended the public schools during his early life and received a fair education. He has followed farming all his life, and with much success. He has never been married, but has a very comfortable home, where his friends always find a welcome. He has made berries and small fruits his principal crop, producing a large quantity each year. For some years he played in one of Ottumwa's brass bands, in which he found a great deal of pleasure, but the band was disorganized when the leader left. He has been identified with

politics more or less, and is a Republican. He came close to the nomination for sheriff on two occasions, and had he succeeded would undoubtedly have made a good record as an official.



AUGUSTUS H. HAMILTON, a retired business man of Ottumwa and former proprietor of the *Ottumwa Courier*, was born January 19, 1827, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the part of the city then called Newburg. He lived there until June, 1854, when he removed to the west, in search of broader fields of operation, and located in Ottumwa in September of that year. He had been admitted to the bar of Ohio in the spring of 1854, but concluded that the newer regions offered more inducements for the practice of his profession.

He opened an office in Ottumwa and continued his professional labors until August, 1862, being associated for about eight years with Hon. Morris J. Williams. Mr. Hamilton gave up a large practice when he entered the 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and was appointed adjutant of the regiment. One year afterward he was promoted to the grade of major, and in 1865 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was not mustered in as such, however, on account of the regiment not having men enough to justify it. Mr. Hamilton was mustered out August 24, 1865, and the regiment was disbanded September 7, of that year, at Davenport. In October, 1865, the Major returned to Ottumwa and resumed his

legal practice. During his army life he was in nearly all the engagements participated in by the old "36th." He was captured at the battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864, and was taken to prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, and retained there until July 23rd, when, in company with Capt. Allen W. Miller, of Company C, and Capt. John Lambert, of Company K, of his regiment, he escaped. They traveled a distance of 700 miles on foot, without arms and poorly clad, and arrived at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 24th of August. During this journey the men suffered terrible privations, subsisting for eighteen days on raw green corn. They were compelled to make moccasins of their boot-tops, and resort to all possible expedients to escape detection. For many weary days they slept in the forest, or under such shelter as they could find, but not a single day was passed indoors. They traveled nearly always by night, and their experience sounds like the ante-war stories of escaping slaves. For weeks at a time their ragged clothing was wet through. In fact, their escape was a marvelous one, considering the dangers to which they were subjected. The Major's brave comrades died from the effects of their exposure. Captain Miller reached his home in Iowa, but died in September, 1864, from slow fever, and did not recognize his parents until a few hours before death. Captain Lambert returned to his regiment, but was not fit for duty, and died January 6, 1865. Major Hamilton rejoined his regiment and was in command a good deal of the time. In 1869, after several years of home life, the Major be-





CAPT. S. B. EVANS.

came associated with General Hedrick in the publication of the *Courier* and January 1, 1878, became its sole proprietor. He was the second mayor of Ottumwa, was several times chosen councilman, was elected to the State senate in 1866, to fill a vacancy, and again in 1868, and was appointed postmaster in 1870, a position he held several years.

In the battle of Mark's Mills, Major Hamilton distinguished himself for gallantry; it was a disastrous battle for the Union troops, but the 36th Iowa Regiment, under Major Hamilton's command, retrieved the situation, in teaching the Confederates a lesson of loyalty and valor. Major Hamilton has been no less eminent in peace than in war; there is no man in Ottumwa who has done more for the city than has he. He has always been at the front in promoting great interests, and never has he been backward in charities. Major Hamilton has made an impress upon Ottumwa that will never be eradicated; he is one of the strong characters who go to make up the civilization of a great State.

Major Hamilton married Elma C. Coffin, a native of Springfield, Ohio, August 19, 1856. Six children have resulted from this union. The surviving ones are: Mary E. and Emma S. Major Hamilton has been prominently identified with the public interests of Ottumwa. He was a member of the board of education for a number of years, and was a principal agent for the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad Company in raising subscriptions for that line, by which means the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern road was secured. About

\$50,000 of the total subscription for that concern was raised through his efforts. He was also active in the scheme to induce the Chicago & Southwestern road to come to Ottumwa, which was not successful. In the securing of water power and water works for Ottumwa, and in other great undertakings the Major was foremost among the workers, and his name has ever been associated with the material prosperity of the city.



APT. S. B. EVANS, editor and publisher of the *Independent*, at Ottumwa, and editor and compiler of the historical feature of this volume, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, his birth occurring July 31, 1837.

The ancestors of Captain Evans are numbered among the early settlers of Eastern Tennessee. His father, Samuel Anderson Evans, was a soldier in the Seminole War, and a lawyer by profession. His death occurred in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1881, at the age of almost three score years and ten. The Captain's grandfather, Samuel Evans, served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Andrew Evans, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Sarah (Mitchell) Evans, mother of Captain Evans, was a daughter of Berry Mitchell, a soldier in the War of 1812. She died in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1865. Samuel Anderson and Sarah (Mitchell) Evans were

the parents of four children, namely: S. B.; Gideon, a printer residing at Richland, Iowa; Margaret, who also lives at Richland; and Nancy, wife of J. D. Hayworth, who resides at Milo.

S. B. Evans came with his parents to Iowa when but five years old, and lived with them in Davis county until 1849, when the family moved to Keokuk county. At the age of sixteen years, he entered a printing office and served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He afterward worked as a journeyman, and accumulated a small sum of money. Near the age of manhood, he found himself with a good trade, a small capital, and but a partial education; realizing that education was more desirable than capital, he entered a branch of the University of Iowa at Fairfield, in 1855. In 1858, in company with John R. Farra as partner, he founded the *Democrat* at Sigourney. Mr. Farra soon sold his interest to J. B. Shollenbarger. The paper was edited by Mr. Evans assisted by Judge J. M. Casey, and in 1860 it supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Shollenbarger enlisted in the cause of the Union. In the fall of 1861, Mr. Evans suspended publication of the *Democrat*, moved to Ottumwa, and with Judge E. L. Burton as partner established the *Mercury*. But Mr. Evans, like his forefathers, could not be content at home when the country needed his services in the field. Leaving his paper in charge of Judge Burton and Judge H. B. Hendershott, he enlisted, in August, 1862, and was mustered into service with Company B, 33d

Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. He was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment and held that rank until 1864, when he assisted in organizing the 4th Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, a regiment of loyal whites, and was promoted to be first lieutenant, with which rank he was mustered out in June, 1865. He participated in the Yazoo Pass expedition, the battle of Helena, and the Little Rock and Camden expeditions, including the battle at Jenkin's Ferry, besides numerous skirmishes, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. On returning from the army, he resumed the editorial chair of the *Mercury*, and attended to its duties until 1868, when he sold it to Samuel Burton. He next founded, in connection with others, the *Ottumwa Democrat*, which he conducted until 1881, when he sold it. Soon after this, he took charge of the archaeological expedition into Mexico, in the interest of the *Chicago Times*. His researches took him into several states of Mexico, and he succeeded in making some discoveries acknowledged by the Mexican Government to be of great importance. One of these was the Tezcucio Calendar Stone, found in a pyramid at the ancient city of Tezcucio. The original stone is now in the Government Museum of Mexico, and fac-similes are in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and in the Fairfield Library. He was several months in Old Mexico, and during his stay there, through the influence of Gen. U. S. Grant and the American minister, Judge Morgan, the Mexican Government permitted him to excavate at any place and gave him a guard of troops when he desired. His guides were In-

dians, and he lived with them during his sojourn. After leaving Old Mexico, he continued his researches in New Mexico for a time, and there acquired mining interests to which he gave his personal attention until 1884, and which he still owns. Returning to Ottumwa in August, 1884, he again became editor of the *Democrat*, and in February, 1886, again became its proprietor.


Politically, Mr. Evans has at all times adhered to the Democratic party. In 1872, he was a delegate to the national convention held at Baltimore, and voted for Horace Greeley. In 1876, he was an alternate delegate to the national convention held at St. Louis, and supported Samuel J. Tilden. In 1880, he was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati and was made one of the vice-presidents of that body. After the declination of Samuel J. Tilden, he supported Thomas F. Bayard for the presidency. Mr. Evans was appointed and commissioned postmaster of Ottumwa by President Johnston in 1866, but during the controversy between the president and the senate, his nomination, with many others, was withdrawn. During the year 1866, he served several months as deputy collector of internal revenue. He was appointed postmaster of Ottumwa by President Cleveland on July 14, 1885, and his appointment was confirmed by the senate in March, 1886, without opposition. He served a term of four years. He was appointed in October, 1893, by President Cleveland, consul of the United States to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, Central America. The appointment was confirmed by the United

States senate, but Mr. Evans declined the office. In 1874, when the Iowa legislature established the fish commission, he was chosen president of that body, as it was largely through his influence that the commission was created, which greatly benefited the people of the commonwealth. He may well be proud of his labors while acting in that capacity, and of the results achieved. He was appointed by Governor Boies, served from 1891 to 1897 as such commissioner, and for three years of that period he was president of the board of commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown. He was chairman of the committee that built the hospital for that institution. In 1895, he was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and was chairman of the Iowa delegation. During 1891, he was engaged in editing and publishing the *Sun* and other newspapers, and has continued in such work. He founded the *Sun*, *Democrat* and *Independent*, and is at present publishing the last named paper. Mr. Evans was a member of the International Congress of Americanists at Berlin and Paris, and contributed a paper which was read and published at each congress. The object of this congress is to investigate the antiquities and early history of America.

In 1901, Mr. Evans was appointed by Governor Shaw, as a member of the Louisiana Purchase Commission, in connection with the exposition at St. Louis, and he became a member of the committee of seven on scope and plan of the work in Iowa.

December 19, 1866, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Sarah E. Potter, who was

born in Carroll county, Ohio, in November, 1845, the youngest child of John and Nancy Potter. Five children were born of this union: Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of F. L. Briggs; Sarah Edith; Lucy; Samuel MacDonald, deceased; and Bertha. As a citizen, Captain Evans has always been ready to assist worthy public enterprises, particularly those intended to benefit wide-awake Ottumwa.

ARIS CALDWELL, deceased, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, March 13, 1818. He was the son of John and Sarah (Mulligan) Caldwell. The former was a native of Scotland, and died when Paris was but eleven months old.

Paris Caldwell left Virginia and located in Burlington, Iowa, in 1841, where he remained seven months. He then went to what is now Davis county, Iowa, and remained there until May, 1843, when he came to Wapello county. He made claim to a tract of land in Center township, which he afterward purchased from the government. He resided on that tract until his death. Fifty-four acres of the original farm now lies within the corporate limits of the city of Ottumwa. During the active career of Mr. Caldwell he carried on farming and stock growing.

In 1845 he married Margaret Hackney, a daughter of William and Ellen Hackney, of Virginia. She was born December 22, 1824, and died November 26, 1863. To this union eight children were born, viz.: John R., who married Clara J. Jordan and now lives in Kan-

sas City, Missouri; Sarah R., deceased; Clara A., the wife of Edward Graves, now residing in Ottumwa; Mary F., deceased; Anna L., the wife of Newton L. Arrison, living on the old homestead; Charles S., deceased; Joseph S., living at St. Louis, Missouri; and Cassius C., deceased. Mr. Caldwell was married, secondly, to Rebecca J. Walker, widow of William Walker. She was born October 8, 1825, and died September 17, 1877. One child was born to this union,—Blanche E., the wife of James A. Campbell, a sketch of whom is found on another page of this book.

Mr. Caldwell died April 5, 1899. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his political affiliations were with the Republican party. When he first came to Iowa it was yet a territory and so remained for five years. For fourteen years after his arrival there was not a mile of railroad in all the State. The only means of conveyance was by water or by the slow-going ox team. The Indians yet existed in great numbers, and that portion of the territory now comprised in the county of Wapello was almost unknown, there being only the Indian agency where Agency City now stands. The changes that have since taken place it is hardly possible for man to realize. In every seat of justice of the 99 counties of the State the puffing of the engine on the great American railroad is heard. The markets of the world are brought to their very doors, and the latest news is given to us day by day, almost as soon as the events occur.

Mr. Caldwell was reared under the beneficent influence of the schools and of the refined





HON. JOSEPH G. HUTCHISON.

society of the older settled states. Such men were well equipped to go forth and open up a new empire. It was this type of men that laid the broad foundations of the commonwealth of Iowa, and to such as he Iowa to-day largely owes her greatness.



ON. JOSEPH G. HUTCHISON, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was born September 11, 1840, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, his father's ancestors being Scotch. His mother's maiden name was Caldwell, and her parents came from the North of Ireland in 1798. His grandmother Hutchison, whose maiden name was Guilford, was of English descent. His grandfather Hutchison was prominent in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and at an early day represented a district, constituting about one-twelfth the state, in the general assembly.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph G. Hutchison, was educated at the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1862, after completing a four years' course. This institution sustains and conducts classical and scientific collegiate courses. He entered the service August 10, 1862, as first lieutenant in the 131st Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the historic battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville. He also took part in the Gettysburg campaign as captain of Company

I, 28th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., which regiment was mustered into service under the special call of President Lincoln, to repel the Confederate invasion. Captain Hutchison performed his duties well as a loyal and valiant officer, at a time when the country was in its greatest peril. Special mention was given him by the commander of his brigade for bravery in the charge on Mary's Hill at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Captain Hutchison had been pursuing his study of the law, and graduated at the Cleveland (Ohio) Law School in the spring of 1865. In December, 1865, he came to Ottumwa and formed a law partnership with Hon. E. H. Stiles, one of the most distinguished members of the Iowa bar. He practiced law until 1872 when he assisted in organizing the Johnston Ruffler Company, and the Ottumwa Iron Works, a very important industry that gave employment to a large number of men and brought the name of Ottumwa to the front as a manufacturing city. In 1873, he went to Europe, on a business trip, accompanied by his wife, and spent nine months there, visiting London, a few of the larger towns of England, and the city of Paris. On the voyage home, he met T. D. Foster, who was then on his way to America, with a view of establishing a large pork-packing house in the interests of John Morrell & Company, Ltd. Captain Hutchison, loyal to his own town, and as an act of courtesy to his new acquaintance, called Mr. Foster's attention to Ottumwa and the advantages it offered as the location for such an industry. The final result was that the Morrell packing-house became a fixture of Ot-

tumwa. The subject of this sketch resumed the practice of law in August, 1875, and continued it actively and successfully until 1879. In the latter year Captain Hutchison was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, where he served one term. In 1881, he received the nomination for the Iowa senate, from the Republican party, by acclamation, of which party he has always been a consistent member, and was elected; he was re-elected in 1884, thus rendering ten years' service in the halls of the legislature. During his senatorial terms, he was a member of the ways and means and judiciary committees, and, it is said, he had more to do in shaping the policy that paid off the state debt, than any other man in the legislature. He was the author of the registration system for elections, which is now giving the greatest satisfaction to men of all parties, although it was opposed at the beginning by those who did not understand its beneficent effect in securing an honest ballot. Mr. Hutchison also devoted a great share of his attention to railroad legislation, and organized the committee which took the matter in charge, and at last brought about reforms that were advantageous to the people. He received the nomination for governor from the Republican party, in 1889, at a time when reaction against prohibition was strongest. Many Republicans voted for Governor Boies on account of prohibition, and because Captain Hutchison stood manfully upon the platform of his party. Two years afterwards, Hiram Wheeler was nominated by the Republicans for governor against Governor Boies, when the

same issue was presented, and Mr. Wheeler was defeated by a 10,000 majority—4,000 more than the majority Mr. Boies obtained over Mr. Hutchison. It thus became plain that Captain Hutchison was not defeated on personal grounds, but because people suddenly turned against the principles of prohibition, and held the Republican party responsible. Others for other positions on the Republican state ticket suffered defeat each time that Governor Boies was elected, but the chief effort was made against the head of the ticket.

Joseph G. Hutchison has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah L. Taylor, to whom he was married November 4, 1868; she died on November 2, 1896. She was a woman of strong character and unusual mental gifts and scholarly attainments, and through her influence and executive ability there remain many good works to attest her worth as a true woman of exalted character. Mr. Hutchison was married to Mabel Vernon Dixon, a daughter of Hon. J. W. Dixon, June 23, 1898. Mrs. Hutchison served as president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs from May, 1899, to May, 1901, a position which she filled with rare ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Federation. She has done much unselfish and noble work for women's club interests in Iowa.

Captain Hutchison has had a successful business career. He was one of the promoters of the Ottumwa National Bank, served seven years as its president, and then resigned to accept the nomination for governor. He left the bank in good condition, which has been maintained by his successors. In May, 1891,

he entered upon a wholesale grocery business in which he has prospered. His has been a busy life, which promises to be prolonged to an advanced age with faculties unimpaired.

We have thus given an outline, only, of the principle events connected closely with the subject of this sketch, and the share he has taken in controlling those events. It will be seen that he is a man of action, and has taken his full share of the burdens of citizenship, and well won the honors due to those who are faithful in their convictions, and who devotedly love their country and its institutions. His first sacrifices were made when he was but a mere youth, in offering his services as a soldier on the battlefield. When he again became a citizen, he so conducted himself that his integrity and ability won recognition, and he was instrumental, to a large degree, in shaping the destiny of the young and growing state of his adoption. During all the years he has lived in Iowa, he has led the life of an upright Christian gentleman, and attracted warm friends because of his integrity and his unswerving adherence to a high standard of honor.



R. ALLEN, civil engineer and a prominent mapmaker, well and favorably known in different sections of the United States and Canada, has been a resident of Ottumwa since 1890. He was born at Peoria, Illinois, in 1850, and is a son of D. B. and Martha (Rewey) Allen.

The Allen family is of English descent and

its ancestry is the same as that of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, having been established in this country in 1665. D. B. Allen was born in New York, of New England parents, his father having been born in Massachusetts. The former was a soldier in the Civil War and the latter served in the War of 1812. The former became a civil engineer by profession and settled at Peoria, Illinois, as early as 1846, having since made his home in that city. He married Martha Rewey, who was of French ancestry, and who died when the subject hereof was very young. She was the mother of three children; her two daughters now reside in Kansas. Mr. Allen formed a second marital union, which resulted in the birth of one son and a daughter, who live in Illinois with their parents.

After leaving the public school C. R. Allen took a normal course and was trained for a teacher. After teaching successfully for two years he abandoned that work on account of the indoor confinement, chose the profession of civil engineering, and went under training with his father. Mr. Allen commenced civil engineering with his father at a very early age, the latter being city engineer of Peoria. He next engaged in railway survey work in Illinois and Indiana, and served under a hydraulic engineer some time. He was under the supervision of Major Wright, an engineer of some note, and also under Mr. Locke, a hydraulic engineer of Louisville. During the seven years of his apprenticeship he located several hundred miles of railroad. He then gathered data for maps for different publishing houses, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific in most of the north-

ern states, and thus acquired a broad experience and becoming familiar with many portions of the country in detail. In 1876 he went to Canada and spent four years in the same business, gathering details, platting land, etc. He came to Iowa in 1880, and engaged in publishing on his own account, covering a large part of western Iowa in detail. He has either compiled or published maps of portions of Canada, the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and some 20 counties in Iowa, making 80 counties in all, together with 60 cities and towns, some of which are large in size. They are all standard maps and sold at a correspondingly high price. He has published his third map of Ottumwa and also one of Wapello county, and has located lands in the far west for syndicates. Since 1890 he has been engaged in local engineering work at Ottumwa and the surrounding county, and has met with success. He was city engineer four years and enjoys the deserved reputation of being one of the best municipal engineers in the state. While acting as city engineer he improved some of the streets of Ottumwa, and, being a landscape engineer of some note, has designed some fine parks and residence grounds. He is a member of the Iowa Engineering Society, of which he is past president, and is now a director. He has a fine large reference library and, being greatly interested in the progress of engineering, has contributed various articles for publication.

Mr. Allen was joined in marriage at Detroit, Michigan, in 1877, with Josie Burdge, whose parents were from New York. Her an-

cestors on her father's side were English and on the mother's side, Hollanders. They have two children: Clara Brooks, a teacher in the public schools of Ottumwa, and John Burdge, now employed with a large wholesale establishment at Peoria, Illinois. Clara was born on Prince Edward Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and John in Iowa. In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican, and, being a close student of history, is ever interested in the political situation. In religious views the family are in accord with the Methodist church, Mr. Allen taking a deep interest in Sunday-school work. His father was also a Methodist.



R. J. B. WILSON, a gentleman skilled in the science of medicine and surgery, has been located at Ottumwa since December, 1897, in which time he has established a large and remunerative practice. He was born in Mitchell, Ontario, and is a son of James F. and Matilda (Stewart) Wilson.

Dr. Wilson received his primary education in the Harrison high school, from which he graduated in 1886, and then took a classical course of study in Toronto University, which lasted two years. In 1891 he entered Trinity Medical College, in which he completed a five-year course, graduating in 1896, with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. His first field of practice was at Hanover, Ontario, where he remained about two years. He removed to Ottumwa, Wapello





JULIAN C. MANCHESTER.

county, Iowa, in December, 1897, and met with immediate success. He has won the confidence of the citizens of Ottumwa to a marked degree, and stands very high in their esteem, both in a professional and personal relation. He maintains an office at No. 1402 East Main street.

Fraternally Dr. Wilson is a Mason and has been a member of that order since March 21, 1894, when he was admitted to Harriston Lodge, No. 252, A. F. & A. M., at Harriston, Ontario. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors. In religious views he favors the Episcopal church.

JULIAN C. MANCHESTER, whose portrait is shown herewith, one of the most widely known citizens of Ottumwa, is the proprietor of the Ballingall Hotel, the only first-class hotel in the city. It commands the finest transient as well as local patronage, and its management and cuisine are spoken of only in the highest terms of praise. This hostelry consists of 100 rooms, exceptionally well furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. For the advantages to be had, the rates of \$2 and \$2.50 per day are exceedingly moderate. Mr. Manchester was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1844, is a son of William M. and Content (Beach) Manchester, and comes of an old New England family.


William M. Manchester and his wife were reared and married in Connecticut. She died in 1893, and he came to Ottumwa to live with

his son, J. C., and died here March 22, 1898, at the age of eighty-five years. Religiously, they were strong Methodists. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Lucius, who is about sixty-eight years of age, and has been a minister of the Methodist Conference of New Jersey, for the past forty years; Francis, aged sixty-three years, who has followed teaching as a profession, and lived in the West for a number of years, but now resides in Ohio; Minerva, who died some years ago; Sarah, who married Henry F. Keyes, and now resides in New Haven, Connecticut; Julian C., and Julius, a machinist, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who are twins; and one who died in infancy.

Julian C. Manchester was reared and schooled at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and learned the trade of a machinist. But when seventeen years old, in January, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, 1st Reg., Conn. Heavy Artillery, and served for two years, being a sergeant when he was mustered out. He was in the nine months siege of Petersburg and the siege of City Point, and, after Lee's surrender, was ordered with his regiment to Richmond to take charge of and ship home the guns and supplies. He was mustered out in December, 1865, at New Haven, Connecticut, being among the last of those mustered out. He then returned to his trade as a machinist, and followed it until 1871, when he moved to Big Rapids, Michigan, where he conducted the Manchester Hotel for some years. He then located at Muscatine, Iowa, where he conducted the Eastern House from 1879 till 1882,

and then came to Ottumwa. Here he became proprietor of the Ballingall Hotel, which was built by P. G. Ballingall, a prominent resident of Ottumwa, who died in 1891. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Manchester soon made it the finest hotel in this section of the state, drawing to it the very best class of trade. It is complete in all its appointments, and its bar is one of the finest in the city. He also conducts a wholesale liquor department, the annual business of which is between \$25,000 and \$30,000. When he began he had 35 transient rooms, which have since been increased to 93, the average number of transient guests being 75 daily. He has a regular Sunday trade of from 60 to 70 persons. He employs between 45 and 50 people in the building, and, although he superintends the work, has an able assistant in his son, Edward, who is head clerk and assistant manager.

Mr. Manchester was united in marriage at Fort Wayne, Indiana, with Ella J. Burnabee, a native of Vermont. Two sons blessed this union: Edward, assistant manager of the hotel, who married Natilia Grube, and has his home in the hotel; and Charles, who was born in the hotel, lived to be fifteen years of age and died September 13, 1899. Fraternal-ly, Mr. Manchester is a member of the Elks, and Knights of Pythias, and was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows. He filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge of the K. of P., and is now brigadier general of the Iowa State Uniform Rank, having command of the state. Religiously, he is a Methodist. He has never engaged in politics to any extent.

EORGE HAW, vice-president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa and a prominent hardware merchant, was born in England October 8, 1836. He is a son of John and Mary (Lazenby) Haw, both natives of England.

John Haw came to America with his family and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of fifty years. His wife died at the age of forty-seven years. They reared a family of nine children, namely: William, deceased; George, the subject of this sketch; Jane (McMurray), of Evansville, Wisconsin; Simon, of Lodi, Wisconsin; John, of Hammond, Wisconsin; Christopher, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Thomas, deceased; Elizabeth (DeSellerst), deceased; and Mary (Smith), of West Superior, Wisconsin.


George Haw received his primary education in Wisconsin. He taught school one term and then read medicine a short time, and in 1857 engaged in the drug business. In 1862 he enlisted as first lieutenant of Company B, 33d Reg., Wisconsin Vol. Inf., and was taken into General Sherman's army and later into General Grant's. He was with the latter when he made the attack at the rear of Vicksburg while Sherman made the attack in front. After the fall of Holly Springs his regiment returned to Memphis and remained there until the spring of 1863, when it went down the river to join in the siege of Vicksburg. He also participated in the Red River expedition. In May, 1864, he resigned from the service on account of poor health. In September, 1864, he sold out his

drug business, came to Ottumwa, Iowa, and engaged in the hardware business. The firm of George Haw & Company, as organized at present, had its beginning in 1864. Mr. Haw started the business with Mr. Henry, under the firm name of Henry & Haw. Thus he continued until 1868, when they had the misfortune to be burned out, and he then became connected with the First National Bank. Although he resumed the hardware business in 1871, he has not severed his connection with the bank. In 1871 the firm took its present name, which it has since retained. In 1878 F. W. Simmons became a member of the firm, since which time it has been composed of George Haw, Christopher Haw and F. W. Simmons. They do a retail and wholesale business, and it is with pride that they can refer to the fact that they have quite a number of customers on their books who have traded with them for twenty-five years. That alone proves their worthiness. They deal in shelf and heavy hardware, house furnishing goods, and mining supplies of all kinds. They occupy a handsome four-story structure, fronting on main street, and extending back to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tracks.

Mr. Haw married Henrietta R. Meeker, of Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1860, and she died in November, 1861. He married, secondly, Anna M. Henry, who died in September, 1869, having had two children: Minnie F. and Hattie T. He next married Anna M. Corkhill, in 1873. She was born in New London, Iowa, and died in 1895, leaving four children:

George C., Alice Jane, Carl T. and James G. Mr. Haw was married again, in 1899, to Katherine Jeardeau, of Platteville, Wisconsin. Religiously he is a strong member of the M. E. church. He is a Knight Templar, and belongs to Ottumwa Post, G. A. R. He is a director of the Dain Manufacturing Company. Politically he is a Republican.



APT. W. H. C. JAKUES, a member of the firm of Jaques & Jaques, attorneys-at-law, is an ornament to the bar of Wapello county. He has practiced in Ottumwa ever since his admission to the bar, and has a large and well established clientage. He was born October 29, 1841, at Abingdon, Virginia, and was two years old when brought to Iowa by his parents, William and Mary Jaques, who located in Jefferson county. His father was a bricklayer, and alternated his duties on the farm with working at his trade as opportunity permitted.

Mr. Jaques attended the district schools three months of the year until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, 19th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. He served with his regiment through the campaign in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, in the fall of 1862, and in 1863 in the campaign around Jackson and at the siege of Vicksburg. From there his regiment was sent to New Orleans, but on account of sickness he was granted a furlough and remained at home several months. While on his return to his regiment, then lo-

cated at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande River, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 56th United States Infantry, then at Helena, Arkansas, and joined his new regiment in February, 1864. He soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and afterward served on the staffs of Generals McCook, Thayer, Carr and Colonel Bentzoni, while they were in command of the eastern district of Arkansas, as aid-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general, until promoted to be captain of Company B, of the same regiment. After serving a while with his regiment he was detailed as a member of the court martial at Little Rock, Arkansas, which was appointed to conduct the trial of Capt. Green Durbin, assistant quartermaster, a trial which lasted over three months. While acting as a member of this court he first conceived the idea of studying law. He was mustered out of service with his regiment in September, 1866.

Immediately upon returning home from the war he took a course of lectures in the law department of Harvard University, and in the spring of 1867 came to Ottumwa, where he entered the law office of Judge Williams, one of the leading jurists of southern Iowa at that time. Here he continued to pursue his studies and was admitted to the bar the same year. He immediately thereafter began the practice of law in Ottumwa, where he has continuously followed it since. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of a case for trial, and as an advocate is forcible, agreeable and persuasive,—possessing natural talent as an orator. He is an extensive reader, and takes an intelligent interest in general and political mat-

ters. At present he is serving as city solicitor of Ottumwa, having been elected to the office on the Democratic ticket. He has had important cases that called him outside the state; he has been very successful in his practice before the supreme court, and wherever he has come in contact with legal minds, his ability and integrity have been recognized.

Captain Jaques was married August 29, 1869, to Flora Williams, a sister of Judge Williams. To this union have been born four children, namely: Stella W.; J. Ralph, now junior member of the firm of Jaques & Jaques; Edna, and Mabel.



W. BUCHANAN, of the firm of Jones & Buchanan, wholesale dealers in flour and feed, has been located in Wapello county since 1870, and is a very prominent business man. He was born in New Jersey, in February, 1848, and is a son of Alexander and Anna (Cameron) Buchanan.

Alexander Buchanan followed the occupation of a farmer until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union army. He lost his life at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. He was of Scotch descent, and was married, in New York State, to Anna Cameron. They reared five children, as follows: A. W., the subject of this biographical record; Christiana (Scott), who resides near Hedrick, Iowa; Agnes (Thompson), who lives near Fremont, Iowa; Mrs. Alice (Bowlin), at





W. R. BECK.

whose home at Highland Center, Iowa, her mother resided at the time of the latter's death, July 22, 1901; and Robert, of Ringgold county, Iowa.

A. W. Buchanan spent most of his early life in Illinois, whither his parents moved in 1850, locating near Princeville in Peoria county. He took an academic course at Princeville and pursued it until within a short time of the graduating period. His business career has been spent mainly in the grain trade. He located in Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1870, where he purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878. In that year he moved to Ottumwa, where he has since been continuously engaged in business. He formed a partnership with Mr. Jones and embarked in the wholesale flour, feed, grain and seed line in a small store on Market street. The concern at the present time, in point of size, is four times larger than in the early years of its existence. It is now located on Second street, between Court and Market, in a two-story building, 33 by 132 feet in dimensions. The firm employs a force of seven men, and also has a number of teams for draying. Jones & Buchanan are the only grain shippers in the city, and keep one man on the road all the time, covering a territory within a radius of 50 miles of Ottumwa. Mr. Buchanan also has extensive farm interests in the county. He has been very successful in a business way, and by his honesty and straightforwardness in dealing with all has won the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Buchanan married Martha Albertson,

in Illinois; she was a native of Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and served as alderman of the Fourth Ward for a period of four years. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and has represented Donelson Camp, No. 32, of Ottumwa. In religious attachments he is a Presbyterian, and is a trustee of his church. In 1899 he was elected to the Iowa State legislature, and is now serving in the 28th general assembly.



R. BECK, a prominent druggist, who has been engaged in that line of business in Ottumwa since 1892, is also president of the Beck Chemical Company. He was born in 1866, at Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and is a son of M. H. Beck.

M. H. Beck was formerly from Indiana, but is now retired from active business and resides at Bloomfield. He was at one time engaged in the general mercantile business at Ashland, Wapello county, Iowa.

W. R. Beck was reared in Bloomfield, Iowa, and took a course in pharmacy at an early age, serving an apprenticeship at Moulton, Iowa. He engaged in the drug business for himself at Eldon, Iowa, in 1889, conducting a store there until 1892, when he came to Ottumwa, and established a retail drug store at No. 601 East Main street, which he still conducts. The Beck Chemical Company, located just across from the drug store, is at No. 602 Main street, and was incorporated in January, 1900, with

Mr. Beck as general superintendent and manager; Judge Charles Hall, vice-president; M. Griswold, secretary; and C. Manning, treasurer. It was organized as a stock company with a capital of \$25,000. A large line of proprietary medicines is manufactured, and two salesmen, G. R. Hartson and W. F. Moss, represent the company on the road. Twenty different preparations are manufactured and a number of people employed. Under successful management, the business of the company has flourished, and they have a large trade throughout this section of the state.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Minnie Callen, of Moulton, Iowa, and they have a very pleasant home in Ottumwa. In politics, he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the K. of P. and B. P. O. E., and has filled some of the chairs. Mrs. Beck belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution; and the P. E. O. Sisterhood; she is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Beck has many friends in Ottumwa, who hold him in high esteem for his many sterling qualities. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



H. H. ASBURY, the well-known real estate dealer of Ottumwa, and one of the very early residents of this section of the State, located in Monroe county, near the Wapello county line, as early as 1850. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, April 4, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Porter) Asbury. He is

a grandson of Joseph Asbury, a Revolutionary soldier, and comes of English stock.

Benjamin Asbury was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and when a youth moved to Kentucky, thence to Indiana and finally to Iowa. His occupation was that of a blacksmith and farmer. He was a soldier of the "Graybeard" regiment, the 37th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. He made his home in Monroe and Ringgold counties, Iowa, until his death, which occurred in 1899, at the age of ninety-five years. He was a staunch Whig and later a Republican, and was a great admirer of Henry Clay. He married Mary Porter, who was born in Kentucky and is now living in Ringgold county, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Her grandfather was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This union was blessed with five children, as follows: Emily (Cleary), who was born in Indiana and resides on a farm in Keokuk county, Iowa; Thomas, a physician and druggist of Ringgold county, Iowa; W. H. H., the subject of this biography; and Mary Ann (Neidigh), and Benjamin, Jr., a mechanic, both living in Ringgold county, Iowa.

William H. H. Asbury attended the common schools in Indiana and Iowa, and engaged in farming up to the time of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company E, 3d Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., as a private, and later served as sergeant for one and a half years. He was wounded to such an extent that he was incapacitated for duty, and was discharged on that account, after participating in several minor engagements. He was mustered out in 1863,

and returned to Iowa, where he, in turn, farmed and taught school in Monroe county until 1865, when he came to Wapello county and engaged in merchandising. Here he served as deputy sheriff for two years. In 1872-1873 he served in the capacity of deputy county treasurer. He served as treasurer during 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, and again as deputy treasurer in 1880 and 1881. He next engaged in the mercantile and real estate lines, and for a time, prior to 1890, was in the government revenue service. Since that date he has devoted his attention exclusively to the real estate business, in partnership with John B. Mowrey, his present office being at No. 101 North Court street. He is very progressive and enterprising in his business methods, and has met with marked success. He is a man of pleasing personality and has scores of friends wherever he has lived.

Mr. Asbury was united in marriage, in Wapello county, with Mary E. Jay, who was born in Ohio in 1841, and came to this state at the age of thirteen years, accompanying her father, Job P. Jay, a prominent Quaker. They became the parents of three children,—two of whom, sons, died in infancy. A daughter, Bertha, aged twenty years, is a graduate of the Ottumwa public schools, and is living at home. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Asbury is a Republican in politics, and has served in the city council from the Third Ward, in which he lives, having built a comfortable home on Maple avenue. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar and a member of Cloutman Post, No.

69, G. A. R., having served in all chairs of the local post. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Asbury is a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Asbury holds to Unitarian doctrines, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the various church organizations.



EWTON L. ARRISON, who has been a resident of Wapello county, Iowa, since 1877, is efficiently serving in the capacity of assistant city clerk of Ottumwa. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and is a son of G. W. and Clara (Humberts) Arrison.

G. W. Arrison was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and was of Scotch descent. His father was an extensive slaveholder in old Virginia. G. W. Arrison followed farming all his life, and died in Pennsylvania in 1890. He married Clara Humberts, who was born near Wooster, Ohio, in 1828, and is now a resident of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Ten children blessed this union, six of whom are living: Jennie (Schmitz), a widow living in Greene county, Pennsylvania; Ethelbert, mayor of Carnegie, Washington county, Pennsylvania; Newton L.; George J., mayor of Mount Morris, Pennsylvania; Sarah (McConnell), a widow, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; and Nellie (Hitchens), whose husband is an attorney-at-law in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Newton L. Arrison attended the common

schools of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and left for the West on July 10, 1877. He was a schoolmate of A. B. Cummins, prospective governor of the State of Iowa. His intention was to visit Indianola and, perhaps, to locate there, but he decided on Ottumwa as the better and more prosperous location. He first began painting and paper hanging, which he followed until some years after his marriage. He then served fourteen years as clerk in the Ottumwa postoffice, and later in various clerical positions. Since April, 1901, he has been assistant city clerk, and is discharging the duties of that office in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Arrison was united in marriage with Anna L. Caldwell, a daughter of Paris Caldwell, one of the pioneers of the county. Paris Caldwell was born in Ohio county, Virginia, March 13, 1818, and was a son of John and Sarah (Mulligan) Caldwell, the former a native of Scotland, who died when Paris was eleven years old. Paris Caldwell came from Virginia to Burlington, Iowa, in 1841, and after the lapse of seven months went to what is now Davis county, Iowa. He remained there until May, 1843, when he located in what is now Wapello county, taking as a claim a tract of land which is now situated in the western part of the city of Ottumwa; this he purchased from the government. When he first came to Iowa it was a territory, and so remained for five years. For fourteen years after he came there was not a single mile of railroad in the State. That part of the territory now comprised in Wapello county was

almost unknown, there being only the Indian agency where Agency City now stands. He was a public-spirited man, and always contributed to public improvements and enterprises. He was reared under the influences and refinement of society in the older settled states, and was well suited to assist in the opening of a new territory. He was a superbly constituted man, both mentally and physically, retaining his activity and energy almost up to the time of his death, which occurred April 5, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Margaret Hackney, a daughter of William and Ellen Hackney, of Virginia. She was born December 22, 1824, and died November 26, 1863. Eight children were born to them: John R., who married Clara J. Jordan and resides at Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah R., deceased; Clara A., wife of Edward Graves; Mary F., deceased; Anna L., wife of the subject hereof; Charles S., deceased; Joseph S.; and Cassius C., deceased. Mr. Caldwell later married Rebecca J. Walker, widow of William Walker. This lady was born October 8, 1825, and died September 17, 1877, leaving a daughter, Blanche E., who became the wife of James A. Campbell. Mr. Caldwell was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Arrison have two sons: Harry, aged eighteen years; and Ralph, aged sixteen years. Their home is the original house built by Mr. Caldwell, in which Mrs. Arrison was born. They still possess the original patent to the claim obtained from the





ALLEN JOHNSTON.

government. At one time Mr. Caldwell owned 320 acres, all in the city of Ottumwa, and there are still 30 acres of the old homestead intact. Politically Mr. Arrison is a Democrat, and under Governor Boies held a secretaryship of election committees. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, and Union Central. In religious views he is a Presbyterian.

ALLEN JOHNSTON, of Ottumwa, Iowa, whose portrait is shown herewith, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio in 1848. He came to Wapello county with his parents in 1855, they locating on a farm one mile northeast of Blakesburg. Allen remained on the farm until he was nineteen years old, and received a common school education. In 1867 he came to Ottumwa to study dentistry with his brother, W. T. Johnston, who was also agent for the Singer sewing machine, but taking a greater interest in the sale and mechanism of sewing machines than dentistry, he ceased his preparation for that profession.

Allen Johnston showed his inventive genius at a very early age. In 1862, while carpenters were working on the erection of a new frame house on the farm, he sat watching them as they used the crank auger and chisel in making the mortices, and he conceived the idea of putting a chisel on the auger, so that the work of the auger and chisel would be done by the same crank at the same time, and thus the

auger would throw out all the chips made by the chisel, forming a square hole. He explained his theory to the workmen and they thought there was a possibility of making a tool of that kind, but their remarks were of such a character as to discourage his saying anything further about it. Later such a patent was taken out by other parties, and became a very valuable discovery. He was not like most boys on the farm, and although he was eager for sports and spent much time in that way, he passed most of his leisure hours at home, working in a little shop which he had fixed up in the attic. He spent his spare cash (which was small in amount) for tools and chemicals, with which to make experiments. When young he made wagons and sleds. In his neighborhood hazel nuts were plentiful, and young Johnston made a machine to hull them. He made silver and gold rings for the neighboring children, also repaired revolvers, guns and other implements. It was while selling sewing machines that Mr. Johnston first began to make extensive use of his inventive power along commercial lines. His first patent was taken out jointly by himself and brother, W. T. Johnston, in 1870, and was an embroidery attachment for sewing machines. His second invention was a ruffler attachment, contrived, also, jointly with his brother. The first of these articles were made in his brother's dental office; they were first sold by canvassing from house to house. As trade increased there was a demand for more room and they moved into the third story of a Main street building, where he made tools.

with which to manufacture the celebrated Johnston rufflers. The first machinery was propelled by hand, through the aid of a large grindstone. The old grindstone was soon replaced by an engine, and more spacious quarters were taken on Court street, where a large store room was secured. Business grew rapidly and soon 30 hands were employed. The company was known as W. T. Johnston & Company, consisting of W. T. Johnston, Allen Johnston, W. T. Major, J. T. Hackworth and J. G. Hutchison. In the spring of 1871 they bought a lot in the middle of the block they now occupy, and thereon built a factory, 30 by 60 feet, in dimensions, and two stories high, thinking that structure would accommodate all the business the firm would ever have; but this was a mistake, as business increased rapidly, and they had to add to their capacity until the entire block was covered by one solid building. In 1872 the concern was organized as a corporation under the title of the Johnston Ruffler Company, the incorporators being J. T. Hackworth, Allen Johnston, W. T. Major and J. G. Hutchison. The last named gentleman sold his interest after a few years, and A. G. Harrow was admitted into the corporation. The largest amount of business done by them was during the period from 1882 to 1892. The Johnston Ruffler Company had in its employ over 500 men.

Allen Johnston took out patents on various sewing machine attachments, and they were all manufactured by the Johnston Ruffler Company until recent years. Most of the sewing machine patents have been sold to an eastern

corporation, and the Ottumwa Iron Works, which now occupy the plant formerly operated by the Johnston Ruffler Company, and which are controlled and managed by the same gentlemen who promoted the latter company, now manufacture other machinery patented by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Johnston's patents for the automatic screw machines were among the first secured for that kind of machinery. These machines were manufactured and sold for a time by the Johnston Ruffler Company and the Ottumwa Iron Works, but the patents having finally been sold to other parties, they ceased to manufacture the machines. Among the many other patents taken out by Mr. Johnston, the latest and most important are machines for the manufacture of cutlery.

Some time ago Mr. Johnston was induced to take stock in a cutlery factory, and this is what led him to make improvements on machinery of that kind. His first patents were for grinding and polishing machines; these brought out another condition in the department of forging, which led him to make improvements in order to get a uniform product for the grinding machines. The result of this was the inauguration of the manufacture of grinding machines and this led to the designing and patenting of machines for the different operations,—forging, grinding, whetting and glazing, also machines for grinding and finishing handles. About 25 patents have been taken out by Mr. Johnston, bearing on cutlery machinery. So important have these been, that they have revolutionized the manufacture of cutlery, even in the Old World. These ma-

chines are made by the Ottumwa Iron Works, and are being used in Norwich, Connecticut, and Sheffield, England, the two greatest cutlery manufacturing centers in the world. The Ottumwa Iron Works are now building machines for one of the most extensive plants in Sheffield, England. In this connection an incident may be related. A year or so ago Mr. Johnston was on his way to England to make arrangements with cutlery works there for the introduction of his machines. On the steamer he made the acquaintance of an Englishman, who made some inquiries as to the object of his visit to England. Mr. Johnston replied: "I am going there to show them how to make cutlery." The Englishman replied: "Why do you mean to say that they don't know how to make cutlery in Sheffield?" "No," said Mr. Johnston, "I don't mean that, but I am going over to show them a better and cheaper way to make cutlery, and I am sure they will take hold of my proposition." The result proved to be as the latter said; the English factories were glad to take hold of the American inventor's patents, and are well pleased with their investments.

Mr. Johnston was married, in 1872, to Elizabeth Wiley, a daughter of Dr. Wiley, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and they have three children: Stella M., wife of F. W. Sharp, of Ottumwa; Roy W., who was educated in the Ottumwa public and high schools and the Chicago Manuel Training School, and is now a member of the Johnston & Sharp Manufacturing Company; and Alice M., who is attending school. Mr. Johnston is a Republican in pol-

tics. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Ottumwa, contributes liberally to its support and lends his good counsel to all its undertakings. He is also liberal in bestowing charities and in the furtherance of enterprises tending toward the benefit of the city. He does not pretend to be a business man, as that term is applied to the promoters of great enterprises. His forte is invention, and in this sphere he is a genius, who, contrary to the usual experience of inventors, has also secured a competency. He has taken out about 100 patents and has now a number pending in the patent office. His life is an example of honest industry and application of the talents given him, and the success which has come to him should prove an incentive to every young man or boy who is born with the same opportunities.



L. RANDEL, who for many years was a prominent farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is now living a retired life in the city of Ottumwa. He was born in Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, in 1836, and is a son of Benjamin Randel.

Benjamin Randel was of Scotch descent and was born in Virginia. He followed the trade of a potter until 1846, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to Wapello county with his son, E. L., and died here in August, 1888, at the age of seventy-six years. Politically he was active during his earlier life, and served officially as associate probate judge in Indiana. He was a Whig and

a Republican. He was married in Indiana to Miranda Lathrop, who was born in Canada in 1811, just across the Vermont line. While she was a babe in arms her father moved to Vermont, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. During a battle in which her father was engaged her mother held her in her arms and watched the smoke of the conflict. Mrs. Randel died in 1891. This union resulted in 10 children, five of whom are now living, as follows: J. M. Randel, a retired farmer, of Mississippi; J. N., who lives in Ottumwa; Margaret J. (Logan), of Ottumwa; Almira (Spilman), of Ottumwa; and E. L.

E. L. Randel was reared to manhood in Indiana, and, as a boy, assisted his father somewhat in the potter's trade, but has made farming his successful life work. He located in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1865, purchased a farm near Agency, of the claimant, William Ruckman, who removed to Washington, and there died. He improved this farm, resided upon it until 1871 and then exchanged it for 240 acres of land three miles north of Ottumwa, to which he added largely, and which he still owns. He resided on the farm until 1893, since which time he has been practically retired, although he still looks after his farming interests. He resided six years in South Ottumwa, and then a year on Park avenue, but at the present time he lives with a widowed sister on Chester avenue, South Ottumwa. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and keeps only the very best grade of stock. He kept pure Shorthorns and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs for about twenty-


five years. He introduced the McGee, or Poland-China, hogs in this county, having brought some from Greensburg, Indiana. In the early "seventies" he brought two carloads of stock from Indiana, which he took pains to keep pure and registered. At times he shipped very extensively, and also supplied many of the farmers with good stock. He held many public sales here and also in Western Iowa and Nebraska. He always took great pride in building, and otherwise improving his farm, and adopted scientific and business-like principles in his work. He raised some wheat at an early day, but decided there was more money in stock-raising, and corn, clover and hay became his staple crops. He leases his farm now, partly for cash and partly for grain rent,—keeping a close supervision of it. He has met with success in his work, and has made many friends throughout the county.

Mr. Randel was united in marriage, in Indiana, to Rachel Draper, who was born in Indiana, in 1842, and died in 1889. They had five children: Ella, a trained nurse, of Des Moines, Iowa; Luna E. (Stevens), of Ottumwa; Minnie (Bare), of Des Moines; Mattie (Simmons), of Fernandina, Florida; and Benjamin D., who is located on one of his father's farms. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, but never sought office. Owing to the fact that a Republican had never before been elected at Agency, he consented to run for supervisor on that ticket, and was elected, serving in 1866 and 1867. He is a Mason. Religiously he has always been a faithful Methodist.





WILLIAM SHUMAKER.


ILLIAM SHUMAKER, who is now living a retired life, was for many years a prominent farmer of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa; he now lives on section 11, in Agency township. He has been a very prosperous man, and at the present time owns 204 acres of land in the county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and is a son of Joseph Shumaker.

Joseph Shumaker was born in Pennsylvania and was a chairmaker by occupation. He married Elizabeth Riley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and of the three children born to them, William is the only one now living.

William Shumaker resided in his native state until 1850, and during his youth was a shoemaker. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in the fall of 1850, and lived in Ottumwa until March, 1851, when he returned to Pennsylvania; in the fall of that year he went to California. There he was engaged in mining for four years, at the end of which time he returned, in 1856, to Wapello county, Iowa, and has since made his home here. In 1850 he bought a farm of 160 acres in Pleasant township, on which he lived until 1861, when he rented the land and located on a farm near Agency City, Agency township. He resided upon that farm until 1891, and then located on his present farm in section 11. He was a carpenter by trade, and also followed general farming, but at the present time is living a retired life.

Mr. Shumaker was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah (Barnard) Morley, who was born in Greene county, Illinois, in 1840, and is a

daughter of John Barnard. The latter was born in Tennessee, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Mary Creighton, who was born in South Carolina, and they reared 13 children, two of whom are now living,—Sarah and Edward. By her marriage with George Morley Mr. Shumaker's wife had one child, Kate O., who married Martin S. Bush. Mrs. Shumaker is a member of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Shumaker is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Olive Branch Lodge, No. 21, of Agency City. A portrait of Mr. Shumaker accompanies this sketch.

OHN H. MORRELL, one of the prominent business men of Ottumwa, Iowa, is one of the two American directors of the packing establishment of John Morrell & Company, Limited, whose main offices are in Liverpool, England.

Mr. Morrell was born in England in March, 1864, and is a son of the late George Morrell. He was reared to young manhood in England, and has been identified with the firm of John Morrell & Company, Limited, since 1878, having occupied various positions in England and the United States. He came to America in 1883, located at Chicago, Illinois, and in 1890 came west to Ottumwa, Iowa. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and has served with credit in his present capacity.

John H. Morrell was united in marriage, at Ottumwa, with Helen Edgerly, a daughter of

the late J. W. Edgerly, and they have one son, George Alfred. His home is on Market street, Ottumwa, and he attends the First Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN E. HULL, a life-long resident of Wapello county, Iowa, is a prominent real estate dealer and insurance agent in the city of Ottumwa. He was born June 9, 1865, and is a son of Wesley and Mary C. (Apperson) Hull.

Wesley Hull was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1824, and at the age of eleven years began to learn the milling business,—his father being engaged in that line of work. He was a miller throughout his active business career; he operated a sawmill at Chillicothe and Blakesburg, this county, and a grist-mill at the latter place. He was also engaged in the lumber business for some years, and in 1890 retired from business cares. In politics he was a strong Democrat. Mr. Hull was united in marriage with Mary C. Apperson, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and died in Wapello county, Iowa, at the age of fifty years. This union was blessed with six children, as follows: George W.; William W.; Charles J.; John E.; Mary; and James A. George W., who lived in Blakesburg for sixteen years and left that place at the age of twenty-four years, is now clerk in a foundry at Denver. William W. became a physician, having been educated in Keokuk and Iowa City medical colleges. He practiced seventeen years at Attica, Marion

county, Iowa, and is now located at Fulton, Missouri. Charles T. left Ottumwa at the age of seventeen years and has been located at various places since. John E. is the subject of this biography. Mary (Brooks) resides near Byer, Ohio. James A. is a physician, located at Keb, Wapello county, Iowa.

John E. Hull was reared and schooled at Blakesburg. He entered the stock business at an early age, and made several trips west with cattle. While at Omaha on one of these trips he enlisted in the regular army, and spent one year in the service. He then returned to Wapello county, engaged in school teaching near Blakesburg, and followed that and other occupations at the same time for about five years. He worked at the lathing trade with Contractor Ed Birch for some time, and was appointed to the police force of Ottumwa, on which he served during 1891 and 1892. In the latter year he entered the real estate and insurance business, which he has since followed with great success. For six years his office was located in the Beaver Block, and at the present time is in the Sampson Building, owned by W. W. Cummings. He has had much success in this business, and recently erected some fine houses in Dain's Addition, South Ottumwa. He has worked his way to the front by perseverance and industry, and is a self-made man in every sense of the term.

John E. Hull was married at Blakesburg to Tena Smithburg, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, of Swedish parents, both of whom died before her marriage. Three children were born to them, as follows: Ruth V.,

aged twelve years; John W., aged eleven years; and Mary Emeline, aged eight years. While a resident of Adams township Mr. Hull served as assessor at Blakesburg. He was a candidate for city auditor of Ottumwa, and from 1899 to 1901 served as alderman from the Seventh Ward. He declined a renomination. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias (of which he is master of finance); the Royal Arcanum; Pilgrims; and I. O. O. F. He has served through all the chairs of the latter order, and has been trustee for the past three years. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and was captain in 1900. Mrs. Hull is a member of Enterprise Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. In religious views they are Methodists.

LEONIDAS M. GODLEY, a gentleman who bears an honorable record for service in the Union army during the Civil war, was for many years a trusted official of Wapello county, serving in various capacities. He was born in West Virginia in 1836, and is a son of Mahlon and Nancy (Newman) Godley.

Mahlon Godley came of an old Virginia family, of English extraction. Several generations back two Godley brothers came from England,—one locating in Virginia and the other in New England. Mahlon Godley had seven brothers and two sisters, who scattered, most of them going south, while he located in West Virginia. He learned the trade of a

millwright and followed it for some years in Virginia. Later he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, which he followed until his death, in 1869. He was an active Democrat in politics, and served as justice of the peace and postmaster at Ashland, which was considered the best town in Wapello county in the early days. While a resident of West Virginia he married Nancy Newman, who was born just across the line, in Pennsylvania, and is of Dutch descent. Eight children were born of this union, Leonidas M. being the youngest. All were born in the East, and all but the eldest brother, who died in 1849, came west.

Leonidas M. Godley first came to the State of Iowa with his parents in 1850, locating in Jefferson county, and in April, 1854, he came to Ashland, Wapello county. He engaged in farming for a number of years, and then followed the trade of a carpenter until the outbreak of the Civil War. He spent some time in working at his trade in Kansas, and was a resident of Sedalia, Missouri, when the war began. He enlisted in the 27th Reg., Missouri Vol. Inf., but was sick in Sedalia at the time of the siege of Lexington. After his three months' term of service had expired he returned to Wapello county, Iowa, and upon recovering his health enlisted in Company E, 22d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. They rendezvoused at Iowa City, and thence went to spend their first winter in Missouri. They were soon ordered to Port Gibson, Mississippi, and took part in the engagement at that place. Mr. Godley also participated in the battles at Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and was

at the siege of Vicksburg. It was during the first assault upon the works that he was struck by a ball between the knee and ankle. The wound being very painful, he lay down between the firing lines of the contending armies. Finding his limb was bleeding profusely, he arose, and, while trying to tie his handkerchief around the member, was shot in the right breast, the ball coming out at the shoulder blade. He was later shot through the knee of the same limb. The general charge had terminated, and he sat up and became a target for the enemy. Being forced to resume his recumbent position, he lay between the two lines for three hours, and was finally assisted to a shady spot under a tree, where he lay from forenoon until midnight, with 20 others who were disabled. At his own request he was carried inside the Confederate lines to the Texas Legion, and was next morning looked after by the surgeon. He was carried out and laid in a hole beside the railroad bridge, upon some branches and leaves, which served as an operating table. He displayed great courage and fortitude during the operation of amputating his limb, and refused the aid of any anesthetic. Two strong men were chosen to hold him still, but he dispensed with these, and calmly watched the removal of his left limb near the hip. After the operation he rode in a lumber wagon with a Confederate soldier, and was taken to an improvised hospital. En route they encountered Union sharpshooters, who fired upon them. Mr. Godley implored the driver, who had put the horses to their fastest speed, to go slower, but he would not,

so Mr. Godley crawled to a corner of the wagon box and managed to hold his limb in such a manner as to prevent bleeding to death. The building in which they were finally located was shelled by the Union troops and all were forced to vacate. Mr. Godley, being the only Union soldier there, was paroled and reached the Union lines. He was placed on a marine hospital boat and taken to Memphis, where he arrived July 3, 1863. July 6, 1863, he started for St. Louis, where he was placed in Lawson Hospital, and remained there until September 4, 1863, when he was discharged. His wife joined him and cared for him until they returned to their home at Ashland, Iowa, on September 7. His service in the army was one of heroism, and for meritorious conduct, during the assault on Vicksburg, Congress voted him a medal of honor. He has many relics of the war, which form a most interesting collection. His limb healed in four weeks, and he gets around well with a crutch and a cane. Losing a leg in fighting for so great and just a cause is not a matter of regret to one of his patriotism. He receives a just pension from the United States government.

In 1864 he was elected clerk of the court of Wapello county, and held that office for fourteen years (seven successive terms), the longest period of any incumbent. He was later appointed a revenue collector in the government's employ, and was engaged in examining distilleries, but resigned, and was then appointed deputy revenue collector under Mr. Burnett, of Burlington, succeeding Charles Brown. After holding that office nearly three






JOHN P. ANDERSON.

years he became deputy postmaster at Ottumwa, under Postmaster Tilton. He resigned one year later, and has not been active in business since.

Mr. Godley was united in marriage in 1859 with Julia Walker, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri; she is now fifty-four years of age. They became parents of 10 children, five of whom died in infancy. Those who grew up are as follows: William L., who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-one years; Terasita; Martha; Charles L., who is at home and in the employ of John Morrell & Company, Limited; and Harry, a stenographer, residing in Chicago. Mr. Godley was reared a Democrat, and continued so until the Charleston convention, since which time he has been a strong Republican. He is a member of Cloutman Post, No. 69, G. A. R. In religious views he is a Methodist.

 OHN P. ANDERSON, one of the best known tailors of Ottumwa, whose portrait is presented on the opposite page, has been located in the city since February, 1878. He was born in Sweden in 1844, and is a son of Andrew Anderson.


Andrew Anderson always lived in Sweden and followed farming until his death in the "fifties." His wife was born in 1821, and still resides on the old homestead in Sweden. Both had children by previous marriages; John P. was the youngest child born to them.

John P. Anderson was reared in Sweden

and was confirmed at the age of fifteen years. He immediately after served an apprenticeship to the trade of a tailor, which lasted until he came to America in the spring of 1873. Owing to years of hard night work by poor light, he had trouble with his eyes, and upon locating at Joliet, Illinois, soon after his arrival in this country, he engaged in out-door work. He came to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1878, and was employed as a tailor by Mr. Swenson, until 1883, when he embarked in the tailoring business for himself. For about eleven years he was located in the Peterson Block, and then he and Mr. Calhoun rented the Pallister Building, where he conducted a tailoring shop and Mr. Calhoun engaged in the manufacture of shirts. In 1897, Mr. Anderson formed a partnership with Mr. Swenson, who had come to Ottumwa in 1877, and the partnership continued until February, 1901, when the latter purchased the interest of the former. Mr. Anderson remained with Mr. Swenson until August, 1901, when he again engaged in business for himself at No. 223 Main street, where he has a fine tailoring establishment and employs eight hands.

John P. Anderson was united in marriage in Ottumwa, in 1879, to Hannah Gunnerson, then a resident of Princeton, Illinois, but a native of Sweden. Five children were born to them, as follows: Mabel, aged twenty years; Loraine, aged eighteen years; Carl, aged seventeen years, who is in the senior class in the high school and will graduate in 1902; Annie, aged fifteen years, who is in the second year in the high school; and Adolph, aged

eleven years; who is also in school. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a strong supporter of Democratic principles and candidates. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in 1878, and is a Knight Templar. He took his first degrees under Master Charles Sax, and was knighted in Ottumwa in 1882. Religiously, he is a member of the Episcopal church.


HARLES E. BOUDE, who has been located in Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, since 1866, is extensively engaged in the insurance and loan business,—representing some of the best companies in this country.

Mr. Boude was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, and was one of six children born to his parents, Thomas and Martha B. (Sharpe) Boude. One of these, Mary A., makes her home with him in Ottumwa. A brother, Austin E. died in Illinois, in 1898. Another brother, Dr. J. K. Boude, of Washington, D. C., who had been one of the medical examiners in the pension department for the past twenty years, died in September, 1901. One sister and one brother died in early life.

Charles E. Boude came from Ohio west to Illinois at an early day, and there took an academic course of study. Upon coming to Ottumwa, he obtained work on the Des Moines Valley Railway, and was in station service twenty-five years. He began as clerk and was later freight and passenger agent, at one time serving under Mr. Armstrong, of Ottumwa. He continued with the Chicago, Rock Island

& Pacific Railway until 1891, and then accepted a position as cashier of the Ottumwa National Bank. In 1896 he gave up that position and was then inactive for nearly a year, after which he entered the insurance and loan business, buying out an agent located in Ottumwa. He represents a large number of the old-line fire, life and accident insurance companies. He has a fine office in the Hoffman Block, and does a large business, employing a stenographer. In making loans he handles mainly local money. He also has other business interests, holding stock in the Ottumwa National Bank, the Western Supply Company and the Phillips Fuel Company. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Boude was united in marriage at Ottumwa with Mary M. Sharp, a daughter of W. P. Sharp, who resided at Ottumwa many years and has traveled extensively. They have two daughters: Lois M., wife of M. J. McClellan; and Bessie S., who resides at home. Religiously Mr. Boude is a member of the Presbyterian church, being an elder and clerk of the sessions.

ENECA CORNELL, a well-known resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a prominent attorney-at-law, and during his practice here has been identified with many important cases. He was born March 12, 1858, in Jefferson county, Iowa, and is a son of Washington and Sarah (Wilson) Cornell.

Washington Cornell was born in Ohio, in 1818, and came to Iowa in 1849. His father was from Canada and located in Ohio at an early day. The latter was a Republican and Abolitionist and assisted in the famous underground railway. Washington Cornell married Sarah Wilson, who was born in 1823, and they became the parents of the following children: George W.; Laura (Wireman); Seneca, the subject of this sketch; Oscar, a farmer in Kansas; Sylvanus, a merchant of Fairfield, Iowa; Alvah, who conducts a restaurant at Fairfield; and Chloe (Miller), whose husband is a farmer.

Seneca Cornell was reared and educated in Jefferson county, Iowa, and at an early date decided to enter the legal profession. He read law with Senator James F. Wilson at Fairfield, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, at the age of twenty-four years. He then went to Eldon and formed a partnership with T. H. Asby, of Jefferson county, with whom he practiced for three years, after which he practiced alone until 1890. He served two terms as mayor of Eldon, and in 1886 owned and edited the *Des Moines Valley Journal*, which he sold one year later. During 1890 he was in partnership with L. E. Coad, now a minister, and on January 1, 1891, located in Ottumwa, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He has attained prestige as one of the leading lawyers of the city, and has been associated in the trial of cases with some of the most eminent attorneys.

Mr. Cornell was joined in marriage with Ella Caster, a daughter of Dr. Paul Caster,

deceased, a noted faith healer of Ottumwa. Dr. Caster built the Caster House in Ottumwa. Mrs. Cornell has a sister and brother living: G. W. Caster and Mrs. Nettie Binks. She also has the following half-brothers: S. P. Caster, who is in the restaurant business; John Caster, who conducts a store in the West End, Ottumwa; and Dr. J. S. Caster, of Burlington, who successfully follows the healing methods employed by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell are parents of one child, Rolla W., who was born August 31, 1889, and is now attending school. Mr. Cornell owns a comfortable home in Ottumwa, and has his offices in the Summers Block. He has made a specialty of probate and real estate law, and is having a very large patronage along these lines. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F.; A. O. U. W.; B. P. O. E. and auxiliaries; and Canton Ottumwa, No. 5, P. M., of which he is captain. He is also a colonel on General Manchester's staff and judge advocate in the Uniform Rank, K. of P. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, and was educated at a Presbyterian institution—Parsons College,—of Fairfield, Iowa.



C. CULLEN & COMPANY. This firm, which conducts the largest dry goods establishment in the city of Ottumwa, was founded by Sadie C. Cullen, now Mrs. E. P. Barton, in February, 1890. Prior to that time Miss Cullen was for several years in charge of the dry goods store

of Israel Brothers, who then occupied one room of the present large, double building of the company. It was made a double store in 1892, and in 1893 Miss Cullen purchased the interest of her partner, H. A. Warner. The firm name has continued unchanged since 1890, and Miss Cullen remained in charge until 1899, when she was married to Mr. Barton, who now also owns an interest in it, and is the manager. Mr. Barton comes from an old Pennsylvania family. At an early age he entered the dry goods business in Philadelphia, and for many years before coming to Ottumwa was connected with some of the leading wholesale houses of Philadelphia—notably, Young, Smyth, Field & Company and Folwell Brothers & Company. Mr. Barton is thoroughly versed in the dry goods business. Thomas E. Cullen, a brother of the founder, has owned an interest in it, and has served as its advertising agent since Mr. Warner disposed of his interest, in 1893. The store is completely stocked with everything in the line of dry goods, and is patronized by the leading citizens of the city and vicinity.

Sadie C. Cullen was born in Ottumwa, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (O'Conner) Cullen. Her father was reared in Lynn, Massachusetts, and died in Ottumwa, in 1887. He was a contractor, and came to Ottumwa about 1850, having charge of the brick and stone work of many of the early buildings in the city. His widow now resides in Ottumwa, aged nearly seventy-two years. They were parents of 12 children, the older ones having been born in Lynn, Massachusetts, and the re-

mainder in Ottumwa. Five are now living, as follows: Thomas E.; Mrs. E. P. Barton; Frank, who is now a private in Company D, 11th U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine Islands; Nellie, who is at home with her mother; and Mrs. Agnes Quinlan, who moved from Ottumwa to Lorain, Ohio, in 1862.

Thomas E. Cullen was reared and educated at Ottumwa, and previous to 1893 was engaged in the insurance business with George A. Brown. He then entered the dry goods business, in which he has since continued. At the time of his death his father owned a fine farm and residence property at Ottumwa.



H. EMERY, a prominent attorney-at-law, of Ottumwa, is now serving in the capacity of county attorney of Wapello county. He has shown unusual ability in the discharge of the duties of this office, and stands high among the members of the legal profession. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1837, and is a son of F. W. and Hannah (Gafney) Emery.

F. W. Emery was born in Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio, and then to Fulton county, Illinois, locating in the last named district in 1833. He died in Stark county, Illinois, in 1846, and was survived by his wife, who died in Illinois, in 1890. They had four sons and one daughter, namely: D. H.; J. G., a farmer residing in Illinois; William E., who was killed in the army at the battle of Stone River; O. P., who died in Missouri in 1898; and Amanda (Pritchard), who died some years ago.





CHRISTOPHER HAW.

D. H. Emery was three months old when his parents removed to Stark county, Illinois, where he was reared. He read law at the county-seat of that county and was admitted to the Iowa bar at Montezuma, Iowa, in February, 1861. He began practice there, but in the following August enlisted in the 10th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. He was chosen first lieutenant of his company, and continued as such during the three years of his service. He was attached to the 17th Army Corps at Vicksburg under General McPherson, and was later transferred to the 15th Army Corps. He was in the battle of Champion Hills and was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, receiving a bullet in the thigh, which came near inflicting a fatal wound, as it barely missed the main artery. In November, 1863, he was sent home and spent three months in recruiting soldiers, after which he returned to his regiment and served in Alabama and Georgia, being mustered out September 28, 1864. He returned to Montezuma, Iowa, and practiced law there until 1870, in the meantime serving a term in the State legislature. He had been associated with Judge W. R. Lewis and Capt. W. H. Redman in practice at Montezuma, but after coming to Ottumwa, in 1870, he has practiced alone, with the exception of a short time when he was in partnership with his son. He engaged in a general practice, and has secured a large and well-paying clientage. He was elected to succeed A. W. Enoch as county attorney of Wapello county, and is faithfully discharging the duties of that office at the present time.

Mr. Emery was married while residing at Montezuma, to Sarah C. Holland, who was born in Iowa, and is fifty-four years of age. She is a daughter of Rev. Mr. Holland. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, as follows: Roscoe, who received a legal training, but is now engaged in the fruit business with the firm of E. H. Emery & Company; Wilbur, who is attending McKendrick College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and preparing for educational work; Edwin H., proprietor of a wholesale fruit establishment; Herbert, who travels for the fruit house of E. H. Emery & Company; Alice E. (Throne), whose husband is a grocer in the West End, Ottumwa; Irving G., who holds a good position in the office of the Western Electric Company, of Chicago; and Clara E., who graduated from the Ottumwa High School in 1900, and is employed in a book store in Ottumwa. Mrs. Emery is a lady of prominence in the community, and is president of the Hospital Association of Ottumwa. Mr. Emery is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



CHRISTOPHER HAW. This gentleman, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is a member of the firm of George Haw & Company, dealers in wholesale and retail hardware, at Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa. Mr. Haw was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1848. He received his primary education in De Kalb county, Illinois, and in 1868 came to Ottumwa, where he attended the high

school. After leaving school he clerked for a short time with Henry & Haw, and spent 1869 and 1870 in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of George Haw & Company and has been in that concern ever since. This firm has a large hardware trade, both wholesale and retail. The members of the firm are among the best business men in the city of Ottumwa. A large and complete stock of hardware is carried, and the store is one of the finest in the state. Mr. Haw is a man of good business ability; he is one of the representative citizens of Ottumwa, takes a deep interest in all public enterprises, and lends his assistance whenever it is needed.

Mr. Haw was married, in 1875, to Clara E. Bowen, a daughter of George W. Bowen, of Ottumwa. To them have been born the following children, namely: Edwin A., Mabel Jay, Francis B., and Arthur B.

Mr. Haw is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican.



ILLIAM B. ARMSTRONG, a progressive citizen of Ottumwa, occupies the position of local freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and is discharging the duties of his office in a most satisfactory manner. He was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1830, and is a son of William and Mary (Pellett) Armstrong.

The grandfather of William B. held a major's commission in the Revolutionary War, and enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of General Washington. He was a man of great force of character and fine abilities, and represented his district in the State legislature. He was afterward proffered a judgeship, which he declined to accept. He was a remarkable man in many respects, and in all his dealings with his fellow men adhered to the principles of honor and honesty.

William Armstrong followed farming during early life and afterward engaged extensively in milling. He married Mary Pellett, and they reared a family of eight children, of whom but three are living: Obadiah P., of New Jersey; William B.; and John B., a farmer in Sussex county, New Jersey. They were Scotch Presbyterians in religious belief, and their children were carefully trained to high morality and integrity.

William B. Armstrong received a liberal education, and in 1851, determining to see something of the western country, started from home and located first at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed as clerk in a commission house. The following year he went to Athens, Missouri, where he was employed as a clerk and later was engaged in business on his own account until he entered the railroad business, having been appointed the first local agent of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad. He was thus employed for eleven years, and in 1861 came to Ottumwa, serving in the same capacity for the Des Moines Valley Railroad. He continued with this

road until 1872, and then resigned to accept the position of general agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in January, 1873. Mr. Armstrong is a practical railroad man, and has had an experience of over forty years in this line of work. From a small beginning the business of this company has extended until now there are seven miles of switch track at Ottumwa, and the success attained is in a large measure due to the fidelity and intelligence of its employes, of whom Mr. Armstrong ranks among the most faithful. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Armstrong, in company with his brother, Capt. B. C. P. Armstrong, who died in the army near the close of the war, recruited Company M, 9th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., of which the latter was lieutenant and subsequently captain.

William B. Armstrong was united in marriage in 1858 with Virginia Thome, of Athens, Missouri, who was born in Kentucky, and is a daughter of Arthur and Eliza Thome, of Athens, Missouri. Four children blessed this union, of whom three are now living, namely: William, who is in the grocery business; Mary, wife of John C. Fetzer, of Ottumwa, Iowa; and Anna T., wife of H. A. Smith, of Ottumwa.

H. A. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. Armstrong, is proprietor of the Courier Blank Book Company, located on Third street opposite the postoffice. They carry a full line of bank and county stationery, and do a strictly "to order" business. They employ about 12 people, and occupy two floors about 60 feet

long. Their customers are located throughout the State of Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Northern Missouri, and under Mr. Smith's capable management the business is steadily growing. It was started in 1881 by C. A. Smith and Alfred G. Cook, in the Finley Block, and furnished employment originally to three or four people. This partnership lasted until 1888, after which C. A. Smith and William Fiedler conducted the business for two years. It was then sold to A. W. Lee and named the Courier Blank Book Company. In 1894 it was again acquired by C. A. Smith, who conducted it until February, 1900, when H. A. Smith purchased it. The latter was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, and is a son of J. H. C. Smith, of Chicago, who for many years was engaged in the publishing business. Fraternally Mr. Smith is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights Templar; and Knights of Pythias.

Fraternally William B. Armstrong is a Mason, and has risen to the rank of Knight Templar, being a charter member of the commandery. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has held various local offices. He has been a member of the city council several terms, was treasurer of the city several years, and school director six years. Since first locating here he has been identified with the business interests of the city, giving his active support to the cause of education and morality, and encouraged every worthy enterprise having for its object the welfare of his adopted city. He has always stood high in the confi-

dence of the officers of the different roads on which he has been employed. Several years ago he was offered a promotion which would have taken him away from Ottumwa, but he preferred to stay here, hold his old position, remain a citizen of Ottumwa and identify himself with its interests. This has been pleasing to his old friends and neighbors, who honor and respect him for his many noble qualities.

WALLACE R. DAGGETT, one of Ottumwa's most progressive business men, is cashier of the Iowa National Bank, of Ottumwa. He was born in Ottumwa in 1863 and is a son of William Daggett, now deceased, who was vice-president of the Iowa National Bank, of Ottumwa, and a prominent business man of the city.

Wallace R. Daggett was reared and primarily educated in Ottumwa, taking a collegiate course at Andover, Massachusetts, and a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has always followed the banking business, and after leaving school was at several different places before locating here. He was cashier of a bank at Englewood, Kansas, about three years, and then went to North Carolina and accepted the presidency of the First National Bank at Mount Airy, a position he filled until the spring of 1894, when he resigned. He spent about a year looking up a place to locate, and passed a portion of this time at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. In 1895, he ac-

cepted the position of assistant cashier of the Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa, and was made cashier in the spring of 1900, an office he has filled in a highly satisfactory manner. He is also president of the Iowa Steam Laundry Company, of Ottumwa, a flourishing concern, and secretary of the Jamney Manufacturing Company of Ottumwa, one of the most extensive and best equipped plants in the United States for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Mr. Daggett was joined in matrimony with Maie Beach, a daughter of J. H. Beach, secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Steam Laundry Company, located at 218 South Market street. Mr. and Mrs. Daggett have two children, Genevieve and Ruth. Politically Mr. Daggett is a Republican and has served in the capacity of alderman. He is a member of several fraternal insurance orders. In religious views he is an Episcopalian. He has a very comfortable home at No. 304 East Fifth street.

CLAUDE M. MYERS, proprietor of a large wholesale and retail ice cream and confectionery store on Second street, Ottumwa, Iowa, is a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Wapello county. He was born in Agency township, Wapello county, in 1865, and is a son of Christopher and Martha E. Myers.

Christopher Myers was an early settler of Iowa, where he located in 1845. He is now a member of the Ottumwa police department.





GEORGE WITHALL.

He had three children, one of whom is deceased. Another, Mrs. C. H. Sage, lives in Nebraska.

Claude M. Myers, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Agency, Iowa, where he remained until 1882. While there he assisted his father in the confectionery business, and in July, 1882, moved to Ottumwa, where he entered the same business as clerk for J. J. Bowles, on Main street, after which he had charge of his branch store on Second street. He remained with him for seven years. He afterward bought this gentleman's stock and continued business for himself at that stand. After several months he located on Second street, where he has since conducted his business. His store is centrally situated and has been enlarged to accommodate his constantly increasing business. It is now 100 feet deep by 20 feet wide. Mr. Myers makes a specialty of ice cream, having the leading trade of the city, and largely supplying this section of Iowa and northern Missouri. He has a general confectionery, cigar and fruit store, with the rear of the building fitted with modern improvements for the manufacture of ice cream. He employs four men in that department, and five clerks are kept busy in the front part of the building, attending to the throng of customers to be found patronizing the store, especially in the hot season. The average daily output, during the ice cream season, is 175 gallons. Mr. Myers is a young business man, and by close application to business and careful management has attained a degree of success which

many men of more mature years are still striving for.

Mr. Myers is at present serving his second term as alderman of the third ward. He is a trustee of the local library board, of which S. P. Hartman is secretary. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has advanced through intermediate orders to the Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Elks and Pilgrims. In religious views he is liberal.



GEORGE WITHALL, a gentleman who has worked extensively throughout this and foreign countries, is the leading contractor in brick and stone construction in Ottumwa, Iowa. He was born at London, England, March 11, 1838.

Mr. Withall served an apprenticeship of seven years (from the age of fourteen to twenty-one years) as a bricklayer, and soon after this became general foreman for George Mundy, contractor and builder. He came to this country, en route to San Francisco and Australia, but meeting with friends at Brooklyn he remained there for a time and engaged in working at his trade. He first landed in New York in August, 1867, and worked at Brooklyn, Williamsburg and also in New England, where he engaged in contract work. In 1869 he was at Columbus, Ohio, where he put in a sewer on a sub-contract, and after its completion went south to Chattanooga, where he built the Slocum Iron Works and several other large structures. In the spring of 1873 he

built the Iron Works at Rising Fawn, Georgia, which is a very large establishment. In the fall of 1875 he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained one season at work on different buildings. In February, 1876, he returned to England and worked at different places in that country and Scotland,—building the St. Enoch's Square Depot. He next went to Wrexham, North Wales, and worked on the construction of barracks for four months, having a sub-contract. He then went to Birmingham, England, worked on several buildings, and became general foreman for Surman & Sons. He remained in that city about eight months, in all, during which time he built Asten's button factory. In 1877 he and his family returned to America on the steamship "Indiana," the one on which General Grant made his trip to England. He returned to Indianapolis and was engaged there until 1879, when he came to Ottumwa, Iowa. He first located at River View, where he rented 40 acres of land and manufactured brick for two years. His first Ottumwa contract was for John Morrell & Company, Limited; then he built the Wood Block, where he placed the first pressed brick front in the city. He purchased the Joseph Hayne place adjoining the packing house grounds; it consisted of 25 acres, on which he manufactured bricks. He built the First National Bank, the St. Louis store building, the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, the Reed House (now the Park Hotel), and was superintendent and director of the Ottumwa Coal Palace. Together with Peter Ballingall, he superintended the taking down of the Coal

Palace during 1890-1891. He built the Haw and Wyman & Rand buildings, also T. D. Foster's residence. He has attained a high degree of perfection in his work, enjoys a prestige such as no other contractor in the county has, and secures the contracts for most of the heavy structures in the vicinity of Ottumwa. He is at present one of the trustees and also superintendent of construction, of the Carnegie library building, located near the court house, for which library building Andrew Carnegie donated \$50,000. He also had the contract for the main sewer of Ottumwa. He owns two large houses on Union and Second streets and resides in the corner house. It is a fine 12-room house, with a fireplace in each room, and the lower floor is laid with tile 12 inches square, over concrete. The heat is furnished by a hot water plant. It is supplied with electric light, and is modern in every particular.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Withall was united in marriage with Mary Davis, who was born in South Wales and reared in Birmingham, England. They are the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Mary (Mrs. H. A. Lewis), of Ottumwa, whose husband is in the employ of the Globe Tea Company, and who has four children,—Warren, who lives with Mr. Withall, Katie, Mary Elizabeth and Margaret; Eleanor (Mrs. Harvey Davis), of Keokuk, whose husband represents the G. H. Hammond Packing Company; and Catherine, who died three months after the family located at Ottumwa, aged seventeen years and three months, and who is buried at Ottumwa. Politically Mr. Withall has always been a member

of the Republican party. During the Crimean War Mr. Withall was on the Mediterranean Sea (in 1855 and 1856), and participated in the struggle against Russia. Fraternally he is a Mason of high standing, being high priest of Chapter No. 9, R. A. M; prelate of Ottumwa Commandery, K. T., and a member of Davenport Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mrs. Withall is past worthy matron of the Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Religiously both are members of the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Withall is a vestryman. A portrait of the subject of this sketch appears on a foregoing page.



T. HARPER, Jr., president of the wholesale drug house of J. W. Edgerly & Company, of Ottumwa, was born in this city in 1808, and is a son of W. T. and Jennie (Shaul) Harper.

W. T. Harper, Sr., came from Muskingum county, Ohio, to Ottumwa in 1854. In 1861, or 1862 he became a member of the firm of Taylor, Blake & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, on Main street, where the St. Louis Store now stands. In 1875, with William Daggett, he organized the firm of Daggett & Harper, and put in operation the linseed oil mill. That firm continued until January 1, 1886, when his partner retired, and J. W. Edgerly purchasing an interest, the firm became W. T. Harper & Company. The firm was incorporated in 1887 as the Ottumwa Linseed Oil Company, and soon after was bought out by the National Linseed Oil Company, on

January 1, 1888. Mr. Harper continued as manager of this company until January 1, 1899, when he retired from active business. In 1888, associated with Mr. Edgerly and C. F. Harlan, who died in May, 1893, he bought the wholesale drug business of Blake, Bruce & Company, and the firm of J. W. Edgerly & Company resulted. Three additions have since been made to the building occupied by the concern, and its present quarters are 100 feet deep, with three fronts. They now do an exclusively wholesale business. Mr. Harper was a silent partner, and Mr. Edgerly acted as manager until his death, in 1894. In January, 1895, the firm was incorporated, Mr. Harper being elected president, which office he maintained until his death, in 1894. In January, 1895, sixty-seven years. New officers were then elected, with the subject hereof as president, and Dr. Edgerly as secretary and treasurer. W. T. Harper, Sr., was first married to Jennie Shaul, who died at Ottumwa, leaving two children: Mrs. Edward A. Jones, now of Helena, Montana; and W. T., Jr. Mr. Harper formed a second marital union at Ottumwa, wedding Mary E. Knight, who resides in this city. They reared four children, as follows: Harry C., foreman for J. W. Edgerly & Company; Ralph S., who is in the employ of J. W. Edgerly & Company; Charles K.; and Mary E. Mr. Harper had built a fine home at 1008 North Court street.

W. T. Harper, Jr., graduated from the schools of Ottumwa in 1884, and then attended the State Agricultural College at Ames one year and the State University of Iowa at Iowa

City for one year. In January, 1886, he became bookkeeper for his father in the linseed oil mill and continued until February, 1890. He then accepted a position in the office of J. W. Edgerly & Company as bill clerk, and one year later represented the firm on the road for a year. In June, 1892, he became assistant to Mr. Harlan, the buyer of the firm, and upon the decease of the latter became buyer, in May, 1893. On the death of J. W. Edgerly, in 1894, the management of the business devolved upon A. S. Udell, Dr. E. T. Edgerly and W. T. Harper, Jr. Since the present firm has existed there has been a wonderful increase in business, and six traveling representatives are employed, covering all the territory west of the Missouri River, Northern Missouri, and also the Iowa Central and Ruthven Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. About 20 people are employed in the building, in addition to two bookkeepers and a man in charge of the city department.

Mr. Harper was united in marriage, in Denver, to Alice Beamen, a daughter of D. C. and L. A. Beamen, formerly residents of Ottumwa and of Van Buren county, Iowa. D. C. Beamen was a prominent attorney-at-law. Mrs. Harper was born in Van Buren county in 1866, and removed with her parents to Ottumwa in 1883, and to Denver in 1888, where her father still resides, being general attorney of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. They have two children, Ruth and Dorothy. In politics Mr. Harper is a Republican. He resides at No. 1041 North Court street, Ottumwa, where he erected a comfortable home.

RV. JOHN M. McELROY, the pioneer Presbyterian minister of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a native of Ohio, and was born near Greenfield, January 21, 1830. His parents, Ebenezer and Sarah McElroy, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent, located in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1813. Two or three years later they removed to their new home in the timber, four miles from Greenfield, which proved to be their permanent residence. Six of their 10 children lived to be heads of families, of whom John M. was the youngest.

During boyhood days John M. McElroy attended a three-months' district school in the winter, and worked on the farm in the summer. At the age of fifteen years he entered the classical academy at South Salem, which he attended about four years, and in 1849 he entered the junior class at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in a class of 52 members in the year 1851. The next two years he was a teacher in Dr. Donaldson's Academy at Elders Ridge, Pennsylvania, giving some attention also to theological studies. The two years following were spent in the study of theology at Princeton, New Jersey. He was licensed by the presbytery of Chillicothe June 6, 1855, and soon after came to Iowa, accepting an invitation to take charge of the recently organized church in Ottumwa. He was married September 11, 1855, at Murrysville, Pennsylvania, to Agnes Greer, who is still by his side. He was ordained by the Des Moines presbytery in the Congregational church building in Ottumwa, which stood at

the corner of Second and Court streets, December 6, 1855. The infant church, of which he took charge, had no house of worship and no Sunday-school. The roll of members numbered 23, half of them living eight miles away, and only four residing in town. Gradually a congregation was gathered and a small church building was erected and occupied at what is now No. 308 East Fourth street. Services were held at various places throughout the county, in every village, in many school houses and also in private houses, groves and barns. A good many hindrances were encountered, hard times, floods, crop failures, and at length, the Civil War. The pastor continued his work and in 1866 dedicated a good and commodious house of worship at Fourth and Green streets, now the Second Baptist church. Soon after he found himself broken in health and oppressed with failure of hearing, which led to his resignation in 1869. In 1870 he moved to Batavia, Iowa, where he was pastor thirteen years, the churches of Kirksville and Libertyville sharing a part of his labors. The western migration fever, which prevailed all over the country, appeared in violent form at Batavia, and carried away three-fourths of his flock to various points in the West. This induced his resignation and return to his old home and residence in Ottumwa. In 1885 he was invited to try the experiment of holding services in the new chapel which T. D. Foster had erected near the packing house for the Sunday-school. There he met with much encouragement, organized a church of over 100 members and continued his work about six years. Since 1891 he has had

no pastoral charge,—several attacks of “la-grippe,” together with total loss of hearing, making his retirement necessary. He has, however, frequent calls for ministerial service, and is always ready, so far as able, to respond.

Mr. McElroy has had extensive experience in educational work. He was active in organizing the earliest teachers’ institute known in central Pennsylvania, and also in the first institute held in Wapello county. He was county superintendent of schools in 1864-65, and made the first official visitation of the schools of the county. He was for five years principal of the Ottumwa Male and Female Seminary. He has been a frequent contributor to the local press, and also to the religious press. He attended a reunion of his college class at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1881, and read a class history, which was afterward printed in Chicago. On that occasion his alma mater conferred on him the honorary title of D. D. In 1899 he published a small volume entitled “Abby Byram and her Father, Indian Captives,” a true story of Revolutionary times. On the first day of the twentieth century he placed in the hands of the printer the manuscript of a work entitled “Scotch-Irish McElroys in America,” which will be issued shortly by the Fort Orange Press, Albany, New York, and is a work of special interest to those bearing the McElroy name. Dr. McElroy has usually voted with the Republicans, but has never been a politician. His friends are many and his enemies few.

Mrs. McElroy is a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and has been a faithful and efficient helper to her husband, and an import-

ant factor in whatever of good he has accomplished. They have four children, as follows: Addison H., who is married and has two children, William T. and Maude Agnes, who lives in Ottumwa, but is at present employed in Chicago; Abby, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association at Nashville, Tennessee; Mary, secretary of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association in New York City; and Jennie, wife of Dr. E. R. Beard, of Liberty, Indiana.

JW. GARNER is an extensive wholesale dry-goods dealer of Ottumwa. He was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of J. Wesley and Anna M. (Hausel) Garner.

J. Wesley Garner was born in Warren county, Ohio, and became a member of the dental profession. In 1858 he moved with his family to Ottumwa, Iowa, and in 1859 located at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was living at the time of his death. He married Anna M. Hausel, and they reared three sons and four daughters.

J. W. Garner has resided in Ottumwa since 1858; in that year he began his business career by entering the employ of Thomas Devin & Sons, wholesale dry-goods merchants, in the capacity of clerk. He remained with them for nine years. In 1869 their stock was partially destroyed by fire and the residue was purchased by Mr. Garner, and formed the nucleus of his present business. He first began operations under the firm name of J. W. Garner & Com-

pany, but in 1881 it was changed to Lawrence & Chambers, and in 1882 to Lawrence & Garner; the title then remained unchanged until 1891, when it became J. W. Garner again. He started in a small way, supplying only a few merchants in Ottumwa and vicinity; at present he employs four traveling salesmen and numbers his customers by the hundreds. The wholesale house is located at No. 108-116 Market street, and is filled with one of the finest and most complete lines of dry goods, notions, underwear and gentlemen's furnishings to be found anywhere. He is a liberal contributor to any and all enterprises which have for their object the advancement of the interests of Ottumwa. He was one of the original stockholders in the Ottumwa Savings Bank and has been a director for many years; he is treasurer of the Grand Opera House Company, the Ottumwa Artesian Well Company and the Ottumwa Electric & Steam Power Company, and is a member of the Wapello Club.

Mr. Garner was united in marriage with Mary Y. Yarnell, of Westchester, Pennsylvania, and they have six children, as follows: Laura H., Edna E. (Kerns), H. W., C. L., Blanche V., and Mary E. Religiously he and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

JAMES A CAMPBELL, who has served in the capacity of state mine inspector since 1894, has been identified with the mining business ever since his childhood, and has been located at Ottumwa, Iowa,

since 1885. He was born in Warren county, Illinois, July 4, 1865, and is a son of Ira G. and Dovey E. (Reynolds) Campbell.

Ira G. Campbell was born in Pennsylvania May 1, 1826, and came west after his marriage, settling in Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until 1868. He then moved to Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, where he is residing at the present time. He married Dovey E. Reynolds, of Warren county, Illinois. She was born there May 13, 1826. They became parents of 11 children, of whom four are now living, namely: Mary (Ewart), of Scammon, Kansas; Maggie J. (Mneor), of Foster, Iowa; James A.; and William B., of Albia, Iowa. Ira G. Campbell is an active worker in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. He is a Republican in politics. He enlisted for service during the Civil War, August 17, 1861, in Company B, 83d Reg., Illinois Vol. Inf., and was in Company F, 148th Reg., Illinois Vol. Inf., when discharged on September 3, 1865.

James A. Campbell was but nine years of age when he entered the Cedar Valley coal mines as trapper, and he has ever since been engaged in the mining business, with the exception of one year. He came to Ottumwa in 1885 and in 1894 received the appointment to the office of state mine inspector from Governor Jackson,—an office which he is eminently qualified to fill. He was reappointed by Governor Drake in April, 1896, and in 1898 and 1900, by Governor Shaw. He is a faithful, painstaking, careful and competent official, prompt and industrious in the performance of his duties, and is recognized by all as a most excellent

mine inspector. He is one of Ottumwa's most energetic and progressive citizens, a man of integrity and a pleasant, companionable gentleman. He is deservedly popular with all who know him, and by his energy and ability has risen to a position of high responsibility.

Mr. Campbell was united in marriage on September 29, 1887, with Blanche E. Caldwell, of Ottumwa, a daughter of Paris Caldwell, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. This union resulted in three children: Paris G., LeRoy S. and Frank Jackson. Mr. Campbell is a member of Lodge No. 12, Uniform Rank, K. of P.; Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F.; Tribe No. 19, I. O. R. M.; Wapello Court, No. 14, Foresters; and Hickory Camp, No. 31, Woodmen of the World. Religiously he attends the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.



HENRY SCHMIDT, the efficient chief of the fire department in Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, is the fourth child of Bernard Schmidt, and was born September 15, 1874, in Ottumwa. His mother was Katrina Stuckleman Schmidt; after her death, Bernard Schmidt married Elizabeth Dunnebrink. Bernard Schmidt is a well known brickmaker of Ottumwa.

Henry Schmidt attended St. John's parochial school, after which he entered the fire department, holding the position of pipeman. This was in 1899, and three months after entering the department he was promoted to

the position of assistant chief, under Chief Richards. For his efficiency and many other commendable qualities, the young man was appointed by the council as chief of the Ottumwa Fire Department, April 4, 1901. During his incumbency he has been active and diligent in his duties, and has made a record that stands out prominently as worthy of the highest commendation. The first year he served in the department, there were 104 fires, the second year, 106, and for the first three months since he has been at the head of the department, he has battled with 49 fires, many of them disastrous ones. He is probably the youngest fire department chief in the state, in a city as prominent as Ottumwa, and the authorities responsible for his appointment and the citizens generally are proud of him and the record he has made.

Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat.



MAJ. JOHN STUART WOOD came to Ottumwa in 1848, in company with Major Donelson, Major Menomy and Charles Handserker, the latter having been for some time collector of tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal. These four traveled from Covington, Indiana, in a carriage of their own and stopped in the hotel in Ottumwa then kept by James Hawley, Sr.; they remained there a month and returned to Covington, but came back to Ottumwa in the fall of 1851. In the spring of 1852, John S.

Wood and others, organized a party to go to California; they equipped with convenient wagons, well laden with provisions and drawn by oxen. Mr. Wood remained in California until 1855, when he returned to Ottumwa, and has since made the city his home. The family of Major Wood, however, has for several years lived on the ranch owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wood, situated near Livingston, Montana, where the Major spends his recreation days.

John S. Wood assisted in organizing the 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., of which S. W. Summers was colonel and T. J. Potter, sergeant major. Subsequently, Mr. Potter became adjutant of the regiment and when John S. Wood was promoted to be major of the regiment, Mr. Potter succeeded to the place made vacant by Wood's promotion and became captain of Company A. The 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., rendezvoused at Ottumwa in the fall of 1862, and remained in camp which was on the river bottom, near where the starch mill was located, until February, 1863, and was at that time ordered to Camp Hendershott, at Davenport; he was in command of Camp Hendershott for a time and was there mustered in as major and assigned to the command of the Third Battalion. He was in active service against the hostile Indians of the plains, in the meantime acting as commander of the post of Fort Kearney, in 1863-1864, and until he assumed command of the post at Fort Laramie, in June, 1864, remaining there until mustered out in April, 1865. He was mustered out because the number of men in his regiment had fallen below the minimum.





F. J. BULLOCK.

Mr. Wood has been a busy man all his life; he was deputy sheriff of Wapello county in 1856; city marshal of Ottumwa in 1867-68-69, and from 1871 to 1874 was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as adjusting agent. He was appointed agent of the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, with headquarters at Teton, on the Teton River, 60 miles north of Fort Shaw, and served in that capacity from 1874 to 1876, when he resigned, returning to Ottumwa, and again entered into the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, acting as adjusting agent and charged with many other important interests. The length of his service indicates that the great corporation appreciates him as a man and an officer.

Major John Stuart Wood comes of good stock, as the name Stuart indicates. He was an intrepid officer during the Civil War, brave and daring, and very efficient as a post commander. He appears now as in the best of health, and vigor, and very energetic in his duties.



J. BULLOCK, a prominent business man of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is shown herewith, is superintendent of the packing establishment of John Morrell & Company, Limited. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1856, and is a son of John Bullock.

John Bullock came to America when F. J. was young and first located in St. Louis, but

later removed to Canada. Throughout his entire life he was engaged in the butcher business. He was killed by a train at Iowa avenue crossing, Ottumwa, in 1897, at the age of sixty-four years. He was united in marriage with Frances James, who resides at London, Ontario, and they had six children, as follows: F. J., the subject of this biography; and Susan, Frances, Bella, Emma and Alice, who reside in or near London, Ontario.

F. J. Bullock was reared in Canada and married there. He learned the trade of a butcher with his father, and in 1870 first became identified with John Morrell & Company, Limited, at Chicago. In 1877 he moved with that firm to Ottumwa, Iowa, where they located their plant, and worked in the cutting and killing department. His next task was as inspector of foreign meats and he worked also in other departments, thus becoming an all-around man. He was subsequently placed in charge of the smoked meat department, and then made foreman of the killing and cutting gang. He was next returned to his former position in charge of the smoked meat department, where he continued until just before the fire in 1891. He then assumed the duties of foreman of the foreign package department, having charge of all meat shipped and exported. He filled this responsible position until November, 1899, when he succeeded Mr. Henneberry as superintendent of the entire plant. He has charge of all foremen, employes and departments, with the exception of the main office, and the duties of his position are many and important. He is ably assisted by a good corps of foremen, who

employ and manage their own men. The largest force is employed in the killing and cutting departments, of which William O'Malley is foreman. The other departments and the men in charge as follows: A. R. Brown, foreign package department; John Breaky, curing department; L. A. Darlington, chief engineer of machine and blacksmith shops; Ernest Manns, in charge of the lard refinery; Robert McDugle, of the smoke house; A. B. Osler, of the jacking and shipping department; James Trenman, outside or roustabout foreman; N. T. Sleight, of the cooper department; William Jennings, of the carpentering department; Peter Johnson, car inspector and foreman of the repair gang, which keeps in order the 185 Morrell Refrigerator Line cars; Mike Moffitt, of the box shop; Major Spillman, of the stock yards; Neville Glew, of the pickled meat department; Charles Freeman, of the tierce gang; Charles Langdale, of the painting department; John Allott, of the beef killing department; and Fred Heller, of the fertilizing department. It is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country and ships meats to all parts of this country and also to foreign markets. Besides its own cars it uses many belonging to the various railroad companies.

Mr. Bullock was united in marriage at London, Canada, to Mary Humphrey, who was born there in 1857. They have six children: Charles, William, Frances, Fred, John and Mary. They were all christened in the Episcopal church, in which their parents were married. Mr. Bullock's family were Episcopalians, while his wife's family were Presbyterians. In

politics he is an independent Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a very pleasantly located home in the first ward of Ottumwa.

DR. JAMES NOSLER, deceased, for many years a prominent physician and surgeon of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in West Virginia, and reared in East Tennessee, where his early education was obtained. He later moved to Indiana, where he read medicine and, like many of the physicians of that early period, commenced the practice of his profession. After completing his medical reading, he became a very prominent man in the profession and practiced in Putnam county, Indiana, until May, 1846. He then moved west, and located in Eddyville, with his family. He acquired a large and lucrative practice in Monroe, Mahaska and Wapello counties, and many of the citizens of Eddyville remember his kindly ministrations. He was universally liked for his excellent traits of character, and his death was sincerely mourned by his acquaintances and friends in the three counties in which he had spent so many years in practice. He was never known to refuse a patient, even when he knew full well he would receive no remuneration for his services. In the early history of Eddyville, he was very enthusiastic in a move to make the Des Moines River navigable, and was one of a committee formed to promote that scheme. The railroad at that time had its terminal at

Eddyville, and all freight was carried overland, as far west as Omaha, as far north as 150 miles, and as far south. He took a great interest in any movement likely to advance the prosperity of the community.

Dr. Nosler was united in marriage, in Indiana, with Jemima Moore, a native of Kentucky. To this union the following children were born who lived to maturity: Martha A.; Thomas M.; Mary J.; Irene; Armilda C.; and Sarah E. and Henry C., twins. All are now living but the first named. There were two children, not here named, who died in their infancy. In religious belief, they were Methodists. Mrs. Nosler died, and the Doctor formed a second union, Sarah Nelson, who is also deceased, becoming his wife. Dr. Nosler was first a Whig, in politics, and later a stanch Republican. While living in Indiana, he served in the capacity of sheriff of Putnam county.

Henry C. Nosler, the youngest son of Dr. James Nosler, was born in 1843, and was but three years of age when he was brought by his parents to Wapello county, Iowa. He received his early educational training in the common schools, and was attending college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, when the Civil War broke out. He left the class room and enlisted in Company I, 7th Reg. Iowa Vol. Inf., under Captain Irvin. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade of Grant's army, and was engaged in the first battle fought by that general, at Belmont, Missouri. He was discharged because of disability, in 1862, but reenlisted in Company F, 18th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., serving as second lieutenant. He re-

signed in November, 1862, and returned to Wapello county, where he entered the employ of the United States Express Company, as messenger on a stage route. He was transferred to Illinois, where he remained for ten years, and then, in 1875, went into the ice business, which he carried on for a period of seven years. In 1882, he returned to the employ of the United States Express Company, as agent at Ottumwa. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1873, becoming a member of Empire Lodge at Pekin, Illinois. He joined Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16, of the same order, and belongs to Malta Commandery No. 31, of Ottumwa. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party.



HARLES A. BOSWORTH, a well known educator of Wapello county, Iowa, is the principal of the Highland Center schools, an official position he has maintained in a most creditable manner since 1897. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, August 1, 1870, and is a son of Augustus and Keziah W. (Mills) Bosworth.

Augustus Bosworth was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1820, and now lives on his farm near Portland, Indiana. He married Keziah W. Mills, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1827, and was a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Mills. They were married in 1843, and to them were born nine children, as follows: Marcus, Laura and Ruth, deceased; Sarah; Eli; Homer; Anthony;

Cyrus, deceased; and Charles. Mrs. Bosworth died in 1898, at the age of seventy-one years, and she lies buried in the cemetery at Salamonina, Indiana.

Charles A. Bosworth attended the Eastern Indiana Normal School two years, and taught school in Indiana for some time. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in March, 1890. He completed the Wapello County Teachers' normal course, and received his diploma, in 1897. The first examination he took in Iowa was under Superintendent George Phillips, at which he received a first-class certificate, and has held a certificate of that grade since that time. He took a course in the Ottumwa Business College, in 1893, and then accepted a position with John Morrell & Company, Ltd., as assistant cashier and paymaster. He continued in that capacity for a year and a half and then, in the fall of 1895, resigned to accept the position of principal of the Dahlonega schools. In 1897, he was tendered the position of principal of the Highland Center schools, which he accepted. He has held this position for four years and is now serving his fifth year, which closes in 1902. His wife is his able assistant in the Highland Center schools, having charge of the primary department. She is a graduate of the normal department of the Ottumwa Business College, having received her diploma in May, 1897.

Of the eight children comprising the Bosworth family who reached maturity, there is but one who has not been a teacher, and all have been successful in their chosen vocation. Three of them have gone into the ministry,

viz: Homer, pastor of the Christian church at Salamonina, Indiana; Anthony, pastor of the First Christian church at Montpelier, Indiana; and Cyrus, a minister of the Congregational church, who, while finishing a course in college at Merom, Indiana, became sick and died in June, 1894. Marcus, the oldest brother, enlisted in the Civil war, in 1863, at Portland, Indiana, and was a member of Company B, 11th Reg., Ind. Vol. Cav., in which he served until the close of hostilities. He spent the remainder of his life in school work, and, prior to his death, conducted a private school in one of Denver's suburbs. He died in 1895.

Charles A. Bosworth was united in marriage June 10, 1894, with Nancy E. Reinier, a daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Cobler) Reinier; they have one child, Thomas A., aged four years. They are members of the Highland Center M. E. church. Mr. Bosworth is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a charter member of Camp No. 6873, Highland Center. Mrs. Bosworth is a charter member of Cedar Camp, No. 2327, Royal Neighbors of America, and has been one of its officers since its organization. Politically, Mr. Bosworth is a Republican.

JAMES R. GREEN. This gentleman has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Wapello county in 1855, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Rollins) Green.





W. H. MILLER.



MRS. EADY C. MILLER.



John Green was born in Kentucky in 1808, and came to Iowa in 1851. He was a man of very large stature and attained the weight of 286 pounds. He followed the occupation of a farmer most of his life, but in 1856 opened a hotel in Agency City, called the Quiet House, which he conducted for a period of ten years. In 1866 he sold his hotel and bought 176 acres of land a mile and a quarter southeast of Agency City, where he lived until 1878. He then sold his farm, and located in Clyde, Kansas. He married Elizabeth Rollins, who was a native of Indiana. They reared the following children: James R., the subject of this sketch; Marion, who is engaged in the hotel business in Colorado; Addison, who conducts a shoe store in Kansas City, Missouri; Willie E., who is engaged in the grocery business in Nebraska; and Amanda L., deceased.

James R. Green, the subject of this biography, lived in Kansas eleven months and then returned to Wapello county, where he bought his present farm in Agency township, one mile south of Agency City. He now owns 70 acres of land in section 2, where he carries on general farming and poultry raising. His farm is well managed and kept in a very good condition and he has a thorough knowledge of agricultural matters. Mr. Green is always deeply interested in any movement which is for the good of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Green married Amanda Ridings, who was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1854. They have reared the following children, namely: Minnie, Mattie, Ida and Ray, who is an adopted son. Politically Mr. Green is a mem-

ber of the Republican party. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 1800, of Agency City. Mr. Green and his family are members of the Congregational church.



H. MILLER, a well known resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, owns a valuable farm of 322 acres in Pleasant township, Wapello county. He was born in Union county, Indiana, December 1, 1837, and is a son of Caleb and Mary (Bedell) Miller.

Caleb Miller was born in Union county, Indiana, October 15, 1815, and followed farming throughout his entire life. In 1839 he moved to Darke county, Ohio, where he resided seven years, when he located in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, in the fall of 1846. Entering a claim, he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was a Republican in politics, served as justice of the peace for some years, and was on the school board of Dahlonga township for a number of years. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was united in marriage with Mary Bedell, who was born in Indiana, in 1817, and died in 1897. They reared six children, as follows: W. H., the subject of this biography; Sarah E.; John B.; B. F.; Mary C.; and Clarence B.

W. H. Miller was a child of two years when his parents moved to Darke county, Ohio, and had attained the age of nine years when they located in Wapello county in 1846. He

resided with his father in Dahlonga township until 1864, when he moved to Pleasant township. He engaged in agricultural pursuits with a great deal of success, and became the owner of 322 acres of fine farming land in that township. He followed this occupation until 1899, when he moved to Ottumwa, leaving the farm to be worked by his two sons, L. E. and C. E. Miller, and son-in-law, E. L. Giltner. He was a careful manager, led an industrious life and accumulated a handsome competence, which will permit him to spend the remainder of his days in ease and comfort.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Eady Cobler, who was born in Indiana in 1839 and came to Wapello county, Iowa, with her parents in 1843. She is a daughter of the late Louis Cobler. This union resulted in the following offspring: Louis E., Caleb E. and Mary J. (Giltner). Mrs. Miller is a member of the Christian church.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Miller are shown on preceding pages of this book, in proximity to this.



M. EASTBURN. This gentleman is an extensive land owner, and a well-known farmer and stockbreeder, of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa. He has a farm of 200 acres of land in sections 7 and 18, township 71, range 14. Mr. Eastburn was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, August 20, 1848, and is a son of Benjamin Eastburn. Benjamin Eastburn was of English descent, and all his life followed the

occupation of a farmer. He owned 640 acres of land near Fremont, Iowa, which he purchased in 1852. He was highly respected by all, and his death was much mourned.

B. M. Eastburn received more than an ordinary education. He attended the Central University, in Marion county, Indiana, after finishing his studies in the common schools of his native county. In September, 1892, Mr. Eastburn purchased his present home-farm of the Hendricks heirs. This land had been entered by Daniel Saunders, on a military land warrant issued in 1850. In 1855, the Hendricks heirs became possessed of the land and they in turn sold it to Mr. Eastburn. It was in a very poor condition, and the new owner set to work to bring it to its present state of cultivation. He seeded down the major portion of the land, bestowed upon it much care, and it was not long until great improvement was noticed. Most of the farm is fenced in with woven wire, and the houses and out-buildings are all large and convenient.

Mr. Eastburn has always had a fancy for fast horses, and at one time owned a string of horses that became well known in Iowa for their trotting records. In 1894, Mr. Eastburn and his son, Jesse, under the firm name of Eastburn & Son, began the collection of a stock of fine thoroughbred Chester-White hogs. These hogs have taken first and second premiums at the state fair and at the fair held in Eldon. The finest hog in his stock is named "Good Enough," its registered number being 10,233; it is three yeears old, and weighs 835 pounds. It took the first premium at the Iowa

state fair in 1900. Mr. Eastburn had one hog which weighed over one thousand pounds. He sells his three-month and four-month-old pigs at from \$15 to \$25 each, and last year sold \$1,700 worth of this stock. Mr. Eastburn and his son also own a flock of 225 Shropshire sheep, (a good portion of them being registered), which they are placing on the market. Mr. Eastburn is a man of much executive ability, and has met with the great success which he has merited.

Mr. Eastburn chose for his first wife, Anna E. Barnes, whom he married in 1868. She died in April, 1871, leaving one son, Fred B., who resides in Adams township. For his second wife, Mr. Eastburn married, in 1872, Amelia F. Baitzell, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a daughter of John Baitzell, who was born in New York City, and was a cooper by trade. F. removed to Cincinnati, where he continued at his trade for some time, and came to Iowa in 1856. He then took up farming near Oskaloosa and remained there until 1864, when he sold his farm and purchased land near Fremont. He died there at the age of seventy-one years, honored by all who knew him. Jane Watkins Baitzell, the mother of Mrs. Eastburn was born in Wales, in 1812, and was a highly educated and accomplished woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastburn have been the parents of the following children, namely: Jesse O., born in 1874, who assists his father in operating the farm; Ora Pearl, born in 1876, who is at home; Walter B., born in 1878, who died in 1894; and Emma Letha, born in 1879,

who is also at home. The children have all received university educations, and the daughters are accomplished musicians.

Mr. Eastburn is a Republican in politics, and notwithstanding the fact that the neighborhood is Democratic, he was elected a school director four terms. He also served as township trustee. The family attend the Baptist church in Ottumwa.



NILS ABRAHAM, a native of Sweden, was born in 1836. He owns three farms in Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, the first one being located on section 17, township 71, range 14, and consisting of 80 acres; the second being located in section 16, township 71, range 14, and consisting of 40 acres; and the third being located on sections 17, 19 and 20, township 71, range 14, and consisting of 100 acres. He makes his home on the first named farm, and is engaged in diversified farming.

Nils Abraham's father owned a small farm in Sweden, and as soon as Nils was old enough he was apprenticed to a man who ran a flour mill. He remained with him seventeen years, saving his wages. When he decided to come to this country, he was not obliged to come penniless. Mr. Abraham arrived in New York in 1868, and entered the employ of a railroad company. In 1876, he purchased the home farm of 80 acres. This was entirely covered with brush and timber, and a little log house

stood on the place. This log house now stands by the side of the fine residence which Mr. Abraham erected. The barn and outbuildings are large and modern, affording ample shelter for his cattle and grain. By dint of hard work and much frugality, Mr. Abraham has reached his present goal of success, each year marking an increase in his income. His three farms in Green township consist of 220 acres and are kept in splendid condition.

Mr. Abraham was married, in 1870, to Anna Kunston, and they have three children, namely: Alfred, Selma and Emma. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran church.




E. PECK, who has one of the most commodious homes to be found throughout the country, in Wapello county, Iowa, lives near the race-track in Center township, and also owns the tract on which the track is located. He was engaged successfully in general farming and berry-raising for many years, but at the present time rents his land to his son, Franklin. He was born October 7, 1832, in Westport, Connecticut, and is a son of Dennis H. Peck.

Dennis H. Peck was born in Connecticut, and died at the age of seventy-three years. His grandfather was also a native of Connecticut. On the side of his mother Mr. Peck is also descended from Eastern people, her ancestors having been located there for several generations.

H. E. Peck was reared at Westport, twenty-two miles from New Haven, Connecticut, until he reached his thirteenth year, when he ran away from home. He became a sailor before the mast, and rose in a comparatively short time to a trusted position,—one which some men never reach in the work of a lifetime. After one of the severe storms which are so frequent on the ocean, he was reported drowned, and when he finally landed he was sought out by his mother and induced to quit so hazardous an occupation. After these many years of ocean life he obtained a position as engine-wiper, and through strict attention to business and natural ability was rapidly promoted. He was first made fireman, and then engineer, on the New Haven Railroad. Soon his services were sought by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company, for which he worked thirteen years. He was their most trusted man, and when any quick or extra hazardous run had to be made he was the choice for engineman. This confidence in his ability was never misplaced. Strange as it may seem, he never met with an accident, but his carefulness and prudence in an emergency have saved the lives of many. In 1870 he was offered the position of foreman of the engine department of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, which he held until he resigned and took up farming. This he did not so much as a matter of business as to enjoy for the remainder of his days a more retired and quiet life. The homestead comprises 27 acres, and the tract on which the race-track is located contains 80 acres. Both of these farms are now rented to

his son. Five years ago he built one of the largest and most commodious farm-houses in the county—two and a half stories high and 47 by 68 feet in dimensions. He has also erected a large barn and all outhouses necessary for successful farming.

November 5, 1855, Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Adeline Pratt, who passed away March 6, 1897, having given birth to eight children, as follows: Harry A., born March 6, 1857; Emma C., who was born January 26, 1860, and died February 1, 1897; Ada C., born December 20, 1864; W. L., born August 20, 1866; Franklin K., born October 2, 1868; Phebe S., born December 27, 1870; Hiram P., who was born October 14, 1876, and died August 10, 1888; and James G., born August 31, 1878. Mr. Peck has always been a Republican in politics, and is very liberal in religious views.

EORGE W. HATCH, the owner of 200 acres of valuable farming land in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, and about 65 acres within the city limits of Ottumwa, is one of the most progressive farmers in his section of the county. He was born of English ancestry, his father, George Hatch, having been born in Hull, England, in 1820. His mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1827. George Hatch came to America in 1833, and settled in Iowa in 1844. The mother settled in this county in 1837. They had 11 children.

Mr. Hatch carried on farming on this land many years before buying it. He cultivated it with 500 or 600 acres of other land, and having been very successful in several money-making projects, he decided to buy the 200 acres above mentioned. It was formerly the estate of Charles F. Blake. In 1898 he purchased 200 acres in section 33, township 72, range 14. At present he is erecting one of the largest and finest barns in the county, and also has a fine residence. He has been an extensive stock-raiser, often having several hundred head of cattle and hogs. At present he has but few cattle, but is running what is known as the "Quaker Dairy," and supplying cream and milk to the citizens of Ottumwa. He prefers Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Hatch was married to Ada C. Jeffries, February 16, 1881. She is of English descent. Nine children have resulted from this union, whose names are: Jennie E., born March 15, 1882; Blaine, who was born October 15, 1884, and died November 23, 1884; Mary E., born January 1, 1886; Harry, who was born November 24, 1888, and died in December, 1889; Vera H., who was born March 17, 1890, and died in December, 1892; Lela A., born June 9, 1892; George W., born August 14, 1895; Luella, who was born November 5, 1897, and died February 13, 1899; and Lucille, born August 12, 1899.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in politics, and, although he has taken a deep interest in local politics, he has never sought political preferment. He is much interested in educational conditions in his township, and lends his sup-

port to that cause. It was greatly through his influence and assistance that the handsome school-house in the district was erected. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He is very liberal and broad-minded in his views on religious subjects.



MRS. SARAH W. (ATWELL) MCCOY, a highly esteemed resident of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the widow of John W. McCoy. She was born in England, August 27, 1836, and is a daughter of John Atwell.

John Atwell was born in England, February 20, 1812, and was first a baker by trade, but later applied himself to agricultural pursuits. He now resides in Kansas. He married Mary F. Doughty, who was born in England, and is deceased. They became the parents of the following children: Sarah W.; Anna; John; Nancy; William; Frances; Harriet; Richard; Ellen; George; and Lizzie.

Sarah W. Atwell was first united in marriage with Mr. Erridge, who is deceased. They had four children: Sarah; Elizabeth; Mary, deceased; and William. After the death of her husband she came with her four children to Wapello county, Iowa, and located in Agency township, on the Evans farm. She settled on her present farm in 1864, and has since resided upon it. She has a fine property of 100 acres in section 24, township 72, range 13, which is conducted by her two sons, Otis and Frank.

She formed a matrimonial alliance with John W. McCoy on September 2, 1866.

John W. McCoy was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1850, with his parents. He served three years in the Civil War, in the 22d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and won an honorable record. He was engaged in farming throughout his entire active career, and died March 20, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy reared the following children: Dora, deceased, who was the wife of William Wilder, by whom she had two children,—Nellie and Rosa; Frank, who is a farmer and resides about a mile north of the home farm; Oscar, deceased; Otis; and Ella. Mr. McCoy was a Republican in politics, and was a trustee of Agency township at the time of his death. Mrs. McCoy is a woman of many estimable traits of character, and enjoys the respect and friendship of every one with whom she is acquainted.



DR. MORRIS L. DAVIS, who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Agency City and Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, for the past fifteen years, is very successful, and enjoys the patronage of the leading citizens of the community.

Dr. Davis was born in London, England, July 14, 1845, and is a son of John and Ann Davies, and a nephew of Sir William Pugh and the lawful heir of his estate. He first visited the United States in 1859. His early

education was pursued in the Branch, Charter House, Welsh and St. Bartholomew schools at London, England, the course in the latter institution embracing the classics, general science, pharmacy and medicine. He graduated from Wyoming College, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1874, from the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1879, and the medical department of New York University in 1884. He was a student of Dr. G. S. Bailey at Chicago, who was at one time pastor of the Baptist church at Ottumwa, Iowa. Dr. Davis was a private student of Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, in physical diagnosis, histology and pathology; Prof. William H. Thompson, in physical diagnosis; Prof. William Draper, in chemistry; Professor Wright, of New York University, in surgery; and Professor Janeway, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in physical diagnosis. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, in 1863. He served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, in the 1st Reg., Delaware Vol. Inf., 3d Brigade, Second Division, 2d Army Corps. After the Army of the Potomac had returned to Arlington Heights, Virginia, he was taken with typhoid fever, and remained at Washington, D. C., three months after the regiment was mustered out. He then returned home and began to work so as to be able to support a widowed mother, two sisters and two brothers and prepare himself for his different studies and college courses. He has practiced medicine in New York City, Youngstown, Ohio, and Ottumwa and Agency City, Iowa. He has prac-

ticed in the two last named towns since 1885, and has a very lucrative patronage. He has a thorough understanding of medical science, and his years of practice and careful preparation for the profession have given him the qualifications which make a good physician and surgeon and a safe counselor. His social and intellectual attainments are of the highest; he is genial, kind and loving.

Dr. Davis was first married to Miss Ida McKnight, of Orangeville, Ohio. She died in 1891, and for his second wife he led to the altar Ada A. Koons, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David S. Koons, who is a prominent attorney of Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Davis is a member of the G. A. R. and Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Wapello County Medical Society, Des Moines Valley Medical Society, Iowa State Medical Society and the Association of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College Society.

JAMES ROY BAKER, who comes of a prominent old family of Ottumwa, Iowa, resides on the old Baker homestead just out of the city and is at the present time engaged in gardening. For some years he was engaged in the furniture business and expects to reenter that field of business as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself. He was born December 3, 1868, in Fort Branch, Indiana, while his mother was on a visit, and is a son of J. J. McCoy and Anna E. (Burns) Baker.

J. J. McCoy Baker was born in Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, January 29, 1840, and was four years of age when, in 1844, his parents moved to this county, locating on a claim about seven miles north of Ottumwa. There he lived until 1860, then located in the city of Ottumwa, where his father, John G. Baker, conducted the hotel called the Ottumwa House. It soon became a popular resort, especially during the Civil war, when John G. Baker expended time and money for the benefit of the soldiers. It was through his instrumentality that the railroad companies cut rates for the sick and invalid soldiers, and, when they would arrive home from the battlefields or hospitals, he would secure them cheap livery and never charge them for stopping at his hotel. He was greatly assisted in this good work by his boys, who entered heart and soul into the work, and J. J. McCoy Baker never during his entire life forgot the lessons taught him by his father. All through life, John G. Baker was known as a charitable man, and was a member of the Methodist church. He helped to form the firm of Gray, Baker & Madison, who contracted to furnish the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad with all the ties they could use in the construction of their new railroad. They conceived the idea of building a wagon and foot bridge across the Des Moines River, connecting North and South Ottumwa, which resulted in a handsome income for them during the twenty years they charged toll.

J. J. McCoy Baker was a farmer by occupation, although he conducted a grocery busi-

ness and a livery business for a time. He believed in the fundamental truths taught in the Bible and practiced what he believed, but could not stand the different creeds which seemed to teach contradictions more than charity and deed. He was respected by all as a man, who was sincere in what he believed and practiced. He was very successful in his business enterprises and his accumulations were mainly invested in farm lands. At the time of his death, January 28, 1898, he owned a half interest in the Pioneer office building of Ottumwa, and three of the finest farms in the county, the one in the outskirts of Ottumwa being the one his widow and family now reside on, and on this he erected a handsome home which he did not live long enough to enjoy. He died full of honor and had the confidence of all the community. Although a member of no church, he was a great reader of the Bible and believed faithfully in it. He married Anna E. Burns, who was born in Warrick county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Ratcliffe B. Burns. The latter, who was a relative of Daniel Boone, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1820, and in early life was a merchant, later becoming proprietor of a hotel in Chariton, Iowa; he lived to reach the great old age of four score years,—his father was one of the earliest settlers of Warrick county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, namely: James Roy, our subject; Gurley Burns, who is a furniture dealer and undertaker at Fairfield, Iowa; Hiram Ewin, a farmer who resides with his





J. W. HELFER.

mother; Queen Anne, who is single and is a clerk in the store of Mandel Brothers, at Chicago, Illinois; Charles C., who is at home; Jesse McCoy and Mary Dell, also, at home. Those deceased are John Ratcliffe Clinton and Lucy Fransina.

James R. Baker was the eldest son born to his parents, and he received a fine education. After completing his studies in the district school, he attended the Ottumwa High School, and later business college. He has been engaged in the furniture business most of his life, and has sold out a couple of times as he did not like the locations. After selling the first time, he engaged in the cigar business for a time, and then disposed of his store. He is now engaged in gardening on the old homestead, but expects to again engage in the furniture business, for which he has a liking. Mr. Baker is married and has two children: Lucy, born August 4, 1891; and Helen, born April 15, 1895. Fraternally he belongs to the K. of P.; the A. O. U. W.; and the U. B. A., of Ottumwa.



W. HELFER, a popular conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has one of the best runs in the freight service out of Ottumwa. He has been in the employ of this company almost continuously since 1879, has served the interests of the company faithfully, and as a result stands high in the esteem of its officials.

He was born at Osceola, Iowa, in 1858, and is a son of E. H. Helfer.

E. H. Helfer came from Montreal, Canada, located at Osceola, Iowa, before the day of railroads, and lived with his family one and a half miles north of that town. He died there twenty-three years ago, and his wife now resides at Des Moines, Iowa. They reared five children, namely: J. W., the subject of this personal history; Lydia (Brady), of St. Paul; Mary (Barger), of St. Joseph, Missouri; Hiram, a marble and stone cutter, who died in 1898; and Morton, who resides with his mother at Des Moines.

J. W. Helfer decided to make railroading his life work and came to Ottumwa as the most likely place to make a start. In 1879 he began his connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and at the present time is next to the oldest employe in the freight service. He began as brakeman over the Middle Division, on which he has principally run since. He was promoted, in August, 1887, to the position of conductor, which he now holds. For two years he ran from Albia to Des Moines, and made his home at Albia a part of the time. He now runs on the through Denver fast freight and the Omaha meat run over the Middle Division. He has been successful in his work and exceedingly fortunate in that he has never been seriously injured during his long term of service. He purchased his present home property, and built a comfortable house fourteen years ago, when buildings were few in South Ottumwa. He has set out a large

number of cherry, apple and shade trees and has a very pretty home and a fine family.

Mr. Helfer was united in marriage at Ottumwa, with Jennie Bird, a daughter of John Bird, who came from Indiana and now resides at Kansas City, Missouri. Three daughters were born to bless this union, as follows: Myrtle, Mollie and Marvel. In politics Mr. Helfer is a stanch Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Division No. 216, O. R. C., at Ottumwa. Religiously the family are Methodists.



WILLIAM REEVE, one of the prosperous farmers of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Ohio in 1836, and is a son of William and Susan (Murphy) Reeve.

William Reeve, the father of our subject, was born in New York State in 1797, and during his youth learned the trade of a cooper. He removed to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1851, and on March 22d of that year purchased a farm in Agency township, on which he resided until his death. He married Susan Murphy, and they reared the following children: Sarah; James A., deceased; Mary A.; Lydia, deceased; Lucretia J.; William, the subject of this sketch; Joseph; Susanah; Caroline; and Minerva.

William Reeve, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, lived on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-two years. After his marriage he bought a farm, and now owns a farm of 70 acres in section 19, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He en-

listed for service in the Civil War, August 7, 1862, serving in Company E, 22d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., until July 25, 1865. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, under General Grant, also the battles of Champion Hills and Black River. He was then detailed teamster until the close of the war.

Mr. Reeve married Elizabeth Magee, who was born in Ohio in 1838. They have no children of their own, but raised J. C. Reeve, a son of William G. Smith, from the time he was two years old, and his sister, Cora E., from the time she was seven, giving them the same kindly treatment and training that they would give children of their own. In politics Mr. Reeve is a Republican, and has served on the school board of Agency township a number of years. He is a member of Agency Post, No. 107, G. A. R. Both Mr. Reeve and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



BUGH BROWN, an esteemed citizen of Ottumwa, Iowa, was for many years engaged in farming in Richland township, Wapello county. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, January 25, 1818, and is a son of Samuel Brown.

The Brown family is of French descent. Samuel Brown was born in Ireland, and followed the trade of a miller and farmer. He married Miss L. Cannon, who is related to Lord Cannon, and they became parents of 11 children, of whom but two are now living,

namely: Hugh and Thomas,—the latter being located at Kirkville, Iowa.

Hugh Brown came to the United States at the age of fifteen years, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he resided for three years. He then lived in Ohio until 1841, and during his early days followed farming, shoemaking and carpentering. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in September, 1843, and purchased a claim of 160 acres in Richland township, and also 40 acres of timber land where the city of Ottumwa is now located. There were then but two houses in what is now Ottumwa. He built a cabin, 12 by 14 feet in size, without a chimney, and resided in it one year, when he built another cabin, 12 by 12 feet in dimensions. He made improvements on his claim, which he entered, and farmed there until 1851, when he moved to Ottumwa, having been elected clerk of the district court. He filled that office two successive terms, and in 1865 returned to his farm, and carried on general farming until 1870. He has since made his home in Ottumwa, where he has been one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He takes an earnest interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and county, and by his just dealings and fairness to every one has won the respect of his fellow men. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served in various responsible positions with credit. He was county supervisor two years, justice of the peace in Richland township a number of years, trustee of Richland township, president of the school board, and a member of the city council of Ottumwa for two years.

April 25, 1843, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Martha H. Thurman, who was born in Tennessee, in 1811, and died in March, 1897. They reared the following children: Mary L.; Margaret E.; Martha J.; S. Hugh; William A. C.; Nellie T.; and George D., all of whom are living. Religiously Mr. Brown is a member of the Church of Christ, and has helped to build several churches in Ottumwa during his long residence here. He has for a long time been an elder of the church.



MARSHAL WASHINGTON STRICKLAND, a representative farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, is located in Washington township, where he has a farm of 160 acres in sections 2, 11 and 12. He was born in Greene county, Illinois, on June 22, 1836, and is a son of R. and Phoebe (Lakins) Strickland.

R. Strickland, father of our subject, was born in Eastern Tennessee and served in the War of 1812 under General Jackson as fife major. He was a farmer by occupation, and traded with the Indians at Chicago at an early day. He married Phoebe Lakins, who was born in Georgia, and they reared the following children: William; Elizabeth; Catherine; John; Mary Jane; L. M.; Francis M.; Marshal W.; Harvey M.; George R.; and Winfield Scott, deceased.

Marshal W. Strickland resided in Illinois until seven years of age, and in 1844 moved to Wapello county, accompanying his brother

William. The latter located in Washington township, section 10, one mile north of Ashland, and later sold his farm of 170 acres for \$7,000 and moved to Missouri, where he died. Marshal W. Strickland lived with his brother until 1851, and then went to Agency City, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, following it for a period of three years. In 1854 he returned to Washington township, where he has since resided. He located on his present farm in 1869, and has 160 acres in sections 2, 11 and 12. The farm is under a high state of cultivation, well fenced and equipped with good, substantial farm buildings. He has a comfortable two-story house of nine rooms.

Mr. Strickland was united in marriage with Margaret Goff, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and they are parents of six children, as follows: Charles F., of Fremont, Nebraska; John H., of Alaska; Anna; Margaret; William; and Dora Jane, deceased. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. In religious attachments he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.



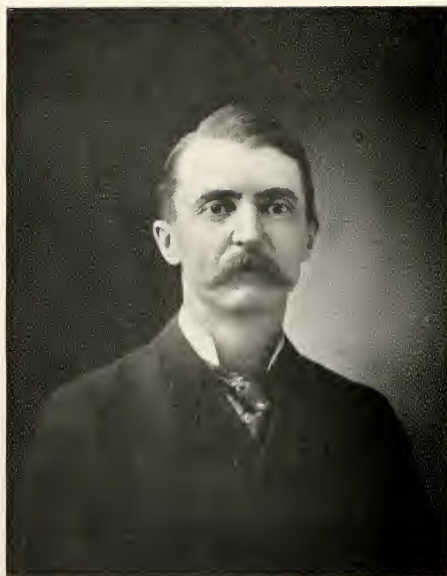
GEORGE W. FRIEND, a well-known journalist of Wapello county, Iowa, is proprietor of the *Forum*, which is published at Eldon and has a wide circulation in the vicinity. He is a man of public spirit, and through the medium of his publication has always given his support to all worthy enterprises calculated to benefit the town and county. He was born in Van Buren

county, Iowa, in 1870, and is a son of Charles Friend, and grandson of George W. Friend.

George W. Friend, the grandfather, was born in Canada in 1830, and was a minister the latter part of his life. During his early days he followed the trade of a cooper. He was a member of the M. E. church, and was living in Washington county, Iowa, at the time of his death. Charles Friend, father of our subject, was born in Indiana, April 3, 1843, and came to Iowa with his father in 1855, locating in Washington county. He came to Wapello county in 1879 with his son, George W., making the trip in a wagon, and located at Eldon. He married Susan A. Jamison, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and they became parents of six children, as follows: William W.; George W.; Lora; Zulah; Edmond; and Audrey. Mr. Friend has been employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company since 1879. He is a Republican in politics.

George W. Friend first attended the public schools of Selma and later those of Eldon. He commenced to learn the trade of a printer at the age of twelve years, and then worked for Rev. Mr. St. John on a monthly paper. He was later identified with the *Eldon Review* and the *Eldon Journal*, after which he held a position as bookkeeper for the Bradley Bank of Eldon for nine months. In 1891, in partnership with M. P. Duffield, he started the *Eldon Graphic*, a weekly newspaper, which they conducted one year and then leased for a year. Mr. Friend then bought the paper and named it the *Forum*, and has published it continuously





Walter T. Hall.

since. He is an able writer, and his paper sprang into popularity at its inception, and has had a growing circulation since.

Mr. Friend was united in marriage on July 27, 1892, with Carrie Furtney, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, April 18, 1872, and they have a son, Royal, born March 31, 1896. In politics he is active in his support of the Republican party. He is a member of Eldon Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias.



ALTER T. HALL, who has been one of the prominent business men of Ottumwa since locating here in 1879, is a member of the wholesale candy firm of Walter T. Hall & Company, located at No. 113-117 East Third street. They conduct the only candy manufacturing establishment in the city and make large sales throughout Iowa and adjoining states. The concern occupies three stories and the basement of the Phoenix block. Mr. Hall was born near Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1857, and is a son of James and Louisa (Worley) Hall.

James Hall was an Ohioan by birth and followed agricultural pursuits. He and his young wife came to Iowa about 1853, and here he died when his son was about one year old. He and his wife had four children, namely: Walter T.; Mrs. Andrew Burnaugh, who resided in Ottumwa until her death in 1883; Caroline, wife of Shelby Byers, of Huntington, Oregon; and Mrs. Connelly, with whom her mother resides at Agency City.

When thirteen years of age Walter T. Hall removed with his mother to Quincy, Illinois, and there engaged in his first work in the baking powder and spice factory of F. H. Mason & Company, with whom he remained for three years after completing his schooling. He came to Ottumwa in 1879 and formed a partnership with Mr. Cockerell, dealing and jobbing in teas, spices and confectionery under the firm name of Cockerell & Hall. They located on South Market street, and the partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Hall purchased his partner's interest and continued in the business alone until 1893. From 1884 until 1892 he also engaged in the manufacture of candies, employing from 15 to 20 workmen. In 1893 William Vinson and J. W. Coen purchased an interest in the firm and the firm name was changed to Walter T. Hall & Company, the plant being located on East Third street, adjoining the J. W. Edgerly Drug Company. After the lapse of two years Mr. Coen retired from the business and the two remaining partners have since conducted it. The plant has been gradually and steadily enlarged under clever management, and they now have from 60 to 80 employees. The dimensions of the Phoenix building, in which they occupy three stories and the basement, are 80 by 66 feet. The basement is used for storage and for the boiler and engine rooms. It contains a boiler of 60 horse-power, which supplies the power for running the machinery. There is a general superintendent and foreman for each department, and the work is systematized in an excellent manner. The concern manufactures a

complete line of candies of every description, and has developed a large jobbing trade on certain specialties, besides selling goods direct to the retail grocery and confectionery trade. In jobbing, the firm sells goods from New Orleans to St. Paul, and from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, and has the only factory of its kind in Ottumwa. Seven traveling men call upon the retail trade, covering a large territory, which includes all of Iowa, northern Missouri and western Illinois. Another visits the wholesale firms from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast. In 1898 Mr. Hall built a fine home in Ottumwa at No. 575 West Fourth street.

Walter T. Hall was united in marriage with Minnie Vinson, who was born in Indiana and was brought to this state when a child. They have two children, Adine and Evelyn. In politics Mr. Hall is a Republican, as was his father. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Ottumwa, and in religious views favors the Methodist Episcopal church. His portrait accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.



AMUEL B. CARR, prominently identified with the growth and development of Wapello county, Iowa, has been a resident of the county since 1854. He is now practically retired from active business life, having placed the care and management of his farm in his son's hands. Mr. Carr was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1834, a son of John and Ruth (Bell) Carr.

John Carr, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky. He removed to Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1854, where he engaged in farming. He died in Kansas at the advanced age of seventy years. Mr. Carr married Ruth Bell, who was born in Maryland, and they reared: Mary Ann; William; John; Josiah; Samuel B., the subject of this sketch; Jacob; Alexander and Franklin, who are twins.

Samuel B. Carr, the subject of this biography, removing from Indiana to Iowa, reached Ottumwa, October 28, 1854, and one year later settled on his present home farm, which is the eastern half of the northwest quarter of section 27, in Richland township. With the exception of three years spent in Indiana, he has lived in Wapello county ever since he first located here. Mr. Carr had a brother Josiah, who came to Wapello county in 1856, and shortly afterward located in Mahaska county, where he lived five years. He then located in Richland township, Wapello county, residing there until his death, which was in April, 1900.

Our subject has been living a retired life for a number of years, his son Douglas carrying on general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Carr was married in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1856, to Eliza Crow. Seven children resulted from this union, whose names are: Joseph H., who is a farmer of Wapello county; George, who is a miner in Colorado; Susan; Douglas, who conducts his father's farm; Nellie, who is at home; Charles; and John W.

For a number of years Mr. Carr was engaged in the carpenter business, and it was he who built the first boarding house in Keb. Mr. Carr is a Democrat in politics, and has always been actively interested in the growth and development of Wapello county, and always lends his support cheerfully to any public enterprise. He is well known and highly respected in his vicinity.

DR. J. E. McCORMICK, a progressive young physician of Wapello county, Iowa, has been located at Ottumwa since 1896, and in that time has won the confidence of his fellow citizens. He received a very careful preparation for the medical profession, is skillful in diagnosing and treating the most complicated cases, and enjoys a very fine practice. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 2, 1870, and is a son of James A. and Marilla (Emery) McCormick.

James A. McCormick moved from New Orleans to Saratoga, New York, and is now a stock-exchange broker of New York City. He has been a devotee of the turf, and has owned, and now owns, some very fine thoroughbred running horses. During the past twenty years he has been a resident of New York City, although he has traveled very extensively. He married Marilla Emery, who was born and reared in Illinois, her father now being a retired agriculturist of Geneseo, Illinois. The Doctor was their only child.

Dr. McCormick was reared in New York City and attended the public schools. He determined to enter the medical profession in 1889, and attended lectures in the College of the City of New York, completing his course in 1894. He practiced in that city for two years, and then came to Ottumwa, where for two years he was associated with his uncle, Dr. Wilkinson, an old and well-known practitioner of Ottumwa. Since 1898 he has practiced alone, and has established a good general practice, being well pleased with the city.

Dr. McCormick was joined in matrimony with Estella Jaques, a daughter of W. H. C. Jaques, of Ottumwa. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and was once a candidate for coroner. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Professionally he belongs to the Des Moines Valley Medical Association; the Wapello County Medical Association; and the Iowa State Medical Association. He was confirmed in the Catholic church, which he still favors.

ISAAAC S. RIGGS, a gentleman well known in Wapello county, Iowa, is a prominent lumber dealer of Eddyville.

He was born in Indiana, in 1854, and is a son of A. W. and Martha (Spillman) Riggs. A record of the life of his father may be found elsewhere in this work.

Isaac S. Riggs moved to Henry county, Iowa, when a child, and received the rudiments of a common school education, which

was later supplemented by a course in the public schools of Wapello county. After leaving school he spent five years in the employ of Fish & McGiniter, merchants of Eddyville. He later engaged in the grain business for two years for the above named gentlemen, and then engaged in the business as agent for a lumber company until 1875. He then founded his present business, and has continuously engaged in the lumber business since, meeting with good success. He carries a full supply of hard and soft lumber, lath, shingles, posts, lime, cement, hair plaster, sewer pipe, sash, doors and blinds, and, in fact, everything in this line of building materials. Besides this business, he owns and operates a farm of 240 acres, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Riggs was first married to Ella McWilliams, of Eddyville, a daughter of Nathan McWilliams, and two children were born to them: Birdie M., widow of John Butcher, by whom she had two children,—Helen R. and Celia; and Walter, who married Grace Mills-paugh, of Burlington, Iowa, and they have two children.—Alberta and Bernice. After the death of his first wife Mr. Riggs formed a second union with Nannie McMahan, of Eddyville, Iowa, and six children were born to bless their union: Clyde A., who married Myrtle M. Myers, of Eldon, Iowa, her father being one of the early settlers of the county; Mabel M.; Benjamin H.; Esther J.; Grace L.; and Isaac S., Jr. In religious belief he and his family are members of the Baptist church. Politically our subject is a Republican, and has served in the town council and as a member

of the school board. In 1893 he became a member of Eddyville Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M.; and also, belongs to Day Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., of which he has held all the chairs. He is a very prominent man in Eddyville, and always takes an active part in any enterprise pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is possessed of a pleasing personality and his friends are legion.



US APPLGREN is the active manager of the Globe Tea Company, and is ably assisted in this successful enterprise by his partner, Charles Hallberg. They also carry a complete line of groceries, have made extensive improvements and have established a meat market. They enjoy the patronage of the best citizens of Ottumwa and vicinity, and cater to the highest class of trade.

Mr. Applegren was born in Middle Sweden in 1847, and is a son of Carl Applegren, who was a grocer and extensive land owner. The latter accompanied his son Gus to this country in 1865, and at the time of his death was living at Peoria, Illinois. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, namely: Gus; Charles and Axel, both engineers on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway; John, who conducts a restaurant in Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Klingberg, of Osage City, Kansas; and Mrs. Josephine Anderson, who resides on a farm near Peoria, Illinois.





Calvin Manning.



EDWIN MANNING.



Gus Applegren had excellent educational advantages, and had nearly completed a course of study in college at the time of his departure for America. He has always been engaged in the grocery business, and was a clerk at Burlington, Iowa, and at Chicago, Illinois. He came to Ottumwa, Iowa, from Chicago, in October, 1877, and was at once engaged to manage the store of the Globe Tea Company, which had been opened six months previously in its present quarters, owned by Mr. Boulton, one of the early residents of Ottumwa. The large double building now occupied was enlarged, and is 140 feet deep, the rear being devoted to storing flour, feed, potatoes, etc. In the main and front portion of the store is carried what is considered as fine and complete a line of groceries as is to be found in the State. A line of cured meats has been carried for some time, and they also handle a full line of fresh meats. An especially large amount of potatoes is handled, and also Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas hard-wheat flour. When Mr. Applegren assumed charge of the business there was but one other person employed in the store, and they hired a delivery wagon when one was necessary. At the present time a force of 24 people are employed in caring for the heavy trade, and five double teams and two single wagons are constantly busy on the delivery. Mr. Applegren is an energetic business man, enterprising and progressive, and stands high among the foremost men of the county.

The subject of this sketch is unmarried, and rooms at the home of Mr. Hallberg, board-

ing at the Ballingall Hotel. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



ALVIN MANNING, president of the Iowa National Bank, of Ottumwa, is one of the prominent financiers of Wapello county, Iowa. He was born June 7, 1851, at Keosauqua, Iowa, and is a son of Edwin and Sarah (Sample) Manning. He successfully engaged in the practice of law for many years, and acquired much valuable experience, which is of great benefit to him as the executive head of this institution.

The Iowa National Bank was organized and began business January 27, 1871, its promoters being L. W. Vale, Charles F. Blake and Dr. James L. Taylor, deceased. William Daggett, deceased, soon became a stockholder, and J. B. Field was, shortly after the organization, elected cashier. December 20, 1873, Charles F. Blake having purchased the interest of L. W. Vale, was duly elected president and E. S. Sheffield was elected to succeed Mr. Field as cashier. J. W. Edgerly became a stockholder and a director, and also D. H. Michaels, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Blake served as president from December 20, 1873, until July 21, 1893, when he was succeeded by Edwin Manning. The latter held the office until January 8, 1901, when he resigned because of his advanced age, and was succeeded by his son, Calvin Manning. October 30, 1874, J. W. Edgerly was elected cashier and

served until January 30, 1888, when T. H. Eaton succeeded him. The latter in turn was succeeded by C. K. Blake on April 29, 1893, and Calvin Manning was elected to that office on January 9, 1894. He served in that capacity until April 12, 1900, when he accepted the vice-presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by W. R. Daggett as cashier. The officers of the bank at the present time are as follows: Calvin Manning, president; J. H. Merrill, vice-president; W. R. Daggett, cashier; and H. C. Chambers, assistant cashier. The directors are, Calvin Manning, J. H. Merrill, Samuel Mahon, S. H. Harper, W. D. Tisdale, E. T. Edgerly and W. R. Daggett. J. H. Merrill was elected June 9, 1877, and has since served continuously as a director, and for many years as vice-president, succeeding William Daggett to the last named office.

Edwin Manning, the father of our subject, was a wonderful example of untiring activity, and met with the greatest success in all of his business ventures. He was born February 8, 1810, in South Coventry, Connecticut, 15 miles east of Hartford, and resided there until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the merchandise business with an uncle, James Manning. He remained there for some years, and then came west to Iowa, where he located and laid out the town of Keosauqua, which has since been his home. He made the journey from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1837, traveling on horseback, to what the Indians called the "Beautiful Land." For a period of sixty-two years, until 1899, Mr. Manning was most prominent and

active in business life in the Des Moines valley. His main places of business were Keosauqua, Ottumwa, Eddyville and Chariton. He owned many merchandise stores between Keokuk and Des Moines, and also had heavy land and banking interests. From 1850 to 1865 he built steamboats and opened river navigation from Keokuk to Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed by Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, as a commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement. Mr. Manning resided at his home in Keosauqua until his death, which occurred August 16, 1901. He was first married at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Sarah Sample, who died in 1857. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of about forty-two years, leaving three children: Anna G., who is single and lives at Grinnell, Iowa; Calvin, the gentleman whose name heads these lines; and William S., who was born in 1853, is single and resides at Ottumwa. Edwin Manning formed a second matrimonial alliance, wedding Nannie Bryant, then a resident of Keosauqua, and an adopted daughter of Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Edward B. and Albert W., deceased; Stanley W.; Kate W., wife of W. G. Parrott, of Cantril, Iowa; and Craig L., of Keosauqua.

Calvin Manning received his intellectual training in Cornell University and in the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the law department of the latter institution, in 1872. He was then in the law office of Joy & Wright, of Sioux City, two years, and came

to Ottumwa in January, 1875. He practiced law for ten years, first being associated with Judge Williams and later being alone. He entered commercial life in 1888, becoming identified with the Iowa National Bank, as cashier. He was subsequently elected vice-president of that concern, and is now efficiently discharging the duties of president, to which office he was elected to succeed his father.

Mr. Manning was joined in matrimony in September, 1877, with Juliet K. Blake, who was born and reared at Ottumwa, and is a daughter of Charles F. Blake. They became the parents of the following children: Maude, who died in 1880; Mary B.; Edwin C., who is connected with the Iowa National Bank; and Louise, who died in infancy. Mr. Manning erected a handsome home at No. 619 East Second street, the grounds having a frontage of 132 feet. In politics he has been a staunch Republican, and served as city solicitor for four years and as a member of the city council four years,—representing the second ward. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated James G. Blaine in 1884, and was also a delegate to the St. Louis convention of the party, which nominated William McKinley, in 1896. He was appointed by President McKinley (the appointment being confirmed by the senate), a member of the United States national commission to the Paris Exposition in 1900, and spent six months in Paris.

Portraits of Edwin and Calvin Manning accompany this sketch, being presented on a preceding page.

JOSEPH PROCTOR. This gentleman has been identified with the growth and development of Wapello county, Iowa, for a number of years. He resides in Adams township, on a farm of 200 acres, in section 23, township 71, range 15. He was born in England, in 1848.

Joseph Proctor obtained his early mental training by working in the day time, and attending night school three evenings during the week. He was determined in his efforts to gain knowledge, and he has been interested in educational matters all his life. When he was twenty-one years old, he left England for America. Upon his arrival in New York City, he had but \$10.37 in his possession. He very generously loaned \$10 to a friend, who failed to return the amount, and this left Mr. Proctor with but 37 cents with which to make a start in the new country. He soon found employment, and managed to save a part of his wages each month. He went to Ohio, where he began buying small tracts of land, and selling them at a profit. He continued this for eight years, when he started west, and, reaching Wapello county, settled on his present farm.

He purchased 80 acres of land from J. R. Proctor, and fifteen years ago purchased another 80 acres. He afterward added 40 acres, making a farm of 200 acres of well improved land. Mr. Proctor has now accumulated this world's goods to such an extent that he is thinking of shortly moving to Ottumwa, in order that he may be able to give his children better educational advantages. It has always been a custom of Mr. Proctor's to keep ac-

count of all the profits and losses made in the different branches of farming, and in this way he has been able to guard against losses and to push those things which brought him the greatest profit. He is a man of much business ability, and is self-made in the truest sense of the word.

Mr. Proctor married Mary Spangler, a daughter of Samuel Spangler and a sister of L. Spangler, a resident of Green township. Two children have resulted from this union, namely: Ethel, born August 28, 1885; and Rena Blanche, born July 30, 1891. Laura F. Spangler, Mr. Proctor's sister-in-law, also makes her home with the family.

Mr. Proctor has been a life-long Democrat. He was elected to represent his township in the county board for two terms, and also served two terms as one of the directors of the school board. No public enterprise has been complete without his assistance, and he is looked upon as one of the best citizens of the county.



D. FERREE, a gentleman prominent in the circles of finance in Wapello county, Iowa, is president of the Fidelity Loan and Building Association. He is also well known by reason of his system, known as the Ferree system of reducing payments and loaning money in a manner advantageous to his patrons and to the company he represents. He was born near Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1838, and is a son of Thomas Ferree, who died at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1849. His mother is also deceased.

J. D. Ferree was reared on a farm, and afterward taught school in Illinois. Subsequently, in 1865, he was engaged in the life insurance business. Having been left without a father when ten years of age, he has been obliged to support himself since that time, and has won his own way in the world. He came from Keokuk to Ottumwa, Iowa, March 17, 1878, and at once entered business. He organized the Ottumwa Loan and Building Association, of which he became secretary. Dr. Williams acted as vice-president and treasurer. They are at the present time gradually closing up the business of the company, as the various series issued fall due. The company has prospered, and its patrons have also reaped their full share of the benefits. In May, 1888, Mr. Ferree organized the Wapello County Loan and Building Association, of which he was made secretary; its business is also being closed up. In 1893 he organized the Fidelity Loan and Building Association, a State company, of which he served as secretary until recently, when he was elected president. His son-in-law, C. F. Collison, is secretary, and Calvin Manning is treasurer. The company is engaged in active business at the present time, and has excellent office rooms in the Hoffman Building. In 1896 Mr. Ferree organized the Ottumwa Loan, Building and Savings Association, of which he is president; Mr. Collison is secretary and Mr. Manning treasurer. The two first named manage all the company's business. Mr. Ferree's daughter, Miss S. F. Ferree, is located in the same office with her father, and represents nine of the best insurance





COL. DWIGHT BANNISTER.

companies in the country. She has followed that business for the past nine years, and is a very successful business woman.

Mr. Ferree was united in marriage with Miss S. F. Nelson, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1845, and is of English ancestry. She was reared at Keokuk, Iowa. This union resulted in the following offspring: Mrs. Capt. T. P. Martin, whose husband is in the oil business at Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. Gardner, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss S. F. who is in the insurance business in Ottumwa; Mrs. McAllister, whose husband is division superintendent of the American Transit Company at Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. J. Frank Kerfoot, whose husband is in the clothing business in Ottumwa; and Mrs. C. F. Collins, whose husband came to Ottumwa from Keokuk, where he was connected with the *Daily Constitution*—he was a soldier in the Spanish-American war. Fraternally Mr. Ferree was made a Mason at Ottumwa, and has taken the thirty-second, or Scottish Rite, degree. He is a member of the Des Moines Consistory. His wife is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In religious views they are Episcopalians. He has a very comfortable home in the Third Ward, Ottumwa.

and her Congregational

oldest, most prominent and honored citizens and pioneer business men, passed away at 8:20 o'clock this morning at his home on College street. He has been a resident of Ottumwa since June, 1875, and throughout that period, up to the 1st of January of this year, had been actively engaged in business, having been president of the Ottumwa Gas Light, Heat & Power Company for the past twenty-four years. He was for twelve years a member of the Ottumwa school board, being president of that body during a large part of that period. Colonel Bannister was loved and respected by all who knew him. He was of a retiring disposition, adverse to notoriety of any kind, and very reserved in manner, but no more honorable or upright man ever called Ottumwa his home.

Dwight Bannister was born in Ontario county, New York, February 3, 1833, his father being Col. Asahel Bannister, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. In early manhood he left New York State and went to Columbus, Ohio, and was for several years agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company in disposing of the area included in its land grant. He afterward became acquainted with Salmon P. Chase, then governor of Ohio, and was appointed his private secretary. He accompanied Mr. Chase on his tour during the presidential campaign of 1860, when Mr. Chase stumped the country for Lincoln. At that time he gained the friendship of many men who afterward acted prominent parts in the great conflict then fast approaching. During this period he devoted his spare moments to the



OL. DWIGHT BANNISTER, deceased. The *Ottumwa Daily Courier*, of January 30, 1899, contained the following:

Col. Dwight Bannister, one of Ottumwa's

study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but on the outbreak of the Rebellion he answered the first call and enlisted in a battery of Ohio artillery. When Mr. Chase became secretary of the treasury, he, of his own motion, had his young friend appointed a paymaster in the army. This position he held during the rest of the war, and for many years thereafter he served in the same capacity in the regular army, on what was then the western frontier. Although not a line officer he frequently volunteered for duty on the field of battle, and was once accorded special commendation by General Lander for gallantry in action. May 26, 1864, he was married to Livinia Murdoch, of Urbana, Ohio. He resigned from the army on account of having a serious illness, which rendered him unable to longer withstand the exposure his duties required. He went back to Ohio and commenced the practice of law at Urbana, being connected with the office of Judge Robert Fulton. Judge Fulton shortly afterward removed to Columbus, Ohio, and Colonel Bannister came to Ottumwa. His life here is well known to the people of our city. He was an upright Christian gentleman, just and honorable in all his dealings and was well beloved by all who knew him. He was a great lover of horticulture and had spent much time and labor in trying to find what varieties of fruit and flowers could be made to thrive in our rigorous climate. The results of this work will be of permanent value. He leaves a wife and four children, Amy (who died in Ottumwa several years ago), Edith, M. Chase, a physician, and Robert J., all residing in Ottumwa.

Dwight Bannister's record for bravery while a soldier in the Civil war was surpassed by that of but few men. He was major and paymaster on the staff of General Lander, and one incident in particular during his career is worthy of mention. This incident is spoken of at length in Schmucker's "History of the Civil War in the United States," and is as follows:

"The long and monotonous inactivity which had characterized the Army of the Potomac near Washington during some months was agreeably broken on the 14th of February, 1862, by a bold and sudden movement of a part of the troops commanded by General Lander. That officer having ascertained that the brigade of the Confederate general, Carson, 4,000 in number, had taken a strong position at Bloomery Gap, resolved to attack them. He ordered the 500 cavalry attached to his brigade to take the advance, and, having reached the Cacapon River, to construct a bridge for the passage of the infantry who were to follow. This order was promptly executed. Twenty wagons were placed at intervals in the river, over which planks were laid, and thus in several hours at night a bridge was constructed, 180 feet in length, which admirably answered the purpose of transportation. It was located at a point several miles distant from the Cacapon River Railroad, and about the same distance from Bloomery Gap, the contemplated scene of conflict. General Lander had intended to make the attack during the night, and, having driven the enemy through the Gap, to pursue them with the cavalry and to capture the officers and many of the men. But the enemy

had already left their position, either suspicious of an attack or forewarned of General Lander's approach, so that when the Federal troops charged through the Gap they encountered no one. General Lander ordered an immediate pursuit on the Winchester road by his cavalry, followed and supported by the Eighth Ohio and Seventh Virginia regiments. They overtook the retreating foe about two miles from the Gap. The Confederates received them with a sharp fire of musketry, under which the cavalry wavered and showed unexpected signs of cowardice. In vain General Lander ordered them to advance and charge. Not a man stirred. The General then exclaimed "Follow me." One private only, named John Cannon, answered the appeal. Accompanied by this solitary hero and by Major Armstrong, his adjutant, Major Bannister, and Fitz James O'Brien, members of his staff, General Lander rode forward toward a group of Confederate officers several hundred yards distant and ordered them to surrender. The boldness and daring of this movement seemed to have paralyzed those officers, and they immediately complied. But the Confederate infantry, posted in the adjacent woods, having commenced a brisk fire, General Lander ordered Colonel Anestanzel to attack them with his cavalry and attempt to secure their baggage, while the movement was to be supported by the infantry. At first the cavalry seemed disposed to refuse obedience and General Lander, justly enraged at their cowardice, shot at one of his men without hitting him. After repeated orders the cavalry advanced and charged upon the enemy, who were then re-

treating. The pursuit was continued for eight miles under Colonel Carroll's direction, until he reached the limits of General Lander's department. The result of this engagement was the capture of 18 commissioned officers and 45 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 15 baggage wagons. The loss of the Confederates was 30 killed and that of the Federals, seven killed and wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete, notwithstanding the inefficiency of the cavalry. That inefficiency was attributed to the fact that several of their officers were absent, that they had never before been under fire, and that they were unaccustomed to practice with the saber."

A portrait of Col. Dwight Bannister accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.



ILLIAM B. WYCOFF, a progressive citizen of Ottumwa, Iowa, is engaged in the real estate and loan business, and has his office in the Hoffman Block. He has been located in the county since 1853, and is well known throughout this section. He was born near Coshocton, Coshocton county, Ohio, May 6, 1841, and is a son of James and Rachel (Cecil) Wycoff.

James Wycoff was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio with his father at a very early age. He was a contractor and built the White Woman Canal near Coshocton, from Lake Erie to the White Woman River. He engaged in contracting there until 1846, and

then came west to Burlington, Iowa, being on his way to Raccoon Forks, where Des Moines is now located. Receiving discouraging reports from parties returning from Central Iowa, whom they met at Waugh's Point, now the town of Hedrick, they then returned to Jefferson county, Iowa, and settled there. He was soon taken ill and died at the age of sixty years. His widow died about six years later. They were parents of seven children: Eliza (Rhamey), deceased; Delilah (Good), of Oregon; Haziel, a soldier of the Civil War, who died in 1870; Peter, formerly in charge of a government ferry in the West, is now a resident of the State of Washington,—he was also a soldier of the Civil War; James, a resident of Barron, Wisconsin, who was a soldier of the Civil War, but mainly spent his term of service in charge of, or as assistant steward of, a hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana; William B., the subject of this personal history; and Rachel, who resided with her brother, W. B., and died at the age of about thirty years. Mrs. Wycoff formed a second union by wedding John Vinson, of Kentucky, who brought with him to Iowa a hand corn-mill. In 1851 the highest water mark ever recorded in Wapello county was reached, and people came from many miles, awaiting their turn to use this hand mill.

William B. Wycoff was about five years old when he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1846, and in 1853 he located in Wapello county, about four miles north of Ottumwa. He followed farming for some years, and now owns a farm one mile north of Ottumwa, where he resided much of the time, although his home

is now on West Fourth street, Ottumwa. He built a house and other buildings on the farm, made many improvements, and has one of the most valuable pieces of farm land in his part of the county. He has been engaged in the real estate business more or less for the past twenty years, and has built numerous houses in the city. He has offices in the Hoffman Block, and deals in city and farm property,—also making loans. He has worked up a well-paying patronage, and his business is in a thriving condition.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Wycoff was united in marriage with Sarah E. Martin, who was born in Indiana, in 1840, and was brought to Iowa in 1843. The following children have blessed their union: Laura J. and Flora J., twins, who died within two weeks of each other, aged two and a half years; Mrs. Mary E. Bedwell, of Enid, Oklahoma; Mrs. Cora M. Shewey, whose husband is a traveling man of this city; Mrs. Anna M. Conroy, of Mason City, Iowa, where her husband is editor of the *Globe-Gazette*; and J. C., who lives just north of Ottumwa on his farm.



MIL FECHT, who has been located in Ottumwa, Iowa, since April, 1892, is the well-known proprietor of the extensive manufacturing establishment of the Wapello Cigar Company.

Mr. Fecht was born in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1853, and received his education in the German-American Seminary





DAVID COBLER.

of Detroit. He learned the tobacco business with John J. Bagley & Company, of Detroit, Michigan, obtaining a complete understanding of its details. He moved to Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, to associate in the manufacture of cigars with his brother, Julius Fecht, and the partnership continued until 1895. He then organized the Wapello Cigar Company and located at No. 106 East Main street, where the concern occupies two stories and a basement. Under capable management the business has increased wonderfully, and the capacity for 1901 is about 1,000,000 cigars. Mr. Fecht is an advocate of consistent and systematic advertising, and his business has increased about 30 per cent in 1901, without an additional outlay of money. The basement of the building is used for storage of raw materials, about 60 cases of leaf tobacco being kept on hand. On the first floor, 60 by 26 feet in dimensions, are the shipping room and office. The second floor, 80 by 26 feet in dimensions, is where the cigars are manufactured. About 24 men are employed in the work altogether, under the superintendence of Frank Lewis. They produce many grades of cigars, the leading brands being "Gold Seal," "Twist Head" and "Little Yara," in the five-cent goods, and "Corona del Rey," in ten-cent goods. The Wapello Cigar Company is also the heaviest pipe jobber in the state of Iowa. Three men represent the house on the road, the territory being divided into north and south halves of Iowa and the north half of Missouri.

Mr. Fecht is married and has two children: Alfred E., who is in business with his father;

and Mrs. C. A. Braun, whose husband is a jeweler in Ottumwa. In politics Mr. Fecht is a Republican, and, especially, a protectionist. He has always taken an earnest interest in party affairs, and in Michigan took the stump in behalf of the party. At Ottumwa he has always favored municipal ownership of the water works, and is deeply interested in securing a public park, the lack of which is one of the most prominent deficiencies of the city. The fine natural waterway afforded by the Des Moines River offers some excellent sites for a public park, and Mr. Fecht is putting forth his best efforts to have a park established west of the city and within easy access. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E.; Knights of the Maccabees; and Court of Honor. He is also a member of Lodge No. 69, A. F. & A. M., of Ottumwa.

DAVID COBLER, a prosperous farmer of Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is living in section 20, range 13. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 28, 1837, and is a son of Lewis and grandson of David Cobler.

Lewis Cobler was a son of David and Nancy (Travis) Cobler, and was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1810. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1828 Lewis Cobler went to Indiana, where he located on a farm on the Wabash River, near Lafayette, and remained there about

fifteen years. In 1833 he married, and in 1843, with his wife and family, removed to Wapello county, where, at the opening of the "New Purchase," he entered a quarter section of land, which was situated in Dahlonga and Highland townships. Lewis Cobler and his wife had six children, who lived to maturity, as follows: Mary Ann, the wife of Jacob Goudy, now living in Nebraska; Eady, the wife of William Henry Miller; David; Sarepta, deceased, the wife of Jackson Harmon, who lived in Pleasant township; Minerva, who married James Work, and died in 1899, her husband dying in 1896; and Rhoda Jane, who married Thomas Rhiner, of Dahlonga township. The mother of these children was born in 1813, and her death occurred January 6, 1873.

David Cobler, whose name heads this sketch, received but a limited education. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer and for many years engaged in the raising and selling of mules. He is a self-made man, and is held in high esteem by all his fellow citizens. A man of robust physique, gentle in manner and voice, one is readily attracted to him by his kindness. He has been very successful, and has now reached a stage of prosperity where he can enjoy in ease the fruits of his years of toil. His farm is one of the most beautiful in Highland township, and its general appearance speaks well for its owner's thrift and prosperity. In addition to farming in a general way, he took great interest for a number of years in the breeding of fine Hereford cattle.

Mr. Cobler was married to Guelma Hoover, January 19, 1861. She was a native of Indiana,

and her death occurred September 24, 1872. Five children were born to this couple, as follows: Elmer, who married Mrs. Elwood Buckner; Marion,* who married Maggie Young, and lives in Oklahoma; Charles, who married Rosie McCuen, and lives near Newkirk, Oklahoma; and Lewis, who died July 2, 1900, in his twenty-ninth year. The other child died in infancy.

Mr. Cobler married, secondly, Sarah Bell Hedrick, a daughter of Wesley and Mary Hedrick. They were married in 1873, and are the parents of five children, namely: Mary, the wife of Lawrence McCuen, who lives near Newkirk, Oklahoma; Katie, who married Philip Ackerman, and lives in Keokuk county, Iowa; Frederick; Elizabeth; and David.

Mr. Cobler is a Republican, in politics. He has many friends in Wapello county, where he is held in high esteem.



CLAUDE W. THORNTON, a business man of recognized ability, is secretary and manager of the La Crosse Lumber Company, which has had headquarters in Ottumwa only since January 2, 1901, but whose future success here is assured. He was born, in 1867, at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, a place well known as "the home of Joe Bowers."

Mr. Thornton is a son of Daniel and Lizzie (Hostetter) Thornton, who reared three children: J. C.; Claude W.; and Mrs. F. T. Carroll. J. C., of Louisiana, Missouri, is superin-

tendent of the Louisiana Telephone Company, which is owned by the La Crosse Lumber Company. It has 400 miles of toll line, with central exchange at Louisiana, connecting the 23 towns in Missouri where their lumber yards are located. Mrs. F. T. Carroll's husband lives at Des Moines, and is identified with a steel range company, as its representative for the state of Iowa.

Claude W. Thornton resided on the farm until 1886, when he was elected deputy collector of Pike county, which office he ably filled about three years. He engaged in the lumber business with the La Crosse Lumber Company on March 1, 1890. This concern has been doing business in a large number of towns in Missouri, with headquarters at Louisiana, Missouri, since 1876. Charles G. Buffum is president of the company; Frank W. Buffum, vice-president and treasurer; and Claude W. Thornton, secretary and manager. Frank W. Buffum has charge of the company interests in Missouri; the firm also has three retail yards in Illinois. There were many reasons for the company selecting Ottumwa as headquarters. The city is centrally located, is a railroad center, is surrounded by a rich and prosperous farming country, and is in a coal region,—all of which goes to make Ottumwa the best manufacturing town in the State of Iowa. It is the aim of the company to later establish yards at different points in Iowa, with Mr. Thornton in charge, having his headquarters at Ottumwa. Extensive improvements are in progress on the company's grounds, at No. 623 West Second street, which, when completed,

will be an improvement to the city. The plot of land is 168 by 200 feet in extent, and on this, ten feet back from the sidewalk, will be erected three sheds extending the full length of the lots, with front constructed of pressed brick. Two sheds will be 34 feet wide and one shed 20 feet wide. The ten-foot space in front will be nicely fitted up with grass plots, giving the place a very attractive appearance. The three men at the head of this important concern have had many years of experience in the lumber business, and their efforts in Ottumwa will certainly be crowned with success.

Mr. Thornton was united in marriage with Nannie Burnett, who was born at Burlington, Iowa, and is a daughter of T. L. Burnett. They have two children, Harry and Mabel, both of whom are attending school. Fraternally Mr. Thornton is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias; he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star Lodge. In religious views he is a Baptist. His residence is located at No. 158 East Court street.

JAMES BURBAGE, a retired and prosperous farmer of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, has been one of the leading men of the county since 1844. He was born in the central part of England in 1816, and that country was his home until he grew to manhood. In 1840 Mr. Burbage came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He settled in Morgan county, Illinois, where he lived four years. There he

carried on the occupation which he has followed all his life, that of tilling the soil. Mr. Burbage located in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1844, buying a farm on the county line eight miles east of Agency City. There he carried on general farming for a period of twenty-three years. In 1867 he bought his present home farm, west of Agency City, and since that time has lived there. There are but 12 acres in the place, but as Mr. Burbage has been retired for a number of years, this has proved to be quite enough. There is no more prosperous or better known man in the county than Mr. Burbage. He has been very successful. He is a kind and charitable neighbor, lending support wherever it is needed.

Mr. Burbage married Elizabeth Pattridge, who died in 1894. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mattie Dawson, who died October 4, 1899, aged sixty-five years. Politically he is a Republican. Religiously he is an attendant of the Methodist church.



J K. DYSART is proprietor and manager of the J. K. Dysart Clothing Company, one of the best establishments of its kind in the city, and has been located here since May, 1889. He was born in Tennessee, and is a son of J. L. Dysart, coming of a prominent old family of his native State.

J. L. Dysart is a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and now lives in Ottumwa. While most of the family were naturally Con-

federates, not so with J. L. Dysart, who enlisted in the Union army and served with an Iowa regiment during the war. His wife is now dead. They had three children: Mrs. F. P. Baer, whose husband is employed in the Model clothing store of J. B. Sax, of Ottumwa; M. B., who is in the flour and feed business at Appleton City, Missouri; and J. K., the subject of this personal history.

J. K. Dysart was reared mainly in Southern Iowa, to which section he came with his father's family when young. He spent some years in the South Iowa Normal School, but passed most of his youth in hustling to earn his living. He began by learning telegraphy at Brooklyn, Iowa, but engaged in the clothing business at the age of eighteen years. He was located for about three years at David City, Nebraska, and then at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the clothing business for some years. He came to Ottumwa in May, 1889, and became identified with the Golden Eagle clothing store as a salesman; it was owned by Samuel Stern, of Chicago. He embarked in his present business in Ottumwa seven years ago, under the firm name of the J. K. Dysart Clothing Company. He was first located at No. 229 East Main street two years, was afterward in the Baker Building for some time, and then he moved to his present location, fronting on Main and Market streets—No. 203 Main street and No. 118 South Market street. He has increased his stock to twice its original size, and the business has grown far beyond expectations. The store is 130 feet deep, and is





DR. A. O. WILLIAMS.

stocked with everything in the clothing line, also with hats, caps, trunks, valises and other lines. He employs from four to six clerks, and they are kept exceedingly busy handling the trade. Mr. Dysart has traveled quite extensively, making several trips to New York City and also going west to Montana and Idaho, where he spent a summer.

Mr. Dysart was united in marriage at Bloomfield, Iowa, with Miss Corner, of Missouri, who was also reared in Southern Iowa, and they have three children: Zella, aged twelve years; Helen; and James Julian. He has a fine residence at No. 416 North Green street. In politics, though reared a Democrat, he now supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and is now a captain. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religious views he and his family are Methodists.

DR. A. O. WILLIAMS, whose portrait appears on the foregoing page, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1850, and is a son of A. O. and Minerva (Townsend) Williams.

A. O. Williams, Sr., was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1826, and was there reared and educated. The family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1849, and he followed the trade of a

druggist during his active career. For the last twenty years of his life he lived in retirement at Belvidere, Illinois, where he died in 1896. His widow, who was born in 1835, is now residing at Marion, Iowa. They were parents of two children: A. O.; and George T., who resides at Ida Grove, Iowa.

Dr. A. O. Williams attended the State University of Iowa, and was graduated with the class of 1873, with the degree of A. B.; during a part of his course he taught German to some extent. He then attended lectures in the medical department of the same institution, and, after graduating, in 1875, entered upon the practice of medicine, at Eldon, Iowa. He continued there for one year, and then moved to Ottumwa, where he has since been located. His success was assured from the start, and he now has a large and profitable practice. He has been surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company since 1885, for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company since 1875, and is surgeon for the Ottumwa Electric Street Railway Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and the American Academy of Medicine.

In 1880, Dr. Williams was united in marriage with Nettie C. Warden, of Ottumwa, and they have three children: Bessie, Jeanette and Virginia. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America.

MICHAEL SCHWARZ, one of the progressive business men of Ottumwa, Iowa, is wholesale distributor for the Leisy Brewing Company, of Peoria, and runs a retail liquor store in connection with that work, being located at No. 336 North Main street.

Mr. Schwarz was born in Lorenz, Germany, in 1857, and was reared there. He came to America in 1883, and located at Ottumwa, Iowa, where for some years he worked in the Hoffman Brewery. When the breweries were closed through the prohibition acts, he engaged in business for himself, and has since been alone. For several years he has had the wholesale agency for the Leisy Brewing Company, of Peoria, having also handled Lemp's beer for a time. He employs from four to six people in the establishment, and handles from 10 to 15 carloads per month. He has given the business a personal superintendence, and his affairs are in a thriving condition. He handles both bottled and keg beer, and does a very large case business. From 1892 to 1897 he was assisted in his business by Fred Fenner, who died in 1897, since which time Mrs. Fenner has occupied the position of secretary, and has ably assisted in the business.

Mr. Schwarz was united in marriage with Barbara Rainewald, who was reared at Keokuk, Iowa, and they have six children: Lizzie; Annie; Clara; Nellie; Mamie; and Pauline. His home is on the corner of Fourth and College streets. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Eagles.

J. MADER, a well-known resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, holds a very important position as an official of the United States government, being an inspector of live stock and meats at the great packing establishment of John Morrell & Company, Limited. He was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1840, and is a son of Jacob Mader.

Jacob Mader, who was a native of Germany, came to this country at an early age, and located in Indiana when he was twenty-seven years old. He engaged in farming there, and, being a miller by trade, operated a mill. He moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1859, and then removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he died in 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in Kansas in 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had one son and two daughters, as follows: A. J.; Lucinda (Wray), of Mahaska county, Iowa; and Roquett, who resides in Kansas.

A. J. Mader was reared in Indiana until he was thirteen years of age, and had very limited school advantages. He has cared for himself almost since childhood, and has worked himself up to a high station in the city in which he lives. He first engaged in farming on his father's farm, and during his twentieth and twenty-first years worked out for other farmers at a salary of \$9 per month. He engaged in this line of work until 1864, when he embarked in the live stock business. He made his headquarters in Ottumwa and

bought and shipped stock to Chicago, continuing in this business for a period of eleven years. In 1875 he commenced work as miller in the starch factory when it was first established, and acted as such for four years. In 1879 he became assistant miller in the plant of Keiser & Pierson, continuing with that firm until 1891, in which year he was appointed chief of police of Ottumwa. He served one term in that capacity and then accepted his present position as inspector of live stock and meats at the packing house of John Morrell & Company, Limited. He is associated in the office with Dr. Miller and John Payton. It is a very important position, as all stock killed must first be inspected by them, and they then judge as to the quality of the meat sent out from the great establishment.

Mr. Mader was united in marriage in Wapello county, to Marion McCarthy; she was born in Ohio, a daughter of William McCarthy, and came here with her father when twelve years of age. Her mother now lives in South Ottumwa, and her brothers and sisters, with one exception, reside in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mader have seven children: Fannie (Andrews), of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John A., a shipping clerk in the packing house at Ottumwa; Norman, who is in the employ of Charles Graves, of Ottumwa; Lulu May; Alice; Mabel; and Worth. In politics, Mr. Mader is a Democrat. Fraternally, he was made a Mason at Fremont, Iowa, and now belongs to the blue lodge at Ottumwa. In religious views, he is liberal. A peculiarity of the Mader family is that only one son of

each generation has raised a family, as far back as can be traced. Mr. Mader resided on Court Hill a good many years, and now resides at No. 553 North Green street.



W. CUMMINGS, one of the substantial business men of Ottumwa, Iowa, first located in this city in 1869, and is at the present time engaged in supplying ice to the citizens of Ottumwa, having the leading business of the kind. He was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1860, and is a son of John F. and Sarah (Welsh) Cummings.

John F. Cummings, who is now seventy years of age, and lives in the west, followed farming in New York state for many years: upon coming to Ottumwa he engaged in teaming, and engaged in the coal and wood business.

W. W. Cummings was one and a half years old when his parents removed to Virginia. He was brought by them to Ottumwa, Iowa, July 5, 1869, and here he spent his early years. He evinced a liking for railroad grade-work and began contracting in 1876, his first work being at Beckwith, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he turned the first furrows. He later did contract grade-work on several different roads, and helped on the Denver cut-off, between Holdredge and Oxford, Nebraska. He handled large gangs of men, and followed that line of business until 1890, in different states. He then entered the

ice business, and has since made his home at Ottumwa. He started in this business with one team; he has built up a custom which requires the use of five teams, and has the principal trade of the city. In the winter, he employs from 60 to 75 men and 10 teams, in putting up ice, and in the summer, 11 men and five teams. He built a fine ice house with a capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, and has it well arranged and equipped. He has put in a 16-horse power engine for hoisting ice from the river by means of endless chains,—thus saving expense and time. He has also built an excellent barn for his teams. Mr. Cummings owns four dwelling houses in South Ottumwa, which he rents, and also a large block on Church street. In 1901, Mr. Cummings purchased the Paul Emelang residence, on the corner of Ward and Division streets, which he has greatly improved, and it will be his home after November 1, 1901. Mr. Cummings does considerable farming, and raises corn and grain for feed. He is wholly self made, and has always been an excellent business manager. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has many friends throughout this vicinity.

Mr. Cummings was united in marriage, at Ottumwa, with Molly Jeffries, a daughter of B. W. Jeffries, an early resident of this city. She was born in the home where her husband now lives, and was one of five sisters, namely: Mrs. Luella Finley; Mrs. S. P. Crips; Mrs. W. S. Crips; Mrs. G. W. Hatch; and Mrs. Cummings. Three children blessed this union, as follows: Halla W., aged thirteen years; Birdena F., aged seven years; and Anna L., aged

two years. In politics, Mr. Cummings is a strong Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served through all the chairs. He is a Methodist in religious views.



THOMAS JEFFERSON HAMERSLEY, a well known resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, was born January 12, 1847, at Terre Haute, Indiana, and is a son of J. J. and Eliza (Arnold) Hamersley.

J. J. Hamersley, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, went as a young man to Kentucky, and was married at Louisville. He had seven brothers, all of whom served in the army during the Civil war. He followed milling as a business during his entire life, building several mills in Iowa, one of which was in Ringgold county. He came to Wapello county in 1847, when the subject hereof was an infant, and afterward moved to Agency City, where he died January 20, 1861, at the age of sixty-five years. Politically, he was a strong Republican. His wife's family, the Arnolds, located in Missouri during the early days, and three-quarters of them participated in the Civil war, on the side of the South. She died June 22, 1896, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley were the parents of the following children: Thomas Jefferson; Cynthia, wife of M. M. Albertson, residing in Central Addition, Ottumwa; Jane, who was the wife of





GEORGE D. LOTTRIDGE.

A. L. Dickerson, and died twenty-five years ago; Sarah, wife of G. W. Walker, of Ottumwa; Mary Ellen, who died thirty-eight years ago at Lancaster, Missouri; C. H.; and W. F., a stone-mason, residing in Ottumwa.

Thomas J. Hamersley learned his trade, that of boiler-making, at an early age, serving an apprenticeship with Peter Hershaw, who conducted a shop in Ottumwa. He helped build the first boiler made in Ottumwa, and for a time worked in the shops of Drake & Spivey. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in 1879, as boiler-maker, at the Ottumwa roundhouse. He was foreman of the repair gang and had charge of the shops some four or five years. He continued with this company until the strike of 1896, when he went to work in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. For the past ten years he has done a large amount of contract work in the employ of that road, and also at the plant of the Fair-Williams Company, of Ottumwa. He is a mechanic of great skill and has been very successful in his work.

Mr. Hamersley was united in marriage with Ida L. Vest, who was born at Boone, Iowa, forty-two years ago, and is a daughter of J. J. Vest, who has lived here since 1865. She is one of several children, namely: Ada Louise, wife of Stephen McBride, a blacksmith of South Ottumwa; Alice, wife of Captain Ogle, who is now with a Nebraska regiment in the Philippines; Charles, who is a stockman of Plum Creek, Nebraska; William, deceased, a former partner of Charles; James

William; C. B.; Thomas N.; and A. L., and James, a stone-mason of Ottumwa. Mr. Hamersley and his wife are the parents of four children: James William, aged twenty-three years, is a boiler-maker by trade, and is now in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; he married Stella Ross, of Ladysdale, Iowa, and resides in South Ottumwa. C. B., aged twenty years, is also a boiler-maker and works with his father; he married Cora Ross, and resides at the home of his father, the two brothers having had a double wedding. Thomas N. and A. L. are serving their time as boiler-maker apprentices. Mr. Hamersley has spent a great deal of his time in looking up and gathering curios from the Des Moines River and vicinity, and has a very fine collection.



GEORGE D. LOTTRIDGE, one of the pioneer settlers of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, was born in Athens county, Ohio, April 23, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Donahugh) Lottridge, and a grandson of Bernardus B. and Abigail (Bull) Lottridge.

Bernardus B. Lottridge was born in New York. He went from there to Athens county, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers in that part of Ohio. He entered some land and built a rude log cabin, which had no door. He had one bed, and a trundle bed, in which the children slept. At one side of the room was an

old-fashioned fire-place; one night a panther entered the room, and after lying down at the fire-place for a short time, got up, walked over to the trundle bed and, after sniffing at the sleeping children, started to leave the room. By this time, Mr. Lottridge was thoroughly awakened, and snatching a fire brand, he hurled it at the panther's head. The aim was not amiss, and the panther, with a howl of rage, leaped from the room, and out into the darkness of the night. Mr. Lottridge married Abigail Bull, and both died in Athens county, Ohio, in the early "forties."

Thomas Lottridge was born in Carthage township, Athens county, Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm. He removed to Hocking county, and located near Logan, where he commenced farming for himself. In 1855, he removed to Polk township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he had entered a farm, in 1849, and there he spent the remainder of his days. His death took place in 1880. He married Catherine Donahugh. To them were born the following children: Esther (Green) of Missouri; Leander, who died in Center township in 1893; George D., the subject of this sketch; William, who was in the government service as a wagon master, and died at Nebraska City, while freighting across the plains; John, who is a railroad man; B. B., who died in June, 1901; Eliza (Barrows), of Missouri; and W. D., of Ottumwa, who is engaged in a meat market.

George D. Lottridge was reared and schooled in Athens and Hocking counties, Ohio. When he was seventeen years old, his

parents removed to Wapello county, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. This he followed, in connection with farming, all his life. In April, 1861, he enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but as this was the first call for volunteers, the regiment was full, and he was obliged to wait for the second call, when he enlisted for three years in Company K, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Keokuk, Iowa. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, and other engagements up to the evacuation of Corinth. He also served three months in the Invalid Corps, and had some very narrow escapes during his career as a soldier. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in June, 1864, after which he returned to Ottumwa.

Mr. Lottridge bought a farm of forty-one acres, in Center township, in 1873. There he has carried on farming ever since. He has been engaged in raising poultry, and has also been interested in bee culture. He is a conscientious farmer, and is identified with all the prominent enterprises which have been undertaken in Wapello county.

Mr. Lottridge was united in marriage with Josephine Dunkle, in Columbia township, in 1866. She was born in Ohio and was a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Dunkle. They were natives of Vinton county, Ohio, and settled in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, and later moved to Blue Springs, Nebraska, where the mother died, May 9, 1901. The father still lives in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Lottridge have been the parents of nine children, namely: Anna (Roberts), of Wood

burn, Oregon; Philetta, who married J. Stan-
cer, of Ottumwa; Sarah (Baucus), of Ottum-
wa; George; Thomas; Charles; Bertha May,
wife of W. H. Israel, of Des Moines, Iowa;
Lillian M.; and Maurice.

Mr. Lottridge is a Republican, in politics,
and takes an active interest in local politics.
He served as trustee of his township for a
period of twelve years. He has been a member
of Cloutman Post, No. 69, G. A. R., of Ottum-
wa. He is a member of the Methodist church
on Willard street, in South Ottumwa. There
is no man in Wapello county who is held in
higher esteem than Mr. Lottridge, and his
friends in the county are legion.



ROBERT PORTER, who has been lo-
cated at Ottumwa, Iowa, since 1857,
is a member of the firm of Porter
Brothers & Hackworth, wholesale and
retail harness dealers, who manufacture their
own goods. This establishment is one of the
oldest business houses in the city, and is in ex-
cellent financial condition.

Mr. Porter was born near Connellsville,
Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and at
the age of twenty years had completed his ap-
prenticeship as a harnessmaker. He then went
to Virginia, where he spent three years prior to
locating in Ottumwa. Here he followed his
trade in the employ of different parties, and in
1859 started a retail store for himself on the
second lot east of his present location. Some
years later, he located on the corner of Main

and Market streets, where the Ottumwa Na-
tional Bank now stands. His establishment
was burned in 1867, and in 1868 he erected his
present building at No. 104 East Main street;
it is 140 by 125 feet, in dimensions, consists of
three stories and basement, and was one of the
first buildings of brick built in the city. The
firm did business under the style of Cope &
Porter, and was dissolved in 1872. The firm
of Porter Brothers & Hackworth was then
formed, with Robert Porter as manager. They
manufacture harness and make a specialty of
collars (on which Mr. Porter has a valuable
patent)—particularly, high grade buggy har-
ness collars, some run in price as high as \$65
per pair. From 25 to 40 men work in the plant
and four traveling representatives are em-
ployed, covering a large territory, including
Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Ne-
braska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin,
Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Mr.
Porter has also shipped some patent collars to
Alaska. He has several other valuable patents
on harness, and the firm carries by far the
heaviest stock of any firm in the county, rang-
ing from \$100,000 to \$185,000. Mr. Porter
also has a medicine which he guarantees as a
positive cure for diabetes, or kidney trouble.
It has had an extensive sale, and first-class testi-
monials have been received from over all the
country.

Mr. Porter was united in marriage with
Mary J. Hackworth, and they have five chil-
dren: Clarence, who is in the store, married
Miss Smith, and has two children; George E.,
who travels, married Miss Kirkpatrick, a

daughter of Samuel Kirkpatrick; Lettie M.; Edith S., and Worth. Politically, Mr. Porter is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a very pleasant home at No. 506 West Fifth street.



KL. KING is superintendent of the King Horseshoeing Company and is engaged in developing and perfecting a cushion horseshoe, which bids fair to revolutionize the horseshoe business. He has followed this line of work all his life, and has met with much success. He was born in Wales, April 20, 1861, and is a son of J. L. and Ann King, who at the time of his birth resided in a town called Black Woods, in Wales.

J. L. King came to this country and located at Peoria, Illinois, where he entered the boot and shoe business in 1866. He later engaged in the manufacture of shoes and employed some 15 or 20 workmen. Owing to failing health, however, he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, in 1880, where he also conducted a boot and shoe business for several years. In 1887, while on a visit to Benkleman, Nebraska, he was taken sick and died at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a Republican in politics, and served in some minor offices, such as justice of the peace. His widow now resides at Peoria, Illinois. They reared two sons, George L., a business man of Benkelman,

Nebraska; and W. L., the subject of this biography.

W. L. King attended the schools of Peoria and helped his father some in the shop, and at the age of fifteen years left home and spent some years in travel. He had learned the blacksmith and horseshoeing trade when very young, and as a journeyman followed it during his travels, which extended over a large number of the Western States. At Florence, Nebraska, he had charge of a shop in railroad work, for one year, but owing to an accident, which did not result in any serious injury to him, he started for home. The train on which he was a passenger was wrecked at Agency, Wapello county, Iowa, causing a long delay, so he rode to Ottumwa on a switch engine. He arrived here at 10 o'clock in the morning, began work at noon, and has since made his home in this city. He first worked for Keister & Bowers, and later, for Mr. Keister in his shop near the river. For the past ten or twelve years, he has been engaged in business for himself. He first opened a shop where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands, on Second street, and was in partnership with W. A. Welk for two years. He next opened a shoeing shop on Green street, from which he moved to the corner of Main and Wapello streets, where he bought the shop of Henry Williams. After conducting this establishment about a year, he was burned out and purchased another shop in the vicinity, which he soon after sold to Charles Aldrich, and quit the business for a

time. He next had charge of the Belmont shoeing shop for several years, after which he moved to his present location at 219 South Jefferson street. Since 1895, he has worked hard in devising and perfecting a cushion horseshoe, and some months since organized a company under the name of the King Horseshoeing Company, to develop the invention. It is well covered with patents and, when completely developed and provided with noiseless corks, bids fair to revolutionize horseshoeing. He has also a patent material to be used for corks which will be more serviceable and less expensive than rubber. The shop, 66 by 24 feet in dimensions, is built of brick. Mr. King has expended much time and labor on this invention, and feels that success will reward his efforts in the near future. It is a very ingenious device, the felt padding fitting the grooves in the shoe, and coming in direct contact with the hoof, thus forming a cushion and preventing horses from becoming footsore or being troubled with corns. The officers of the company are Dr. L. J. Baker, president; Dr. M. Bannister, treasurer; R. E. Hull, secretary; and W. L. King, superintendent.

Mr. King was united in marriage with Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, and is a daughter of William and Hannah Johnson. They are the parents of three children: John L., Clarence L. and Lucy. Fraternaly, Mr. King is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



E. FORD, who comes of a prominent old family of Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in the harness-making business at Ottumwa, in partnership with W. H. Boston. He was born in this county, November 19, 1850, and is a son of John and Hannah (Leonard) Ford.

John Ford was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 30, 1817, and was a son of Ephraim Ford. The latter was born in 1779 and was of Scotch parentage. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that calling all his life, acquiring a fine estate which he wrested from an unbroken wilderness. He died February 17, 1831, and his widow died in July of the same year. In 1810, he was united in marriage with Jane Lyons in Onondaga county, New York. She was of Dutch extraction and was born in New York state, in 1783. They reared and schooled the following children: Martha, who married Morgan Huelett; Lucinda, wife of Wyman Huelett; Ephraim, who married Lucinda Rich, all of New York state; John, father of C. E.; Jeremiah, who died at the age of eleven years; Betsey, wife of Charles Bishop, of New York state; Harley, who married Catherine Bennett, of Michigan; Merritt, who married Margaret McNett, of Iowa; and Juliet, who married Sylvester Warner and lived near Ottumwa, Iowa. In political views, Ephraim Ford was a Jeffersonian Democrat; he cast his first vote in 1808, and his last for Jackson, in 1828.

John Ford, father of C. E., received a common school education in the old log school-

houses characteristic of that period. In 1831 he moved with his family to Cattaraugus county, New York, on what was called the "New Holland Purchase." The father died on February 17, and the mother in July, shortly after locating there, leaving a large family of orphans, only one of the children being married. John Ford was fourteen years of age when his parents died and he went to live with a gentleman by the name of Jonathan Palmer, with whom he remained for about six years. He was treated with kindly consideration by this family, but, realizing the inability of his employer to pay him the \$100 agreed upon, when he should become of age, he left before it fell due. At the age of twenty years he began working at the blacksmith trade, and followed it from spring until the following January. In 1837 occurred the McKinzie trouble in Canada. A man bearing that name, with his friends and followers, took possession of Navy Island, and the subsequent proceedings are a matter of history. Colonel Applegate, of Buffalo, who owned a small steamer, the "Caroline," took a few sight-seers down to the Island, tying up at Slusher for the night. That night a British officer named McCloud and a few soldiers came over from Canada and killed all on board the steamer, which they set on fire and sent over the Falls. This inhuman act created tremendous excitement, and many volunteered to take up arms against the perpetrators of the crime. About the last of December, about two thousand men gathered on the Island, equipped with 30 brass cannons, and among this number was Mr. Ford. After being there two weeks,

they disbanded with the declared intention of joining a gathering near Detroit. Mr. Ford became a member of what was called the Marching Rifle Company, composed of 150 men, which took possession of Point Pelee Island, a Canadian possession, seven miles from their shore. They were there about five days when General McKnat sent over 1,500 soldiers to effect their capture. They arrived early one Sunday morning, and the force were divided, half of it swinging to the north end of the Island and the remainder being stationed 60 rods from shore to prevent escape to Cunningham Island, which belonged to the United States. The Marching Rifle Company had only 12 rounds of ammunition, but every man was spoiling for a fight. They marched out in a long line, being placed some three feet apart, and when 75 or 100 yards away, the enemy opened fire on them. Dropping on one knee, the company fired their 12 rounds with amazing rapidity and accuracy, and while the fight was in progress the baggage was taken away. After the ammunition had given out they beat a hasty retreat to the point of the Island, narrowly missing the other half of the enemy's forces. They were not followed in their retreat, as the opposing force had received a severe blow, and presumably because they thought the Americans would be reinforced. Eleven of the brave members of the company, including Major Hoadley and Captain Van Rensselaer, gave up their lives in the fight, while the enemy, as afterwards ascertained, lost 100 in killed. A circuitous route was pursued back to the peninsula opposite Sandusky City, where the Marching

Rifle Company was disbanded. John Ford, accompanied by James Scott, went to Michigan, and hired to James Stewart, who was running a country dry goods store in connection with a large farm in Hillsdale county. He was to receive \$15 per month for his work on the farm, and at the expiration of six months \$80 was due him. There was no money with which to pay him but "red-dog" or "wildcat" money, which was good only in that state. He and another young man wished to go to Elkhart, Indiana, so the best thing to do was to spend the money for clothing. He purchased a suit, hat, boots, and underwear and started with \$78.00 worth of clothing on him. He and Derial Brown, who had relatives in Elkhart, started for that city October 1, at two o'clock in the morning, from a point seven miles east of Jonesville, and arrived at White Pigeon about six o'clock P. M., having walked a distance of 52 miles. They stopped at a hotel, paying therefor in "sandstone" money.

Upon arriving at Elkhart, Mr. Ford hired out on a farm at \$12.50 per month, and lived at Elkhart and in the vicinity until the fall of 1842, doing farming and job work during warm weather, and chopping in winter time. He formed an acquaintance with James Compton, whose son James was studying medicine with a Dr. Miles at Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa. He wished to go to Iowa and see his son and Mr. Ford wished to view the "New Purchase."

Rigging up a team and a light, covered wagon, they started for Iowa in October, 1842, and arrived at Farmington, on the Des Moines

River, just fourteen days later. Dr. James Compton, Jr., wished to take a claim in the "New Purchase," and the three men established headquarters at Bonaparte, where they sold the team, as there were no roads and it could not be used. The United States government was to pay \$1,000,000 to the Indians for the right and title to this land, and in the contract the Indians were given the right to remain until the fall of 1843; but the white settlers took possession May 1, 1843. As the Indians were too shiftless and lazy to hunt, they as well as the white men had to depend upon the Old Purchase for provisions. Mr. Ford and his companions concluded to build a keel-boat, load it with provisions for themselves, and others who wished to buy, as there remained five months before the opening. The boat constructed was 36 feet long and eight feet in the bulge, having a capacity of about 10 tons. Mr. Ford established a claim, in April, two and a half miles above the present city of Ottumwa, in a timber bottom on the south bank of the Des Moines River, James Compton, Sr., taking the claim adjoining on the west, and Dr. Compton, the claim that afterwards became the John Overman farm. He built a cabin and had it completed by the first of May, then blazed and staked out the claim, as the law required. He then with his companions built a raft and returned to the starting point, loading the boat with 25 barrels of flour, 40 bushels of corn-meal, 1,000 pounds of bacon, two caddies of tobacco, and a few bolts of prints. They started for the new Eldorado with cleated running boards and two poles, on each side. They

crept up the river at the rate of from 15 to 20 miles per day, and at a little town called Philadelphia took on Paul C. Jeffries and his family, landing them at the mouth of Sugar Creek, at the Ewing trading post. Mr. Jeffries afterwards became the proprietor of the property included in the original site of Ottumwa. The main channel of the river then ran on the south side of Appanoose Island, there being only narrow rapids where the main channel is now. The place where Ottumwa now stands was a scattered timber tract with a wilderness of undergrowth and grass, and it looked like anything but a town site. The boat was landed at Mr. Ford's cabin on May 24, and by June 1, everything was in good order. Where the cabin was located, the Indians had for years had their winter camping ground, and had cut down most of the small timber on a few acres, to browse their ponies, and it was only necessary to burn off the underbrush and deaden the large trees, to plant a crop. After June 1, Mr. Ford cleared about two acres, unassisted, and then made rails and fenced the land, which he planted to corn. Dr. Compton had broken five acres of his claim, but had to go to Elkhart, Indiana, on business, and lost his claim. The Indians, being more numerous than the whites at that time, were Mr. Ford's best customers, and came in crowds for provisions. Chief Appanoose and two of Black Hawk's nephews also came; they were large, dark Indians, six feet three inches tall. One day in July, two Indians came to the cabin, having come down the river in a bark canoe, which they presented to Mr. Ford, as they wished to join those in

camp. One of them had 10 or 12 scalps tied to his belt, two of these being exceedingly fresh, and looking as if they had been "lifted" within a week. They had been at war with the Sioux tribe for years, but were not strong enough to seek a general battle, and so killed each other as the opportunity was offered. The Indians had a strange and novel mode of burial. The dead was buried close to the surface of the ground, in which pickets were stuck about the grave, and tied together at the top by grape vines. The chiefs and braves had a post placed at the head of the graves, with rings painted around it, each ring to denote a man killed. In coming up the river, Mr. Ford saw a dead Indian in a sitting posture between the roots of a cottonwood tree, apparently looking out over the river. In another instance, a child was put into a trough, a lid being tied on with bark, and placed in a tree about 30 feet from the ground. Hundreds were buried where the town of Richmond now stands, and many on the river near Mr. Ford's claim, at a point on Bear Creek, near the Overman place. After the flood of 1851, Mr. Ford found 10 skulls that had been washed on his claim and lodged in a drift. He picked up a jaw and thigh bone, which must have belonged to a giant equal in size to one of those mentioned in the Scriptures. He could easily slip the jaw-bone over his own, the inside measuring more than the outside of his jaw. The thigh-bone, from hip to knee, was three or four inches longer than that of an ordinary large man. Mr. Ford has also found many interesting Indian curios, one of which, a medal about the size of a

saucer and as thick as a silver dollar, was plowed up. The figure of a bear was carved on it, and it was made of a metal which, when rubbed, became as bright as silver. Game of most kinds was very plentiful, including deer, turkeys, chickens, timber and prairie wolves, wild cats and, now and then, a panther. Mr. Ford's dog, at one time, struck the trail of three wild cats, and he followed them up and shot all of them. Like the black bear, they could be treed by any dog, although they could have killed the dog without an effort. Mr. Compton's health began to fail in the summer, and by October he was unable to do any work on his claim, which he turned over to Jink Vassar, the owner of the present site of Richmond. Mr. Vassar took Mr. Compton on October 10 to Farmington, Iowa, and placed him with a nephew living there, in order that he might get better medical attention, but it proved of no avail, and he died the following winter.

There was nothing of advantage to be done during the winter, and being left alone, without a relative and but few acquaintances, Mr. Ford concluded to go down to the "Old Purchase," and therefore sold his things. The corn, raised on the ground which he had cleared and fenced, was estimated at 80 bushels, and was sold to Mr. Cuppy, of Keokuk Prairie. The remainder of the property was sold to Mr. Vassar, to be paid for in cattle that were to be wintered by him. Mr. Ford went to Van Buren county, and, falling in with some acquaintances who were going down the Mississippi River to chop wood, accompanied

them. He went 25 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River, chopped 100 cords of wood at 65 cents per cord, and paid \$1.50 per week for board. He came up to St. Louis in February, and boarded two weeks at the Old Dominion House for 37½ cents per day, including three meals and lodging. He returned to his claim in March, 1844, farmed it that summer and fed some cattle and hogs through the winter. He became tired of living alone, and in the spring of 1845 rented the place and started in April on horseback for Michigan, where his four sisters resided. His three brothers lived in Cattaraugus county, New York, and after a visit with his sisters, he left his horse in pasture and proceeded to visit his brothers. He went as far as Buffalo by boat, and visited in that state until September. His married brother disposed of his farm in order to remove to Iowa, also, and they took a steamer at Buffalo, and had one horse and wagon with them. The horse of John Ford completed the team, and they started for Iowa, accompanied by a sister, Mrs. Bishop, her husband, and another sister, Juliet, Harley, the youngest brother, having remained in Michigan. It was a light-hearted and happy party that made their way to the new home, where they arrived without accident. The only reception they got was from a large flock of wild turkeys which had possession of the corn field around the cabin. Mr. Ford's brother and brother-in-law procured claims, on which they built during the winter, and in the spring moved into their houses. The youngest sister kept house for him and his youngest brother. In the spring

of 1846 Paul C. Jeffries got a contract from the government to sectionalize five townships in the eastern part of Wapello county, and his assistants were Judge Uriah Biggs, surveyor; C. F. Blake and John Ford, chainmen; James La Force, cook; and B. W. Jeffries, camp mover and roustabout. They worked together without a hitch, and the season was well advanced when they got through. Mr. Ford married Hannah Leonard, daughter of Charles Leonard, on November 8, 1846, and his sister Juliet married Sylvester Warner, on the day following. His wife was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, her father having moved to Indiana when she was but two years old. Charles Leonard located eight miles south of Lafayette, where he afterward acquired a large farm, and was quite wealthy for those days. He reared a numerous family, and several of his children also came to the "New Purchase" and established homes.

In the spring of 1850, John Ford built a house on the river bottom, 32x30 feet in size, and one and one-half stories high, and this was nearly destroyed by the flood of 1851. The river overrunning its banks, crossed the fields, and when it reached the door Mr. Ford and his family got out in a canoe. The water was running like a mill tide, and the canoe was at any moment liable to strike a stump and upset, so he got out and waded, or swam, backing the boat down to eddy-water. He was unable to do any work on his farm until July 10. In building, he had left an eight-foot roadway and an 80-foot front yard, and when the water went down he could step from the front yard

into the river, the house being jammed on the cellar wall. The chimney was knocked down, and the cabin and smoke-house were carried off and landed in the bottom. It was a 24-foot rise, and the river has never been within three feet of that point since. There was a high ridge about a quarter of a mile back from the river, and, while his family was living with neighbors, he cleared this ridge and planted a garden. He then hewed out a set of house-logs, built a house, and moved his family into it before the water left the bottom. About July 10, he dug rails enough out of the mud and drift to make three strings of fence, planted 10 acres of corn, and sowed buckwheat and turnips. He raised a fine lot of fodder with nubbin corn, 36 bushels of buckwheat, and 100 bushels of turnips. He found enough lead bullets, etc., to start a junk shop, and also many trinkets and curios. The carpenters took the frame house in the bottom apart and rebuilt it on the ridge. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Ford bought a 36-horse power stationary sawmill and commenced sawing early in 1860. He got a road located on the north side of the river, following the stream to the mouth of Caldwell Branch, and connecting with Second street at the Caldwell place. He built a cable ferry boat and conducted it during the summer of 1860; he then sold it, and it was operated until the water dams were built, thus destroying the current and forcing the water over the bottom road. He operated the mill in connection with the farm until 1869, and had a house built in the city. The timber here became too scarce for mill purposes, and learning that the Wa-

bash Railroad Company was going to build machine shops at Moberly, Missouri, he went there, bought a portable mill, and began sawing in January, 1870. He operated the mill about four years, and built and owned five dwelling houses in Moberly. He sold the mill in the spring of 1875 and returned to Ottumwa. In the meantime his farm had been rented, and in 1875 he traded it for city property. He purchased a small stock of groceries in order to set his son, Charles E., up in business. He subscribed \$250 to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and then was voted out of another \$100. He gave the water company \$100. The company commenced operations in the spring of 1875, and board houses sprang up, and many men came on with single and double teams. Rain commenced and continued all summer. The boarding-house proprietors and others began to get provisions at the grocery store, agreeing to pay as soon as the rain stopped and they could get to work. As it did not stop, Mr. Ford lost very heavily, being obliged to take orders on the water company to the extent of \$600, which were worthless. To make matters worse, two of his houses in Moberly were burned five days after the insurance had run out, entailing a loss of over \$2,000.


John Ford cast his first political vote for Van Buren, in 1840, and has since been a Democrat. He was a justice of the peace for sixteen years, and has held a number of positions of trust, such as road supervisor and administrator, and has officiated in locating roads and valuing and settling estates. He was presi-

dent of the board of school directors for eight or nine years, while the sub-districts were building their schools. After moving to the city, he was made township assessor in 1879, and held that office five years. He was then elected city assessor, in which capacity he served three years. He began to be afflicted with rheumatism, was compelled to quit work, and has done little labor since then, except chores, being engaged in looking after his property. His son, Walter B., is living with his parents, and attending to their wants in their declining years. Longevity characterizes the family. The grandmother on his mother's side lived to reach the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. John Ford has enjoyed wonderfully good health, having required the attendance of a physician but once in his life, which was forty-two years ago. His hearing is good, and his reading and writing are done without the aid of glasses. John Ford and his wife became parents of six children, as follows: Leonard C., who was born September 29, 1847, and died November 7, 1857; Hattie L., born December 7, 1848; Charles E., born November 19, 1850; Tellitha, born September 25, 1852; Ellen M., born October 12, 1854; and Walter B., born March 15, 1858.

Charles E. Ford, subject of this biographical record, at an early age worked in his father's sawmill, one of the first in the county, and acted as sawyer a number of years. He quit that business when about twenty-five years old, and subsequently engaged in the grocery, livery and real estate business in Ottumwa, at different times. In 1899, he began his connec-

tion with the harness business as a partner of W. H. Boston, who has been in the harness business in Ottumwa for the past twenty years, and is the practical man of the firm. Mr. Ford attends to the bills, keeps books, and cares for the general business of the firm. They carry a complete line of harness and horse furnishings, and employ from four to six men. They do an extensive mail order business in the jobbing line, and the affairs of the firm are in a thriving condition.

Mr. Ford was united in the bonds of wedlock with Arabella Blair, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Edith, wife of Edwin Haw, of Martinsburg, Iowa; Lena; and Vera. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a Mason, and is a member of the Chapter at Ottumwa. Religiously, Mrs. Ford is a member of the Presbyterian church.

 B. McCARROLL, who has always been engaged in the hardware and tinware business, is a member of the firm of McCarroll Brothers, dealers in hardware, their store being located at No. 322 East Main street, Ottumwa. He was born in Ohio, and is a son of W. F. McCarroll.

W. F. McCarroll came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1854, and located with his family on a farm near Kirkville. He came to Ottumwa in 1871, and opened a stove and tinware store, which he conducted until 1884; he then engaged in jobbing hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., locating at 105 East Main street. He

was in partnership with his son, C. T. McCarroll, under the firm name of W. F. McCarroll & Son. He died in 1891, and J. B. McCarroll then took charge of his interests in the business. He had previously been in the employ of the firm for a period of twenty-three years. The jobbing business was disposed of to the Harper & McIntire Company, in February, 1899, and Mr. McCarroll was then occupied with settling old accounts of the firm until June 1, 1900. The firm of McCarroll Brothers was then established, at No. 322 East Main street, dealing in general hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., and has been a success from the start. They occupy a building 100 feet deep, and have a very complete stock of goods, employing from four to six men. They also have a well-equipped tin shop in the rear of the store. J. B. McCarroll acts as manager and buyer, and both partners sell goods. W. F. McCarroll, brother of J. B., is a practical tinner, and resides at No. 309 Fourth street. He married Carita B. Hedrick, a daughter of General Hedrick, of Ottumwa, and they have four children: Catherine; Carita; John; and Mary. The home place of their father, at No. 736 West Second street, is still in the possession of the family.

J. B. McCarroll was united in marriage with Ida Amos, of Lima, Ohio, she being the only one of her family to locate in this section. Mr. and Mrs. McCarroll have one daughter, Frances E., born July 21, 1901. In politics Mr. McCarroll is a Republican. His father served as alderman from the Fourth Ward at one time, and was always interested





MARTIN HARDSOCG.

in the general welfare of the city. Fraternally the subject of this record is a Mason and Knight Templar. He has been master of the Ottumwa blue lodge, and filled all the chairs of the Commandery. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Religiously the family are mainly Spiritualists.



MARTIN HARDSOEG, who is at the head of the extensive concern known as the Hardsoeg Manufacturing Company, is a very prominent business man of the city of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa. He owns about five hundred acres of land in sections 7 and 18, just out of the city limits, and on this he has one of the imposing residences to be found in this section of the state.

Martin Hardsoeg was born in Germany and in very early life was brought to this country by his parents. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn that trade, and the knowledge then gained was the foundation of the great industry which he now controls. He served three years as an apprentice and learned the business thoroughly, so that when eighteen years old he felt himself competent to work for himself. As a result he established a shop at this early age at Smoky Hollow, in Wapello county, and did such work as the new country demanded. Considerable work came to him in the way of sharpening miners' tools, and soon he was offered a position by a mining company which he accepted.

He remained with them but one year, during which time he faithfully put forth every effort to please them and performed his work to their satisfaction. Because, however, a member of the firm wished to place a friend in the position, he was discharged to make room. This experience taught him that when working for others, one's position is never safe, although every requirement is being fulfilled. As a result he returned to his little shop, although there was not work enough to make more than 50 or 75 cents a day. He continued in this shop for some time, always trying to devise some manner in which he could enlarge his business and make both ends meet. He conceived the idea of going personally to the different mining camps, to solicit and deliver work. This plan was most successful, and occupied his entire time. He also began to make improvements on the old-fashioned tools, and sold them to his customers. A ready sale prompted him to manufacture and sell them on a more extensive scale, his highest ambition at that time being to give two men steady employment, and reap benefits from their labor. When he had a force of two men, however, he was just as eager to increase it to four, and so on until his plant grew to its present enormous proportions. The business at Avery, where he had removed, outgrew its surroundings, and as a result was transferred to Ottumwa, where a capital of \$75,000 became necessary for the operation of the plant to its limit. He met with great success and was at the zenith of his prosperity when his entire establishment was destroyed by fire. It completely ruined him financially, as the amount of

insurance carried was no more than sufficient to pay off his indebtedness. He still commanded the trade for a like business, but was without money to establish it. He rose to the emergency and organized a stock company, of which he held the controlling interest, and soon it was in as flourishing a condition as before. Mr. Simmons, a partner in the business, is general superintendent, and has for a number of years had the entire management of the plant. He has displayed great ability in that capacity, has added largely to the efficiency of the working departments, and sustained the reputation and prestige the firm has always enjoyed. A more detailed account of his work can be found in a sketch of his life, in another part of this work.

A few years ago Mr. Hardsocg purchased of the estate of Charles F. Blake, 500 acres of land in sections 7 and 18, just out of the city limits of Ottumwa, his intention being to make a home thereon, as it is but a short drive to the center of the city, and to his place of business. There he caused to be built a palatial residence, surrounding which is a large and well kept lawn, through which walks and drives run in an artistic manner. Mr. Hardsocg takes great pride in his residence plat, and when at home may be seen out in the grounds trimming the trees and giving directions as to the work. He set out many trees of different varieties, and cared for them and watched their growth with a feeling akin to that of a parent observing a son's development into manhood. Mr. Hardsocg is also the principal owner of the Martin Hardsocg Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This company also man-

ufactures the same line of goods as is made at Ottumwa. He is also the principal owner of an infant industry known as the Nichols Manufacturing Company, of Ottumwa. This company makes the Nichols patent carpenter square, and promises to be one of Ottumwa's leading industries. Mr. Hardsocg owns about 400 acres of land in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa. He is also interested in a mining property in Arkansas.

Mr. Hardsocg was united in marriage at the early age of nineteen years to a widow with a family of two children, and, in bringing up and educating these, he has bestowed the same care as upon his own. William Murl, the eldest, was given a commercial education, and now holds a position as bookkeeper with the firm of which Mr. Hardsocg is the head. Dalsy, the eldest child of Mr. Hardsocg, lives at home. She is a graduate of a commercial school. Jennie, the widow of a Mr. Wotsler, is at home. Lester takes after his father, is of a mechanical turn of mind, and holds a position of that character with the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company. Fred and Bain are now attending school. Our subject is a man of pleasing personality, and has many friends throughout the county, in which he has spent nearly his entire life. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



FRANK NORMAN CLINE, a popular conductor running out of Ottumwa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, has been located in this city since February 26, 1882. He was born in

Gladstone, Illinois, in 1860, and is a son of Chapman C. Cline.

Chapman C. Cline was born in West Virginia, went to Illinois in 1852 or 1853, and in 1857 was united in marriage with Harriet Frint. Mrs. Cline was born in Ohio and was a child when she was brought to Illinois. She died at Ottumwa, July 28, 1900, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Cline followed the occupation of a farmer throughout his life. He enlisted in Company I, 148th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1864, and served until the close of the Civil war. He died at Tullahoma, Tennessee, near Chattanooga, in 1865, at the age of about thirty-five years, leaving a widow and four children, as follows: Emily M. (Barkhuff), of Humiston, Iowa; Frank Norman; George Mitchell, of Eldon, Iowa; and Ida Elmore, wife of Charles Bahl, a roadmaster on the Mexican Central Railroad, who lives in Old Mexico. The mother and children moved to Iowa and located at Garden Grove, in 1866.

Frank Norman Cline was reared at Garden Grove, Iowa, and at an early age engaged in farming. He continued thus until he reached his sixteenth year, when he began section work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which he followed for three years. He was then engaged in farming until 1882, when he moved to Ottumwa and began braking on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, his brother holding a similar position. He was a brakeman, for a time, on the old Middle Division, for different conductors, and in 1885 was promoted to be a freight conductor. He received a regular run two years later, and has been

on his present run since September 17, 1900, going west on the general merchandise train and east on the meat train. He has been very fortunate, and has never had any serious accidents.

Mr. Cline was united in marriage with Anna Chenoweth, who was born in Garden Grove, Iowa, in 1865, and is a daughter of Lemuel and Eveline Chenoweth, who now reside at Albia, Iowa. She was one of 11 children, and has five brothers and sisters living, namely: Walter, of Ottumwa; John, of Albia; Mrs. Daisy Wright, of Albia; Charles, of Texas; and Pearl, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cline became the parents of three children, as follows: George Arthur, aged fifteen years; Harriet Mary, who died in 1893, at the age of two and a half years; and John Lloyd, who is five years of age. Mr. Cline has erected a comfortable home on East Main street, Ottumwa. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of Division No. 216, O. R. C., of Ottumwa; Ottumwa Lodge, No. 259, Court of Honor, and Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Cline is also a member of the Court of Honor. Religiously, they are Episcopalians.



ANIEL EATON, who first began business operations in Ottumwa in 1857, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and conducted a large establishment in this city until it was destroyed by fire in 1891. Since that time he has lived, practically, a retired life.

Mr. Eaton was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, May 2, 1831, and is a son of Joseph Eaton. He is descended from a family of five brothers, one of whom came to this country in the "Mayflower." His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and carried a gun brought to this country by the Marquis de Lafayette, which is now in the possession of Daniel Eaton. The latter learned the trade of a carpenter at an early age in Worcester, Massachusetts, and worked for five years in Fitchburg, for Hallett & Davis in a piano-case factory. He then went to Worcester, and was employed as a journeyman carpenter. He then took charge of a furniture factory workshop for George B. Ford, of Jamestown, New York. He came west to Ottumwa, Iowa, in June, 1857, from Jamestown, where he had spent a year. He was accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, then three weeks old. He began the manufacture of furniture in a small way, by hand, but gradually added to his plant until he had a very extensive business. His first building was on the lot now occupied by the Globe Tea Company, and he subsequently built a factory in the rear of his present building on Green and Main streets. He afterward bought the lot where the electric power house now stands. He erected the Union Block of three stores in 1867, one of which he occupied. The block was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, January 19, 1873, together with seven stores. He built at once his present block on the corner of Green and Main streets, a brick building. The store is occupied by Dr. Hansell, an oculist, and the upper rooms are rented to individuals

for offices and families for dwelling purposes. His furniture factory was destroyed a second time in 1891, just one year after he had sold out to his son, A. L. Eaton, and it was not rebuilt. He had an extensive trade over Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and employed from 25 to 30 people.

Mr. Eaton was united in marriage in 1855, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to Jane West, who was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1831, just ten days after the birth of her husband. Five children have blessed this union, as follows: Ida; Edwin C.; Hattie J.; Andrew Lincoln; and Etta. Ida, who married Attorney W. E. Chambers, died in July, 1884, leaving three sons,—Arthur, Walter, and James,—two of whom live in Chicago, and the other resides in Ottumwa. Edwin C., a telegraph operator at Grinnell, Iowa, married Ella Allen, and has three children,—Etta, Grace, and Daniel. Hattie J., wife of Fred W. Wilson, assistant postmaster of Ottumwa, and formerly bookkeeper for John Morrell & Company, Ltd., has two children living,—Louise and Fred, Jr.—and one deceased, Grace. Andrew Lincoln, of New York City, invented and is manufacturing the Crescent belt fastener, which has an extensive sale throughout the country,—it fastens without weakening the belt, and is manufactured at Newark, New Jersey; he has traveling representatives on the road, and has the trade of all the large manufacturing firms in the east, which have belting in their plants. Etta, the youngest child, died in May, 1874, at the age of six years and eighteen days. Politically,





I. H. HAMMOND.

Mr. Eaton was an Abolitionist, and is now a Republican. He attends the Congregational church.

ADOLPH W. HOLZHAUSER, engaged in general farming and stock raising in Competine township, Wapello county, Iowa, on a farm of 167 acres of well-improved land in section 7, township 73, range 12. He was born in Havre, France, March 25, 1849, and is a son of George P. and Mary Phoebe (Denser) Holzhauser.

George P. Holzhauser, the father of our subject, was born in Germany, emigrating to the United States in 1849. He settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained two years, after which he removed to Iowa, where his death occurred, at the age of fifty-four years. He married Mary Phoebe Denser, a native of Germany, and they reared four children, namely: Christian, who died on shipboard while en route to America; Adolph W., the subject of this sketch; Phoebe, born in 1848, married Frederick Ritter, and is living in Keokuk county; John P., born in 1856, married Eliza Miller, and is living in Competine township.

Adolph W. Holzhauser, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States with his parents, and removed with them from Louisville to Wapello county, Iowa. He has lived on his present farm for a number of years, and in addition to farming has been engaged in stock raising. He has met with good success in all his undertakings, and is one of the progressive farmers of the county. He married, October

5, 1871, Theresa Ritter, a daughter of John Philip and Catherine Ritter. Nine children have resulted from this union, namely: Mary C., born July 17, 1872, who married Adam Greenig, of Hancock county, Illinois; Emma, born February 25, 1874, married Amos Crile, of Jefferson county, Iowa; Lizzie, born February 4, 1875; Clara, born July 8, 1876, who died in infancy; George P., born May 25, 1877; John P., born September 29, 1878; and Joseph A., born January 11, 1880, died June 20, 1899; Charles W., born August 4, 1883; William D., born July 6, 1886; and Margaretta F., born July 8, 1889.

Mr. Holzhauser is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has a host of warm friends in Wapello county, and the township in which he resides.

H. HAMMOND, one of Ottumwa's progressive citizens and business men, whose portrait is herewith shown, is a prominent Republican in politics, and is serving in the capacity of county auditor of Wapello county. He was born in Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, in 1865, and is a son of T. W. Hammond.

T. W. Hammond was born in Warrick county, Indiana, and was a son of William and Mary (Boone) Hammond, who reared several children. T. W. Hammond was in the mercantile business in Indiana for many years, and came to Ottumwa, where he died when about eighty-three years old. A brother, W.

H. Hammond, came to Ottumwa in 1843 or 1844, but left for Kansas about 1870, and died there in October, 1900. Another brother, J. A. Hammond, came to Ottumwa in 1847, and first engaged in the dry-goods business, then in the milling business where the plow factory is now located, and continued in the latter line until 1875. He then sold out and engaged in the furniture business, as a member of the firm of Cooper & Hammond, on Main street. He is a son-in-law of J. G. Baker, who erected the large building known as the Baker block, in which J. A. Hammond was located for some years, and engaged in the furniture business. In 1892, the latter remodeled the building at a cost of \$10,000, and made it over into a fine office building. He has superintended it since, and has made monthly trips here from Des Moines, to which city he moved in August, 1900. He has other large interests here which also require his attention. He served for some years as an alderman in Ottumwa.

I. H. Hammond first engaged in the gent's furnishing business in Ottumwa, as proprietor of the Hammond Furnishing Company, and continued as such until he became active in politics. In 1896, he was elected deputy county auditor and served as such four years, after which, in the fall of 1900, he was elected county auditor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office, and discharges them in a highly satisfactory manner. In politics, he is a strong supporter of Republican principles.

Mr. Hammond was united in marriage in October, 1890, with Edna Casey, who was

born at Ottumwa, and is a daughter of John Casey, who died in 1880. Her mother is now Mrs. Francis Srafer, and lives in Illinois, where all of her children live but Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. J. A. Platts, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have two children,—Lawrence and Helen. Mr. Hammond has a fine new home in course of construction in the city of Ottumwa. He is a Methodist, in religious views, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church.



GARRY SCHMIDT, a well-known merchant of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Ottumwa, March 2, 1870. He is a son of Bernard and Katrina (Stuckleman) Schmidt.

Bernard Schmidt, the father of Garry, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 27, 1844. He came to the United States in 1867, and located in Ottumwa, where he at once commenced work at his trade, that of a brick-maker. He is still engaged at that occupation. He married Katrina Stuckleman, in 1866, and they had four children, namely: Josephine, deceased; Garry; John B.; and Henry. Mr. Schmidt married, secondly, Elizabeth Dumaebink, August 11, 1876, and to them were born 12 children, namely: Frank; Herman; Mary, deceased; Katrina; Ellen; Dorothy; Elizabeth; Bernard; Theresa and Amelia, deceased; Joseph; and Paulus.

Garry Schmidt was reared and educated in Ottumwa. He married, November 6, 1899,

Cecilia Curran, a daughter of James and Jane (Doherty) Curran. She was born March 12, 1878. Her father was a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1854, and settled in Ottumwa in 1872. He is still a resident of the city, and has reached the age of fifty-seven years. He married Jane Doherty, who was born in Canada, November 7, 1852, and they had four children, namely: Della, deceased, who was born in Ottumwa, in 1874, and was the wife of Charles Hartman; John and Charles, deceased; and Cecilia, the wife of Garry Schmidt.

Garry Schmidt is engaged in mercantile business in Ottumwa, and is a prominent citizen of the city. He is a member of the Eagles lodge. He and his wife belong to the Roman Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE L. NYE, postmaster of Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Agency township for many years. He is a son of W. A. and Rebecca (Wicker) Nye, and was born in Cass township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1845. But two native-born residents of the county older than he are now living.

W. A. Nye was born in Germany in 1825, and came to the United States with his parents when eight years of age, locating in Waverly, Ohio. He came to Iowa in 1845, and settled in Cass township, Wapello county, where he farmed for some years. He then lived in Ottumwa for two years, and during that time

served in the capacity of county treasurer, holding that office four years. He was a Republican in politics, and filled various offices in his township. He married Rebecca Wicker, who was born in Ohio, and they reared the following five children: George L.; John W.; William A.; Samuel A.; and Mary.

George L. Nye was born in a log cabin, and lived in Cass township until he enlisted in the Civil War, in 1863, becoming a private in Company B, 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and did service in the Indian country in Kansas and Nebraska, where he saw thousands of buffaloes. After the war, he returned to Cass township, and made his home there until 1869, when he removed to Agency township, where he has since lived and mainly followed farming. His farm is located in sections 30 and 36, and is under a high state of cultivation. He was appointed postmaster of Agency City on November 15, 1897, and has since served efficiently in that capacity, giving universal satisfaction.

In 1868, Mr. Nye was joined in matrimony with Sarah J. Dudley, who was born in Agency township, Wapello county, in 1847. They have reared six children, as follows: Charles M., a farmer in Center township; Minnie L.; A. M.; Fannie; William D.; and Russell G. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as trustee and clerk of his township, and as a member of the school board, for a number of years. He is a member of the soldiers' relief committee, and belongs to Post No. 107, G. A. R. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID SAUTBINE, a prosperous farmer of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, has been located here since 1849, and has many friends throughout the county. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1820, and is a son of Charles T. and Elizabeth (Brady) Sautbine.

Charles T. Sautbine was born in France, and came to the United States when twenty years of age. He followed the occupation of a farmer. He was joined in matrimony with Elizabeth Brady, who was born in Ireland, and David is their only living child.

David Sautbine was ten years old when he was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he lived until the Mexican War was in progress. He then returned to Ohio, and in April, 1847, enlisted for service in Company I, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He went to Mexico on the ship "Russia," landed at Vera Cruz, and then marched to Pueblo, where they overtook General Scott. They then marched to the City of Mexico, and assisted in the taking of the capital, and participated in much hard fighting throughout the war. He was discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1848. He came to Iowa in December, 1849, and located east of the town of Agency, in Agency township, Wapello county, where he purchased a farm and resided until 1862. He settled on his present farm in 1863, and in 1870 built a two-story, eight-room house, in which he now lives. He has 250 acres of fine farming land in Agency township, and is engaged in general farming. He has been a thrifty, industrious man, and has laid by a handsome competency.

Mr. Sautbine was united in marriage with Lauretta Mace, who was born in Ohio in 1829, and they have reared the following children: Ernestine, wife of L. K. Cramer; Nettie, wife of Thomas Miller; Mary A., wife of William Ruck; and Lorentine, who is a ranchman in Oklahoma Territory. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, and has served on the school board of his district a number of years.

F. KERFOOT, a worthy representative of the younger generation of business men of Wapello county,

Iowa, is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Kerfoot Clothing Company, one of the largest firms of Ottumwa. He began hustling for himself at the early age of twelve years, and the great success attained is due solely to his own energy and ability. He was born in Ottumwa, in 1870, and is a son of John R. and Caroline (Crandall) Kerfoot.

John R. Kerfoot came to Ottumwa from Maryland, about 1845, and owned a farm north of the city, but in 1880 he sold out and returned to Maryland, where he now lives. He married Caroline Crandall, who died in 1878, leaving three children: J. F., the subject of this sketch; Fred W., a farmer, located south of Ottumwa; and Mrs. J. N. Githens, whose husband is a farmer, living north of Ottumwa.

J. F. Kerfoot was reared and schooled in Ottumwa, and left home at the age of eleven years. About twelve years ago he began clerking for Mr. Paddock, and later worked

in the office of J. H. Merrill & Company, with whom he remained for two years. He next entered the employ of Mr. Doty, who had bought the business of Mr. Paddock, and remained with him until 1900. In that year he engaged in business for himself under the firm name of the Kerfoot Clothing Company, locating at Nos. 103-105 East Main street, where he has a double building, 100 feet deep. He carries a complete stock and the heaviest line of gentlemen's furnishings and clothing in the city, and employs from seven to 10 men all the time. He met with success from the start, and the results of his efforts have exceeded his fondest expectations.

Mr. Kerfoot was united in marriage with Daisy L. Ferree, a daughter of J. D. Ferree, on September 15, 1897.

ANSELUM B. PHELPS, one of Wapello county's most prominent and influential farmers, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, August 27, 1839, and came to Competine, Wapello county, with his parents in 1852. He now lives in Competine township, on section 29, township 73, range 12, and owns 400 acres of fine farming land.

Benjamin B. Phelps, his father, was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, having been born in Cincinnati in 1811, when the city was in its infancy. He died while on a visit to a son in Franklin county, Iowa, January 5, 1875. He married Jane McCall, who was a daughter of James and Mary McCall, and died December

27, 1871. They reared the following children: John B., who was born March 27, 1834, and lives in Franklin county, Iowa; James H., who was born March 8, 1836, and died January 1, 1891, at Hedrick; Martha J., who was born January 5, 1838, and died January 5, 1873; Anselum B.; Abigail B., who was born April 13, 1841, married Lafayette Eller, and lives in Competine township; Josiah B., born January 27, 1843, who lives in Franklin county, Iowa, and was sheriff for two terms; Sally A., born in October, 1844, who married W. H. H. Williams, and is a widow, living in Osborne county, Kansas; Benjamin F., who was born October 12, 1845, and died January 5, 1852, in Gallia county, Ohio; one who died in infancy; Alenzo, who was born June 6, 1848, and died June 24, 1848; Harriet E., who was born April 23, 1849, and died January 23, 1853; Stephen V., who was born August 5, 1851, and lives in Omaha; William R., who was born January 2, 1854, has taught school many years, and now lives in Competine township; Mary, born February 18, 1856, who married B. F. Stevens, and lives in Hedrick; Leonidas M., born February 28, 1858, who lives in Clay county, Nebraska; and Leora, born September 24, 1860, who married Henry McCormick, and lives at Highland Center. Josiah B. was a member of Company D, 17th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., spent nine months in Andersonville Prison, and caught the scurvy, which took away a part of his jaw-bone.

Anselum B. Phelps enlisted at Ottumwa, Iowa, August 1, 1861, as a soldier in Company I, 1st Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., and served four

years and seven months, by virtue of reenlisting in 1864. His regiment first went into camp at Burlington, Iowa, and thence went to Benton Barracks, Missouri. Its first engagement was at Blackwater, Missouri, in an attempt to drive the Confederate general, Hindman, out of the state. The officer retired to Wilson Creek battle-ground. Mr. Phelps' regiment went on a forced march of 100 miles and again struck General Hindman, completely routing his forces. The subject of this sketch returned home after the close of the war, and with \$400 saved from the pay received during the war bought 40 acres of Wapello county land. By constant and energetic effort, he has added land to his first purchase, until he now owns 480 acres in Competine township, in sections 20, 28 and 29; and every acre is worth double what it was when he purchased it in an uncultivated state. He has presented one of his sons, O. O. Phelps, with a farm worth \$3,200, and the latter is doing well. He has given the rest of his children equal shares of land amounting to \$2,800 each, and retains 80 acres with the homestead. Thirty-four years ago Mrs. Phelps planted the maple seed from which has sprung up the beautiful grove that shades their home and grounds. The farm is well supplied with everything necessary, an artesian well being of especial value. There are generally maintained about 300 head of stock, as this branch of the industry receives the principal share of attention.

October 18, 1866, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage with Elizabeth Dickins, who was born July 9, 1841, and is a daughter of Thomas

Martin and Elizabeth Dickins, and they have six children, as follows: Mary E., who was born August 31, 1867, and was married March 27, 1890, to A. L. Howell, of Competine township; Otis O., who was born March 29, 1869, and married Esther Forest, March 15, 1894; Thomas M., who was born June 6, 1871, and married Nellie B. Tade, March 25, 1896; Elza E., who was born in 1873, and married Effie Roepe, of Hedrick; Ella E., a twin of Elza E., who was married October 19, 1894, to M. G. Whittington, of Competine township; and Mattie J., born March 29, 1880. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Republican party. With his family, he attends the Baptist church, to which all of them belong.



RANK MCINTIRE is a member of the Harper & McIntire Company, wholesale dealers in hardware, of Ottumwa, Iowa. He is a native of Iowa, having been born and raised on a farm in Wapello county.

Mr. McIntire attended the public schools and completed his education in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, after which he taught school for three terms. He began his business life as a clerk in the hardware store of Egan, Harper & Company, on April 15, 1880. In January, 1881, he was admitted into the firm, and the firm name was changed to Harper, Chambers & Company. At once, upon becoming a member of the firm, he took to the road as traveling salesman, and followed this

branch of the work for ten years, when, in 1891, it was found necessary for him to take a place in the office. At that time, Mr. Chambers withdrew from the company, and the name was changed to the Harper & McIntire Company.

Mr. McIntire is interested in several enterprises, and is now vice-president of the Ottumwa Savings Bank. At the present time he is also president of the Iowa Hardware Jobbers' Association. He is a thorough-going business man, and takes an interest in all public enterprises, contributing liberally of his means to public and private charities. Mr. McIntire possesses such social qualities as to attach to him warm personal friends, and enjoys a high reputation among the citizens of Ottumwa for integrity and honor.

JAMES D. GRAY, proprietor of the Ottumwa Mineral Springs & Bottling Company, is one of the progressive business men of Ottumwa, Iowa. He was born in the Wapello county jail, in Ottumwa, November 6, 1860, when his father was serving as sheriff. He is a son of L. E. and Annie (Carpenter) Gray.

L. E. Gray was born in Indiana, and died at Ottumwa, in June, 1895, at the age of sixty-six years. He came to Ottumwa in 1852, and was here married to Miss Carpenter. He followed farming for some years, and was elected sheriff in 1859,—serving one term. He later served as alderman from the Fourth Ward in Ottumwa, being about the only Democratic alderman ever elected from that ward.

His wife died in 1876, aged forty-five years, leaving three children: Mrs. W. A. Carnes, of Ottumwa; John W. Gray, now chief of police of Ottumwa; and James D. He formed a second marital union by wedding Eleanor Bedwell, who died in 1894. Mr. Gray started a grocery store near the Ballingall Hotel, in 1878, and conducted it under the firm name of L. E. Gray & Sons for two years. During this time he had formed a stock company and prospected for mineral water, and in 1880 bored an artesian well in East Ottumwa, which supplies an abundance of water. He had formerly been at Colfax and built the first large hotel there. In 1880, at a cost of \$30,000, he erected a hotel on the site of James D. Gray's present bottling works at Ottumwa, and conducted it as a sanitarium. The water is very strongly impregnated with sulphates of magnesia and iron, and is fine as a remedy for rheumatism and stomach trouble. L. E. Gray sold out this establishment about 1890, to E. K. Shelton, who conducted it until it was destroyed by fire in 1892. James D. Gray, who had worked as clerk in the hotel, then purchased the land and springs.

James D. Gray was reared in Ottumwa, and his first work was as partner in the grocery firm of L. E. Gray & Sons. He went west to Kansas, and was united in marriage in 1885, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, with Nellie Bedwell. They immediately thereafter went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he engaged in the livery business for about one year. After living in various towns in New Mexico and Arizona, he returned to Ottumwa, and engaged in the

bottling business. He purchased the hotel site after the destruction of the hotel by fire in 1892, and cleared up the debris and built a house. He erected his present building in 1894, 34 by 40 feet in dimensions, the upper part being used for a residence, and the lower portion as a bottling works. It is located on Vernon avenue, one block from Main street, and the artesian well water flows into the building. During the season a large amount of pop is manufactured,—about 2,500 bottles per day,—and three wagons are kept busy in delivering the goods. He has also built a good barn and other outbuildings. He does his own traveling in the interest of the firm, and has a very large business.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray have one daughter, Irene S. In politics, Mr. Gray is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the B. P. O. E., and served as esquire two years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America; Woodmen of the World; Foresters of America; and is worthy president of the Eagles. Religiously, he favors the Congregational church. Mr. Gray was nominated on August 17, 1901, in the Democratic convention held in Ottumwa, for sheriff of Wapello county, and his friends predict his election to that office.



BENEZER ERSKINE McELROY, counselor-at-law, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was born near Greenfield, Ohio, February 16, 1849. His father, Thomas G. McElroy, was a soldier in the war of the

Rebellion, and enlisted in the army when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years old, leaving him with his mother and five younger children to care for themselves on the farm. Before leaving home, the father called the children together and told them that as Ebenezer was the oldest he should take his place, and they must obey him the same as they would their father. To the fourteen-year-old boy, he said: "There will be many things that will bother you. Questions will come up about whether it is best to break certain fields; whether the wheat has stood the winter, so that it will be worth harvesting; whether the stock is fat enough to sell; what kind of crops should be put in certain fields, etc. If such things bother you, it would be well for you to talk with your Uncle Hugh, or Mr. Smith, about them, but when you hear what they say, I want you to do as you please." Throwing this responsibility on the boy at an early age probably had much influence on his character and prepared him for greater responsibilities.

The subject of this biography attended country schools until he was fifteen years old; then he studied for two winters in the high school of Greenfield, Ohio, then for three years in the South Salem Academy, and then finished his course of three years at Cornell University, in June, 1872, receiving the degree of B. S. He took up the study of law at the State University of Iowa, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1873.

In August, 1873, Mr. McElroy located in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he has since lived. In 1875, he formed a partnership with W. E.





HENRY PHILLIPS.

Chambers, and this association continued until the death of that gentleman, in 1890. M. A. Roberts was taken into the firm in 1887, and continued with it until he was elected to the office of district judge, in 1895.

Mr. McElroy was married July 2, 1873, to Belle Hamilton, of Greenfield, Ohio. She was a native of that state, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hamilton. She departed this life May 10, 1883. She was the mother of five children: Thomas Clifford; Carl E.; Walter H.; Ralph T.; and Evalyn. In 1884, he was married to Elizabeth Millner, and they have two children,—Edna and Edith.

Mr. McElroy is an ardent Republican, but has never taken an active part in political work. He has served as alderman of the city, and has been a member of the school board for over eighteen years, and for the last ten years its president. He is a member of the Iowa State Bar Association.

HENRY PHILLIPS, who ranks prominently among the foremost business men of Ottumwa, Iowa, is manager of the Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company, and manager, secretary and treasurer of the Phillips Fuel Company, of which his father is president. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1858, and is a son of Ira and Emily (Henry) Phillips.

The Phillips family descends from Caleb Phillips and many of its members are now located about Boston. The first of the family

to come to this country were nine brothers, who emigrated from England sometime between 1624 and 1630. Wendell Phillips was a descendant from this family. The first mayor of Boston, John Phillips, came from the same ancestry. Ira Phillips, father of Henry, was born in Madison county, Ohio, May 28, 1830, and is a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Nichols) Phillips, his father being a native of New York and his mother, of Connecticut. He was one of seven sons and six daughters, and lived in Ohio until he reached the age of thirteen years, and then came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his family located and farmed successfully. In 1854, he was united in marriage with Emily Henry, who was born in Vermont, and thenceforth worked for himself. He farmed in Van Buren county until he came to Ottumwa in 1875, and was then engaged in mining, and also, for some years, in the retail and wholesale fruit business. He bought four acres in West Ottumwa, which he still owns. He opened and operated the first coal mines on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, northwest of Ottumwa. He and his wife became parents of two children: Henry; and Orra, who died in Van Buren county after arriving at young womanhood.


Henry Phillips was reared in Van Buren county, Iowa, and attended the common schools, after which he took a course in the Ottumwa Business College. He accompanied his father's family to Ottumwa in 1875, and first engaged in the wholesale candy business with Boulton Brothers. He sold his interest in this business, and since 1881 has been engaged

in the coal business. His father established the Phillips Fuel Company and opened mines in the town of Phillips, which was platted later. He continued to operate these until 1891, when he opened mines at Foster. Since the organization of this company, Henry Phillips has been secretary, treasurer and manager. His father has not been in active business since the early "nineties," but lives near his son, Henry, having built a fine home on West Fourth street. The Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company was established in October, 1899, by Henry Phillips and W. E. Hunt, the inventors and promoters. The business was started, and the manufacture was begun at the Union Iron Works building, in Ottumwa, but the city donated \$2,500 to locate the plant, which was built in 1900, and occupied in August of that year. The building is 75 by 160 feet in dimensions, and is constructed of brick. It is a very complete machine shop, arranged especially for manufacturing these loaders. The brass casting is done at the plant now, and arrangements are in progress for installing an iron foundry in connection with it. About six years were spent in perfecting the invention and many discouraging features were met and overcome before the machine was an assured success, but one by one these were worked out and as the merits of the machine became better known the business constantly increased and is very satisfactory. Superintendent Hunt, whose entire life has been spent in machine shops, has occupied numerous responsible positions, such as manager of the Ottumwa Iron Works and of

the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company. A force of 40 men is employed in the factory, and an office force of ample size, together with two traveling representatives. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hunt also frequently make special trips in the interest of the company. The machines, complete, are sold at \$2,000, and the trade is developing very rapidly in the East, and in Canada. The great feature of this machine is that it will load coal without breaking and mashing it, as occurs when it is loaded in box cars by any other process, and at a minimum expense for labor.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Alice Hinsey, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Hinsey, deceased, who for many years was a prominent physician of Ottumwa. Mrs. Phillips was born in Ottumwa and is now forty-two years of age. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Philip P.; Orra A.; and Howard A. In politics, Mr. Phillips has always been a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and his wife is a member of the Ladies' Club. She is a member of the Congregational church. He built a magnificent new residence at the corner of Fourth and Phillips streets,—one of the finest locations in the city. His home is called Greenwood, a name most appropriate, as his grounds resemble a park. There are beautiful shade trees, and the lawn is excellently kept. Every modern convenience characterizes the place, even to a private gas plant and water works. This is unsurpassed by any of the beautiful residences of which Ottumwa

boasts, and is an ornament to the city. A portrait of Mr. Phillips accompanies this sketch.


EORGE F. HEINDEL, attorney-at-law at Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, is a well-known resident of that city. He was born in Gratiot, Wisconsin, in 1869, and is a son of Lewis and Emma (Rodolf) Heindel.

Lewis Heindel was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, in 1841, where he was reared and schooled. He prepared for a business career, and engaged in merchandising. He is now a merchant and banker of South Wayne, Wisconsin, and is one of the prominent and influential business men of that city. He married Emma Rodolf, who was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and to them were born five children, as follows: George F.; Marcus L., a farmer; Wilfred L., who is associated with his father in the mercantile business; Roy L., who is a teacher in the Philippines; and Sydney C., who lives at home.

George F. Heindel received his preparatory mental training in the primary schools of his native county, and in the high school of Warren, Illinois. He then entered the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and graduated from the literary and law department of that institution with the class of 1891. In August of that year, he located in Ottumwa, Iowa, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was associated with W. A. Work from 1892 until 1894, and the following

four years were spent in partnership with E. E. McElroy. Since that time, he has practiced alone, and has been very successful. With keen perception, good judgment, and marked executive capacity, he is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and stands high among his professional brethren in Ottumwa.

Mr. Heindel was wedded to Emma Reinhardt, a native of Ottumwa, and they have one daughter, Mary. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Commercial Law League of America. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and Royal Arcanum lodges. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in party work and organization.

OHN B. SCHMIDT, the second son of Bernard Schmidt, is a merchant of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Ottumwa, January 26, 1872. His father, Bernard Schmidt, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 27, 1844. He married Katrina Stuckleman, in 1867, and John B. Schmidt is the second child born to them. His mother died, after which his father married Elizabeth Dinnnebrink. Bernard Schmidt is a brick-maker by trade.

John B. Schmidt, the subject of this sketch, married Libbie Hannan, a daughter of Daniel and Libbie (Mason) Hannan. She was born February 11, 1877. Daniel Haman is a native of New York, and was born in 1845. He settled in Iowa in 1871, where he was one of the Ottumwa police force for twenty-four years.

He was chief of police four years, and is now an efficient detective, employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. His children are: May, who was born in 1871, married James Stark, and lives at Mason City, Iowa; Gertrude, who was born in 1873, married Frank Peters, and lives at Creston, Iowa; Libbie, Mr. Schmidt's wife; Catherine, born in 1878, a resident of Ottumwa; and Daisy, born in 1881, who lives at home.

John Schmidt and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Schmidt is an enterprising merchant of Ottumwa, and is highly successful. He is a member of the Foresters and the Eagles. Politically, he is a Democrat.

ALBERT WRIGHT JOHNSON, who has been a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, since 1878, is at the present time identified with the firm of Samuel Lilburn & Company, packers and shippers of butter and eggs. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, December 10, 1854.

Mr. Johnson was reared and educated in Northern Ohio, and was graduated from Baldwin University with the class of 1876. Upon leaving college, he entered upon the study of law, and soon after coming to Ottumwa, in 1878, was admitted to the bar of Iowa. In addition to the practice of law, he served as principal of the Ottumwa High School during 1879 and 1880. He relinquished the legal profession in 1885, having become interested in the firm of Samuel Lilburn & Company in

1885, which business he has managed since 1886. They conduct a very prosperous business, and stand high wherever known.

In 1884, Mr. Johnson was united in the bonds of matrimony with Sarah Lilburn, a daughter of Samuel Lilburn. Politically, Mr. Johnson is an independent Republican.

JOHN B. DENNIS, one of the progressive citizens of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, is a member of the firm of Samuel Lilburn & Company, packers and shippers of butter and eggs. He was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, in 1853, and is a son of Caswell and Cyrene (Yadon) Dennis.

Caswell Dennis was born in Eastern Tennessee, in 1817, and is a son of Thomas and Charity (Beason) Dennis,—being one of 12 children. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, and at an early day moved to Tennessee. His father was of Irish nativity and parentage, and his mother was descended from English ancestors. Caswell Dennis removed from Tennessee to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1841, and remained there for two years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then moved to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he was located until he came to Wapello county, in August, 1864. He first located in Competine township, but after two years purchased his present farm of 120 acres on section 15, Highland township. He was united in marriage with Cyrene Yadon, who was born in Tennes-





THOMAS J. PHILLIPS.

see, and was a daughter of William and Margaret (Capps) Yadon, both natives of the same state. Six children were born of this union, as follows: William A., who died in infancy; Silas M., who died in 1887; Elizabeth J., who became the wife of J. R. Alexander, of Kansas City, Missouri, who died in 1900; Sarah E., wife of J. W. McCormick, of Highland township; Mary M., wife of William H. Stevens, who is engaged in business in Ottumwa; and John B., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Dennis departed this life in 1873, at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. Dennis formed a second union in 1874, wedding Miss E. J. Capps, who was born in Indiana, and is a daughter of William and Anna Capps. He is a highly respected citizen of his community, and has many friends. Religiously, he is a member in good standing of the Baptist church.

John B. Dennis received his intellectual training in the public schools of Ottumwa, and took a business course at the Quincy Commercial College at Quincy, Illinois. In 1883, he entered the service of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, where he remained until 1889, when he purchased an interest in the firm of Samuel Lilburn & Company. They have a very extensive business, and have met with good success. Mr. Dennis is a man of recognized business ability, and is very attentive to his business interests. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and served as deputy county auditor during 1879, and again in 1881 and 1882. He is a director in the Ottumwa National Bank, and was one of the promoters of the Wapello Savings Bank. He is also secretary of the J.

E. Scase Company, a dry goods firm. He was united in marriage, in 1883, with Brehilda Bedwell, of Ottumwa.



HOMAS J. PHILLIPS, ex-mayor of Ottumwa, whose portrait is shown herewith, is general superintendent of the Whitebreast Fuel Company of Illinois, a company extensively operating in Illinois and Iowa. The main office has been located in Ottumwa for some years, and the entire business of the company is done through the office of Mr. Phillips. He was born in South Wales in 1841, and is a son of John T. and Margaret (Edwards) Phillips.

John T. Phillips and his wife became the parents of nine children, only two of whom are now living: Thomas J.; and Jeanette, widow of Edward E. Ivens, who resides in Lucas county, Iowa. John T. Phillips was engaged in the coal business throughout his entire life, first in Wales and later in America. He died in Lucas county, Iowa.

Thomas J. Phillips was but six or seven years old when the family came to America, landing in New Orleans. They then moved to St. Louis, where he was reared, his parents residing in what was then Shaw's Tower Grove, now a park and garden. Aside from a good common school education, he has had no assistance, but is entirely a self-made man. His first work was in the coal business as an employe of the Northern Missouri Coal & Mining Company, by which he was later advanced to be a foreman. Upon the dissolution of that

company, he immediately entered the employ of the W. B. Jackson & Brothers Coal Company as a foreman, remaining with them until 1879, when he became identified with the Whitebreast Fuel Company. He thereby bettered his position, and was thereafter steadily advanced until he became general superintendent of the entire company. He was mine superintendent in Lucas county, Iowa, from 1879 to 1884, and then served as general superintendent with his offices at Cleveland until 1890, when he came to Ottumwa, changing the general office to this point. The main offices of the company are in the Rookery Building, Chicago, although all of the business passes through the hands of Mr. Phillips at Ottumwa, as he has charge of all the company property, both in Illinois and Iowa. The company first began operations in Iowa about 1875 or 1876, and it is really the parent of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, a mammoth concern, of which J. C. Osgood, formerly president of the Whitebreast Fuel Company, is now president. Mr. Phillips is ably assisted in his work by his son, J. T. Phillips. They have occupied their present suite of rooms since the building was erected by Mr. Bonnifield, who arranged the rooms for the convenience of the company. Ottumwa is the distributing point of the company for Iowa, and Chicago for Illinois.

Thomas J. Phillips was united in marriage, in Missouri, with Isabella Watkins, a native of the East, who came to St. Louis as a child and was a daughter of Henry Watkins. She was left an orphan and she, herself, died in


1891, at the age of forty years, leaving six children: John T., who is assistant to his father, and who married Miss Atherton, of Marion county, Iowa, and has a daughter, Wilma; Margaret (Campbell), of Lucas county, Iowa; Jeanette, who is in the employ of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and lives in Colorado; Kate, who resides with her father at Ottumwa; Thomas, who has a position as weighing foreman at the mines in Lucas county; and Ruth, who is at home. Mr. Phillips was married in 1892, to Mary McHugh, a native of the Empire state, and later a resident of Bureau county, Illinois.

In politics, Mr. Phillips is a Democrat and served two terms as mayor of Ottumwa,—from 1897 to 1901, inclusive. He is a Master Mason, having joined the order in 1865; a member of the Knights of Pythias, having served in all the chairs in Lucas county; and also a member of the Elks, Eagles, and Druids, of Ottumwa. His son, J. T. Phillips, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

August 21, 1901, at the Democratic convention held at Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Phillips was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa.

DR. M. BANNISTER came with his parents to Ottumwa when eight years old, and received his primary education in the public schools, and his college degree at the State University of Iowa. He decided on the profession of medicine at an


early age, and took a course of one year's study in the medical department of the State University of Iowa. He completed his professional training in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1894, and was for some time employed as physician in the Polyclinic Hospital at Philadelphia. He served as medical examiner for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for two years, and then came to Ottumwa, to engage in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Since 1898, he has occupied his present suite of rooms in the Leighton Block. Dr. Bannister is unmarried, and makes his home with his mother, in Ottumwa. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Royal Arcanum; and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He also belongs to the Des Moines Valley Medical Association. In politics, he is a Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational church.

 HARLES A. WALSH, whose name is familiar not only to Wapello county people, but to those of the country as well, was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, October 14, 1859, but has spent the days of his manhood in Ottumwa, removing here before he had attained his majority and here attending the public schools.

Mr. Walsh has had a busy life, having served as county attorney, and under the Ballingall will became trustee of the large Bal-

lingall estate. He was elected a member of the Democratic national committee from Iowa in 1896, and immediately after was chosen secretary of the committee, serving during the campaign with great credit to himself. In 1898 he went to Alaska and became interested in gold claims near Dawson. During the winter he edited a Dawson paper; prior to that time he was one of the managers of the *Ottumwa Daily Sun*. Mr. Walsh returned from the Klondike in ample time to take up his duties as secretary of the Democratic national committee prior to the opening of the campaign of 1900. He was a delegate to the Kansas City convention, and was a warm supporter of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Walsh was reelected secretary of the national committee in 1900, a position he now holds; he is also interested in business enterprises, to which he devotes a part of his time.

Mr. Walsh was happily married a few years ago to Catherine Maxon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maxon, the former being for several years superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. There is no citizen of Ottumwa who has been more prominent before the country than Mr. Walsh.

 ON. HOMER D. IVES. The following extracts from an obituary written by Henry W. Clement were published in the *Eddyville Transcript* of October 17, 1867, and reflect to some extent the deep respect in which Mr. Ives was held by the people of that locality:

"The startling announcement made on last Monday morning of the sudden death of Hon. H. D. Ives, of this city, in Keokuk, cast a deep gloom over the entire community. Mr. Ives, together with his wife, eldest daughter and infant child, left this place about two weeks since for St. Louis,—partially for recreation, partially for the purpose of affording their little child the advantages of eminent medical skill, and also to visit some of the modern residences in the city for the purpose of procuring diagrams for a new residence he was contemplating erecting on his fine building site on the bluff, in the suburbs of our city.

"The party concluded their visit and were on their return trip up the river on a packet when Mr. Ives was suddenly taken ill on Sunday night last and died the following morning (October 14), at 8 o'clock, just as the boat was landing at Keokuk. The family immediately telegraphed the sad news to William H. Dunlap, of this place, and soon after Superintendent Williams also sent a telegram stating that the body would be up on the 2 o'clock train. Accordingly everything was put in readiness, and his remains were received and immediately taken to the cemetery and buried. The family, overwhelmed with grief, were taken at once to their home, where the remaining portion of them were waiting, and were kindly cared for and visited by neighbors and friends, notwithstanding the rumor that his death was caused by cholera. Even this report, which soon spread abroad through the community, causing many to stay away when the remains came to the depot, did not deter a sufficient number from vol-

unteering their services to assist in the last solemn duty to the dead, and a large number of friends from visiting and caring for the heart-broken, desolate, afflicted and exhausted family. Humanity has been fully repaid, however, for not one single case of anything resembling the cholera has been seen or felt in our city.

"Homer D. Ives located in Eddyville at an early date, when our little city was in its infancy. He came here with nothing but a small library, a literary and legal education (having previously graduated, as we learn, at Yale College and Law School) and an indomitable will. The location of our town being peculiar as to the surrounding county-seats, his business extended very rapidly and very widely, and he became known in the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Marion, Appanoose, Mahaska and Keokuk at an early day. He soon became a successful practitioner, a man of untiring energy and will power.

"Mr. Ives at an early period purchased lots in the city, and from time to time, as he became able, erected buildings on them. At an early day he built the brick storeroom now occupied by Chamberlin Brothers, which formed the nucleus of the whole block of buildings that now surround it. He improved on his property as fast as he bought it, and at the time of his death his annual income from rents amounted to a large sum.

"Mr. Ives was appointed agent of Berdan, who bought of Eddy the original town plat of Eddyville. He threw his whole influence into the work, and during his agency our little town prospered, property sold very readily, and our

population increased to almost, if not quite, double its former number.

"When the proposition for building the bridge across the Des Moines River at this point was first made, it was largely due to the energy, perseverance and tact of Mr. Ives that sufficient life was infused into the people to insure its commencement and final completion. He was always ready with a fitting speech, and though sometimes severe and sarcastic, he was usually a harmonizer.

"Mr. Ives was not only a public-spirited man and successful financier, but he was a good neighbor and kind-hearted man. To those who best knew him and those who associated with him most, he possessed rare attractions of character and warm veins of feeling.

"At home, Mr. Ives was one of the most social, useful and interesting men we ever knew. His family, to whom he was an affectionate husband and father, regarded him with little less than adoration, and he was lavish with his means in furnishing them with everything which he thought would add to their happiness. He was a fine conversationalist, and a man who kept pace with the best literature of the day, and his taste was cultivated and correct. He was passionately fond of music, and during his whole life was a warm patron of the art. His taste was particularly fine and discriminating, and his home was always the resort of our best musical talent.

"We have thus hastily summed up a part of the acts and characteristics of the distinguished citizen whose decease, occurring in the

manner it did, seemed so peculiarly sad. His life as a whole has been a success. He has left behind him a good name in the community in which he lived, at the various bars at which he practiced his profession, and in the memories of many warm personal friends."

A scrap-book, containing writings of Mr. Ives in Connecticut and other Eastern papers, throws side lights on his character. As early as 1843, he was taking a prominent part in public affairs, acting with the old Whig party, and was the author of county and district plat-forms and acted as an officer in Whig connections of that day. He was an ardent Whig, and became a Republican when that party was first organized.

Mr. Ives was a Yale student and early imbibed Yale ideas; his ancestors were among those who aided to found that great college, and during all his life in the West he never forgot his early training. He was a gentleman in all that the word implies, and was one of the best lawyers that have practiced in Wapello county.

H. D. Ives was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1814, and, as heretofore stated, died October 14, 1867. He was a son of William and Mary (Bray) Ives, natives of Connecticut. He was married in 1849 to Mary Eastman, a daughter of Rev. Oliver and Laura (Ward) Eastman, natives of the state of New York. There were born to H. D. Ives and wife: Mary V., wife of Dr. Todd, of Los Angeles, California; Carrie E., who married W. A. Hunter; Wilfred H., a farmer of Kansas;

Jennie W., wife of J. W. Calhoun, of Ottumwa, Iowa; and Vina B., wife of R. N. Bowden, of Brookfield, Missouri.



MRS. EMMA J. PUMROY, widow of the late Martin S. Pumroy, of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born July 22, 1855. She is a daughter of William and Isabella J. (Patterson) Moore.

Mrs. Pumroy's grandfather, James Patterson, was born in 1792, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His ancestors were driven from Scotland to the North of Ireland by religious persecution, in the seventeenth century. James Patterson died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his wife reached the age of ninety years.

Elizabeth Patterson, the great-aunt of the subject of this sketch, was a sister of James Patterson. The family was reputed as being very wealthy, and Elizabeth was considered one of the most beautiful belles of Baltimore society. During the early period of Napoleon Bonaparte's greatness, his brother, Jerome Bonaparte, afterward King of Westphalia, who was visiting in America at that time, was presented to Elizabeth Patterson, and immediately succumbed to her beauty and womanly charms. After a brief courtship they were united in marriage, in 1803. Two sons, Lucien and Jerome, blessed the union. Jerome Bonaparte was recalled to France after a few years by his

brother, the Emperor, who forced him to set aside the marriage, as he had in view for him an alliance with royalty, and the American marriage was in the way. Jerome Bonaparte returned to France with the hope of reconciling his brother to the marriage, but was disappointed. Elizabeth remained in America with her two sons, but when Lucien grew to manhood he joined his father in France, taking his rightful position in the Bonaparte family. Jerome remained loyal to his mother and to his country until the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, District of Columbia.

Isabella J. Patterson, the mother of Mrs. Pumroy, was born February 11, 1822. In 1852 she married William Moore. To this union were born two children,—James P., born September 1, 1853; and Mrs. Pumroy. Mr. Moore died in 1864, and in 1871 his widow married William Richardson. This gentleman went west, where he prospected in the mountains beyond Leadville, Colorado. He was never heard from after that time, and is supposed to have been killed by robbers or by the Indians who infested the mountains at that time.

Mrs. Pumroy was first married to Thomas R. Buckley, orderly sergeant to General Butler, with whom he served during his celebrated campaign at New Orleans, where the General gained the cognomen of "Silver Spoon Butler." Mr. Buckley was killed by the cars December 22, 1881. On February 27, 1883, the subject of this sketch married Martin S. Pumroy, who was born in Wapello county, and raised on the farm which is now conducted by

Mrs. Pumroy. He comes of a family of farmers, his father, Grimes Pumroy, having followed that occupation all his life. Grimes Pumroy was born April 2, 1822, and his death took place in 1897. Martin S. Pumroy was for many years one of the leading farmers of Wapello county, and his death, which occurred January 25, 1901, was sincerely mourned by all in the community. He was a man of much intelligence, and always kept thoroughly abreast with the improvements which tended to advance his chosen occupation. He was an energetic, hard worker, and his place in the community cannot be filled by any man more alive to the interests of his community.

Mrs. Pumroy, an estimable lady of many splendid qualities, has since conducted the farm of 25 acres, which is in section 34, township 72, range 14. She is widely known in Center township. Mr. and Mrs. Pumroy had no children, but raised a boy, from New York, who has taken the family name, and is now known as John E. Pumroy. He lives in Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN FRANKLIN WELLMAN, one of the representative farmers of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located in section 32, township 72, range 14, and also owns land in section 6 of the same township. He was born in Wapello county, Iowa, April 8, 1865, and is a son of J. W. Wellman.

J. W. Wellman was born in Kentucky in November, 1822, and was a son of Michael Wellman, who was born in Virginia, and was of English descent. This family was established in this country at an early day by three brothers, who came from England. J. W. Wellman was a farmer by occupation, and came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1851. He established, in 1885, the postoffice called Amador, of which he was postmaster until his death, October 21, 1899. He also conducted a grocery store there during the last eighteen years of his life. He married Mary Hendrixson, who was born in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, her grandfather having come to this country from England. Seven children blessed this union, all of whom are now living and mainly follow farming.

Frank Wellman attended the common schools of Wapello county, and at an early age began working on the farm, an occupation he has followed ever since. In 1891 he acquired of Tillie Parks his present farm, she having purchased it of the David Burton estate, and the latter being grantee of Mr. Lawrence, who entered the land. Mr. Wellman is a progressive farmer, and has made many improvements upon his land. He has a good house and substantial outbuildings, and engages in diversified farming. He is possessed of many high qualities, and has numerous friends throughout this county, where he has spent his entire life.

Frank Wellman was united in marriage, April 18, 1886, with Libbie Brock, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, January 11,

1866, and is a daughter of Shelby P. and Louisa E. Brock. The former was born near Nashville, Tennessee, while the latter was born at Terre Haute, Indiana. Her father was born February 6, 1836, and is still living. He is a farmer by occupation, and was four years of age when brought to Wapello county, where he remained until 1873, when he went to Pottawatomic county, Kansas, where he now lives. His father, James Brock, was a farmer in the South, where he was born, and his grandfather, Thomas Brock, came to America from England at an early day and followed the trade of a carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Wellman have two children: George B., who was born October 21, 1889; and Julia May, born July 6, 1892.

JOHN THEUNISSON (children spell the name Tennyson), a highly respected farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is living on section 32, township 72, range 14. He is a native of Holland, and was born in 1835. He was put to work on his father's farm very early in life, and, therefore, his education was much neglected, although he learned to read and write. He was ambitious to better his condition, and at the age of eighteen years came to America. He spent some time in Chicago before coming to Iowa. He first settled in Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked at teaming. After saving some money he removed to Eddyville, Wapello county, where he remained five

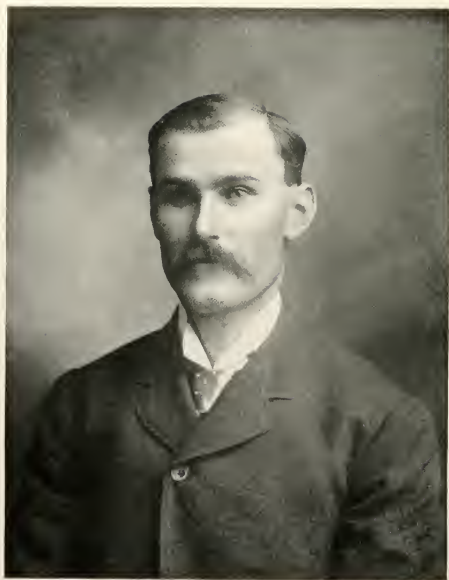
years, then moved to his present neighborhood and rented for five years, and then bought his present home farm. He first bought 52 acres in Center township for \$450, paying \$250 down. The land was in a wild state, and there was nothing on the place but a very rude log cabin, not fit to live in. He managed to spend the following winter in this cabin, and early in the spring which followed fixed up the house. In 1878 he erected his present large frame house. The land is in an excellent condition, and everything about the place is suggestive of Mr. Theunisson's thrifty and energetic management. His farm consists of 131 acres of valuable land.

In 1859 Mr. Theunisson married Dora Vandaloo, whose parents came from Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Theunisson have eight children, namely: Mary Ann, born in 1861; John H., born in 1863; Cornelius, born in 1865; William H., born in 1867; Nellie, born in 1869; Anna Mary, born in 1871; Elizabeth, born in 1873; and Thomas, born December 21, 1882. The children spell the family name Tennyson.

Mr. and Mrs. Theunisson are members of the Catholic church, and their children were baptized in that faith.

SHELTON HALE, deceased, who was a prominent farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, died October 21, 1901. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1844, and was a son of Peter and Mary Hale.





LEE A. OCKERT.

Peter Hale and his wife came from Kentucky to Jefferson county, Iowa, and in 1844 located in Wapello county, Iowa, where Mrs. Hale entered the land where Shelton Hale resided, on section 12, township 72, range 14. The Hale family is a prominent one in this country, and the ancestry is traceable back to Sir Mathew Hale, of England.

Shelton Hale was but an infant when he was brought by his parents to Wapello county, and his boyhood was passed in assisting his father clear the old home farm. At that early day the public school system had not made much progress, and his educational advantages were very limited, his services being required by his father in the work about the farm. At the age of twenty-one he went into the auction business, of which he made a grand success. He traveled over many states and territories making sales, going as far as California and New Mexico. He met with many interesting experiences and saw many grand sights, one of which in particular made a deep impression on him,—a mountain of fire seemingly in the center of a lake in Nicaragua, one of the greatest sights in the world. He finally settled in permanent business at Ottumwa, Iowa, and continued there for six years, when he located on the old farm, where he lived until his death. The land, of which there are 130 acres, is under a high state of cultivation, nicely improved and equipped with good, substantial buildings. He followed general farming with success.

Mr. Hale was united in marriage, in 1895, with Anna Jones, who was born in Tennessee

and comes of a prominent line of ancestors, who have been located in this country for many generations. Mr. Hale was a strong Democrat in National politics, but in local elections voted for the men he thought best for the office.



LEE A. OCKERT. Among the many well known and highly respected citizens of Wapello county, is the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of these lines, and whose portrait is herewith shown. He is at present living on the farm known as the J. L. McCormick farm, on section 12, Dahlonga township. Mr. Ockert was born in Warren county, Illinois, in 1867, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Ockert.

John Ockert was born in Germany and came to the United States when twenty-two years old. He followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and his death occurred in 1899. He married Elizabeth Reibold, who was a native of Germany, and their children were as follows: Frank; Mary; Henry; George; Lizzie; Lee A.; Katie; and William.

Lee A. Ockert, the subject of this sketch, lived in his native county until he became of age. He attended the Dixon Normal School for one year, and later spent some time in traveling. He came to Wapello county in 1892, and after spending three years in Dahlonga township, he returned to his home in Illinois. In the spring of 1900, he returned to Wapello county, where he bought his present

farm in Dahlonga township. It is in the southeast quarter of section 12. Mr. Ockert carries on general farming and stock-raising and is considered one of the rising young farmers of Wapello county.

Politically Mr. Ockert is a Republican and is serving at present as clerk of the township. He is also a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a member of the M. W. of A., of Agency, Iowa. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Ockert occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability.



AMUEL H. BURTON, who has been a resident of Wapello county, Iowa, since 1862, is a native of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York. He has had a varied business career and at different times was engaged in the practice of law, in surveying and in the mercantile business, but since 1886 he has been located on a farm, purchased in 1868, in section 21, township 13, range 72, one mile east of the city of Ottumwa, in Center township, where he conducts a truck and fruit farm with much success. He was born January 29, 1841, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hooper) Burton.

John Burton was a captain in the War of 1812, and was in the battles of Lundy's Lane. His father was an Episcopal minister and came to this country with his family from Manchester, England, in 1798. John accompanied

his father to this country and took up the legal profession, becoming a lawyer of considerable prominence. He married Elizabeth Hooper, who was a lineal descendent of General Clark, a prominent figure during the Revolutionary period. The Clark family of this branch has long been a very prominent one, and was first established in this country by Samuel Clark, who located in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1630, possibly having come from Devon, England. He moved to Rippowams, now Stamford, Connecticut, in 1640, and died at Bedford, in 1690. His son, William Clark, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1645, and died in Bedford in 1712; he was the father of Nathan Clark, who was born in 1676 and died in 1738. The latter was father of Jehiel Clark, born at Bedford, New York, in 1710 and died near Newbury, Ulster county, in 1743. Samuel Clark, a son of Jehiel Clark, was born February 17, 1741, and was commissioned lieutenant by General Washington at White Plains, captain at Poughkeepsie, June 16, 1778, and major May 6, 1779, lieutenant colonel at East Line, Saratoga county, New York, in 1786, colonel at East Line, May 10, 1792, brigadier general of the Ninth Brigade at Saratoga, July 3, 1804, and major general on March 8, 1814. Lydia Clark, second daughter of Samuel Clark, married Pontius Hooper, and lived the latter years of her life 10 miles west of Clinton, Michigan. This union resulted in the birth of Elizabeth Hooper, mother of our subject, September 25, 1799. The latter died in 1875 at Waterloo, New York.

Samuel H. Burton attended and was grad-

uated from the Waterloo Academy, and became a teacher at the early age of eighteen years. He subsequently took up the profession of land surveying, and at the age of twenty years came to Wapello county, Iowa, where he studied law with Judge Burton and H. B. Hendershott. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1862, and soon after purchased a share in the Democratic weekly paper called the *Mercury*, which was shortly changed, in 1865, to a daily and weekly, published by Samuel H. Burton and S. B. Evans. During those stirring times in this Republican State it required great courage to advocate the principles of the Douglas platform, but, having the courage of his convictions, he accomplished great good for his party. He conducted this paper until 1869, and then taught school during the winter months and engaged in surveying throughout the summer. He later embarked in the grocery business, but his faith in mankind was too great. He gave credit for goods, and as payment was not forthcoming, he was obliged to relinquish the business, a poorer but much wiser man. He then opened an office as county surveyor and civil engineer in 1873, and was elected city engineer and county surveyor a number of years until 1893.

In 1886 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, moving upon his present farm and attended to his office in the city as civil engineer, which business he now follows when not detained by his farm work. This farm was almost wholly unimproved, there being only a log house upon it when he purchased it, in 1868. He lived in this log house during

1870 and 1871, and then lived in his city home, on Elm street, until 1886, when he erected his present commodious home on the farm. He has been successfully engaged in gardening and fruit-raising, and has his farm under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Burton was united in marriage, in 1861, with Julia Day, and they were parents of four children: Mabel, born November 11, 1863; Grace, born July 22, 1865; Mary D., born December 18, 1869; and Edward B., born in 1871. Mrs. Burton died in 1875, and he formed a second marital union in 1885 with Rhoda E. Garbry, by whom he has two sons, Frank H., born March 30, 1886; and Claude Cleveland, born July 11, 1888. He is liberal in his religious views and believes in the Golden Rule more than in creeds.



GEORGE W. KITTERMAN, a well-to-do farmer residing in section 20, township 72, range 13, is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with bravery, bearing a record of which his family may justly feel proud. He was born November 5, 1843, and is now the oldest living white person born in Wapello county, Iowa. His family came from Virginia, and one of its most prominent characteristics is longevity, his maternal grandfather having lived to reach the wonderful age of one hundred and four years. Elias Kitterman, father of George W., held a commission as ensign in the 12th Regiment, granted in April, 1829, and signed by

James Morrison, secretary, and Governor James R. Ray. This commission is still a valued possession of the family.

George W. Kitterman lived in Wapello county during his early boyhood, and attended the public schools. He took up the trade of an engineer, but in January, 1863, enlisted in Company H, 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., as a private. He went with his regiment to Little Rock, where he was in the thickest of the fight, and then remained there after the battle, and did garrison duty until the spring of 1864. He went on the Red River expedition, and was captured at Mark's Mills. Mr. Kitterman next went with his regiment to Camden, Arkansas, where they were victorious, and thence to Duvall's Bluff, about eight miles south of the Saline River, where they encountered four regiments of cavalry and were literally cut to pieces. Only two men in Company H made their escape, the remainder being killed, wounded or captured. There remained but 260 men in the regiment, and, with Battery K, 2d Artillery, they stood their ground. Battery K had every horse killed, and every man was killed or wounded. Mr. Kitterman was wounded in the right shoulder, was carried to the Confederate field hospital, and remained there until paroled about six weeks later. The report reached home that he had been killed, and his parents had prepared a funeral service at home. Mr. Kitterman had been exchanged and got a furlough to come home, a day or two only, before the services were to be held. He arrived home about twelve o'clock one dark night, rapped on the door, and was admitted

by his mother. So certain was she that her boy had been killed that she was greatly overcome, believing she was laboring under a delusion. With difficulty she was convinced that it was her son, in the flesh, and great was the rejoicing. He remained at home about thirty days, and then went to Keokuk and waited to be exchanged. Getting impatient for active service, he got transportation and joined his regiment at Little Rock, taking the chance of again being captured. He was put on detached duty, going to Brownsville, Duvall's Bluff, St. Charles and, finally, to the mouth of the White River, where all remained during the winter of 1864-1865. He became commissary clerk there and remained as such until all were mustered out at Brownsville, finally receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, in September, 1865. He returned home and lived with his parents about one year, when he was united in marriage with Barbara L. King. He has since lived in Wapello county, and at the present time is an engineer in the employ of H. B. Ostlick. He owns five acres of land, on which he built a fine home, and has devoted his land to fruit-raising with much success.

Mrs. Kitterman is a daughter of Enos and Barbara (Wymen) King. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, of German parents, and came to this county in 1846, being a local preacher. He died at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Kitterman and his wife had nine children: Rowena Parker, born in June, 1867; Clara, who was born June 19, 1869, and died July 13, 1871; William C., born September 10, 1872; Lillian L., born September 22, 1876;





ALBERT G. HARROW.

Sarah Jane (Parker), born July 23, 1878; Hattie E., born August 27, 1880; Lydia, born September 11, 1882; Edna, born April 14, 1886; and Norris W., who was born January 26, 1888, and died October 14, 1889. Lillian L., a graduate of the high school, is a teacher at the Lincoln school, of Ottumwa, and has a State certificate. Lydia, also a graduate of the high school, of Ottumwa, is a teacher in the district school of her neighborhood. Mr. Kitterman takes an intelligent interest in all matters of public importance, and is a highly respected member of his community. In politics Mr. Kitterman is a Republican. Religiously, a member of the First Baptist church, of Ottumwa.



ALBERT G. HARROW, secretary of the Ottumwa Iron Works, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Ottumwa in 1852. He is a son of Francis M. Harrow, and grandson of Charles F. Harrow.

Charles F. Harrow was an early pioneer of Wapello county. He was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, in September, 1800. He grew to manhood in his native state and was married in Fleming county, Kentucky, to Gracie Frame, in 1821. They located in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and remained there for twelve years, then moved to northern Indiana where they lived ten years. Concluding to move beyond the Mississippi, in 1843, they settled in Wapello county, Iowa; a tract of land was purchased in the immediate

vicinity of the site of the present city of Ottumwa, and the Ottumwa High School on West Fourth street is situated on a part of the original Harrow farm. Charles F. Harrow was one of the original commissioners of Wapello county, being elected to that office May 1, 1844.

Francis M. Harrow, son of Charles F. and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in 1826. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, with his parents in 1843, and was married in Ottumwa, February 18, 1852, to Harriet F. Humphreys. Three children resulted from this union, two of whom are now living: Albert G.; and Frances M., wife of F. F. Hanger, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Harrow died October 31, 1855, and his widow died on February 2, 1864.

Albert G. Harrow received his primary education in his native town, took academic work at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Chicago, Illinois. He was one of the promoters of the Johnston Rufler Company, which was organized in 1871, and has been identified with the business of that firm throughout its manufacturing period. The Ottumwa Iron Works was promoted by the same men who so successfully carried on the affairs of the Johnston Rufler Company, and Mr. Harrow has been secretary of the company since its organization. He was one of the original stockholders of the Ottumwa National Bank and has been a director in that institution since 1887. He helped organize the Ottumwa Savings Bank

in 1888, and has been one of its directors since 1895; he was interested in the establishing of the Wapello County Savings Bank, and has served as director in the same since its inception. He is a stockholder in the Batavia Savings Bank, the Blakesburg Savings Bank, and in both of the banks at Hedrick, Iowa. He is also a stockholder and secretary and treasurer of the *Courier* Printing Company of Ottumwa, and stockholder in the *Davenport Times*, of Davenport, Iowa. He has done his share as a public-spirited citizen, assisted in establishing the city water works, and was one of the 20 men who brought to Ottumwa the Dain Manufacturing Company, in which he is now a stockholder. He was also a supporter of the Janney Manufacturing Company, in the sale of their lots in the East End of the city.

Mr. Harrow was united in marriage in 1877 with Mary C. Carpenter of Ottumwa, daughter of Col. S. D. and Sarah A. Carpenter. They have reared one daughter, Mary Grace, who is a graduate of Kenwood Institute, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Wapello Club, and was president of that organization in 1900 and 1901.



ALEXANDER COLEMAN, a gentleman who served with bravery in the Union army during the Civil War, is a prominent farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, residing on section 20, township 72, range 13.

Mr. Coleman was born in Scotland, in

1833, and with his parents embarked for this country in 1837, but his parents died while at sea. He landed in Philadelphia, where he was taken to be raised by a Quaker family named Jones. He was reared on a farm near Philadelphia until he was twenty-three years old, and then came west to Illinois, and located in Mason county, where he worked upon a farm until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted from Illinois in Company F, 8th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., and remained in winter quarters and did picket duty and drilled until the early spring of 1863. The regiment then went to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, thence to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, which the Union soldiers took, after which the regiment went to Corinth, where they had two days of hard fighting. At Fort Donelson 11 of Mr. Coleman's company were killed and 22 wounded. They retired from the fight, reformed the company and regiment, and then advanced, took the position and held it. They next moved to Coffeeville, Mississippi, scattering the Confederates, and engaged in frequent skirmishes, after which they returned to Memphis and went in camp for two months. They next went on the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, and held a position on the extreme right of the Union lines during the siege of that city. They then campaigned around Jackson, Mississippi, and carried the positions of the Confederates as they came to them. They fought General Pemberton's forces and drove them into Vicksburg, where they held them until the surrender. Mr. Coleman accompanied General Sherman's army to Ala-

bama, tearing up railroads and devastating the country as they went along, after which he returned with his regiment to Vicksburg and there remained until spring. They next moved to Mobile, Alabama, thence to New Orleans and Dauphin Island. They took Fort Morgan, remained there for three weeks, and then took Spanish Fort, on Mobile Bay, and afterward Fort Blakeley. Mr. Coleman was wounded in the shoulder in the charge on Blakeley Island, and was incapacitated for further duty. For bravery shown at Fort Donelson he was breveted and made color sergeant, and also mentioned for meritorious conduct at Corinth and Vicksburg, and commissioned as captain. One of his comrades, James Height, who enlisted at the same time, also received the same recognition, and was commissioned captain for bravery. During his service he was never sick a minute, and was always on duty until discharged and mustered out, in July, 1865. He was granted a pension of \$20 per month, which he still receives. Mr. Coleman then returned to his home in Illinois, and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and in 1889 purchased his present farm in Center township, of Catherine Keezel, whose father received the patent from the government. He built a model farm-house and barns and made other improvements. He has planted the farm to berries and has one of the finest berry farms in the county,—doing this branch of work as much for pleasure as a matter of business.

Mr. Coleman was united in marriage with

Mary Alderdice in 1868, and to them were born six boys and two girls, of whom one daughter died at the age of four years. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. In religious views he is a Presbyterian. He has made his home in Wapello county since 1869, and has many acquaintances of long years' standing throughout this section of the state.



ARK MANN, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in section 21, township 72, range 13, Wapello county, Iowa, is a veteran of the Civil War, and bears an honorable record for service.


Mr. Mann was born in England, November 6, 1827, and came to America in 1849, first settling in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he came west to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he remained eight months, then spent four years in Henry county, Iowa, when he came to Wapello county, Iowa, before the advent of the railroad in this section. Here he worked industriously until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, 17th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. His regiment went to Benton Bar, thence to Pittsburg Landing, where a severe battle was fought, his regiment being used as a reinforcement. They went to Shiloh, and then to Corinth, being in an almost continual fight around that place. They fought the army of General Price, at Iuka and Corinth, and then went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, in pursuit of the Confederates. Finally the regiment was given

a rest in guarding a railroad for about six weeks. Then it was sent to Memphis, Helena, the Yazoo River, Milliken's Bend and down through Louisiana to Grand Gulf. They then participated in the engagement at Champion hills and in the siege of Vicksburg,—their division and General Logan's having the honor of taking the city when General Pemberton surrendered. After remaining there for two months they went to Helena, Memphis and Chattanooga, having marched over 400 miles through the enemy's country. They next took part in the engagement at Missionary Ridge, after which they wintered in Alabama. There Mr. Mann re-enlisted in the service, and was put on provost duty. He was subsequently in the battle of Resaca, after which they went to Tilden, Georgia, and for eight hours held the entire army of General Hood at bay, but the Union force was finally surrounded, captured and sent south, where for many weeks they were nearly starved in prison. The Confederate authorities have been greatly censured by many for the ill-treatment of prisoners, but Mr. Mann's view is that there were extenuating circumstances, the Southern soldiers having barely enough to keep *themselves* from starving. After confinement in the South for six months he was paroled, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He now receives a pension of \$24 per month.

Upon the close of the war he moved to the vicinity of Agency, Wapello county, and in August following moved to the neighborhood of Ottumwa. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and planted largely to grapes

and small fruit. In politics he is a strong Democrat. Religiously he is inclined to be liberal.

In 1852 Mr. Mann married Susanah Dwire, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had seven children, viz: Ebenezer, deceased; Rebecca (Cool); Isaac; James, deceased; Edward, deceased; Agnes; and Mary.

HOMAS TRAU, who is located on section 32, township 72, range 13, Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, purchased this farm of 43 acres of his father's estate twenty years ago, and has since been one of the representative farmers of the township. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of Daniel Traul.

Daniel Traul was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and moved to Ohio at an early day, there learning the trade of a wheelwright. In 1840 he moved west to Van Buren county, Iowa, and three years later to Wapello county, Iowa, where in 1851 he entered the land now occupied by his son. It was then bottom land along the Des Moines River, and for many years was nothing more than grass land. But as the country became settled, the bed of the Des Moines River changed and the land became as fertile and productive as any in the county. As the river overflows its banks each spring, it keeps the land in excellent condition, its fertility being evidenced by the fact that in 1901 an average



J. B. MOWREY.

of 34 bushels of winter wheat to the acre was harvested. Mr. Traul spent the declining years of his life in Ottumwa, where he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Thomas Traul was seven years of age when he came with his parents from Ohio to Van Buren county, Iowa. His educational advantages were very limited, but he was possessed of good natural ability. At an early age he was engaged in the winter in hauling logs that had been floated down the Des Moines River in the spring, the logs being floated down what is now the main street of Ottumwa. In 1854 he drove four yoke of oxen across the great western plains for Charles Dudley, and upon arriving in the West engaged in freighting. After a time he went to the mines and worked until 1859, when he made the return trip across the plains. The wagon train met with many trying experiences and narrowly escaped disaster at the hands of the Indians. The Omahas and Pawnees engaged in deadly battle with the Sioux, Snakes, Crows and Shawnees, having met them when intending to attack the whites. Owing to the disagreement which brought about the fight, the party of which Mr. Traul was a member was saved. A very curious incident of this trip was the manner in which they were supplied with fresh butter. They took several cows with them, and the night milk was used, but the morning milk was placed in a vessel and attached to a wagon, the jar of the wagon churning the butter. Mr. Traul has a nugget of gold which he found in the mines; it is worth \$31, and is now being used by his wife as a breastpin. He

also found a piece of quartz in the same way, worth \$1,000, and this he also brought home with him. Since returning he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for the past twenty years has been located on his present farm. He is a good business manager, and has laid by a handsome competency.

Mr. Traul has been married three times, and had 10 children by his first wife, of whom two are living, Sarah (Brown) and John. To the third wife one child was born, Ivory G. Mr. Traul is inclined to be liberal in his religious views.

J B. MOWREY, one of Ottumwa's most substantial citizens, whose portrait is herewith shown, is president of the Ottumwa National Bank, and of the Wapello County Savings Bank. Both are in a prosperous condition, as a result of their excellent management, and are among the most stable institutions of this section of the state. Mr. Mowrey was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1841, and is a son of John and Eleanor (Burnett) Mowrey.

John Mowrey was born in Richland county, Ohio, and at an early age moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he died in early manhood. His union with Eleanor Burnett was blessed by the birth of seven children, three of whom are now living.

J. B. Mowrey obtained his education in Knox county, Illinois, and started in life for himself by carrying on farming on the old

homestead, from 1869 to 1871. He then moved to Martinsburg, Iowa, and was engaged in stock-buying for sixteen years. In 1877, when the John Mcrell & Company, Ltd., packing house was established here, he located in Ottumwa. He was the buyer for that company until 1888, and in 1889 was engaged in the hardware business. In 1890, he was elected president of the Ottumwa National Bank, and has been at the head of that institution since that time. When the Wapello County Savings Bank was organized, in 1897, he was made its president, and fills that office at the present time. He is a Republican, in politics, and was a member of the county board of supervisors from 1887 to 1891. In 1869 he was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Adeline Plummer.

The Ottumwa National Bank was organized in 1882, having been promoted by Hon. J. G. Hutchison, Captain C. P. Brown, Thomas D. Foster, J. T. Hackworth, Albert G. Harrow, Daniel Zollers, J. C. Jordan, J. C. Osgood, C. O. Taylor, and J. Loomis: Its capital stock was \$100,000. Hon. J. G. Hutchison served in the capacity of president until January 1, 1890, when J. B. Mowrey was elected his successor. Captain C. P. Brown was its first cashier, and he was succeeded, in turn, by A. H. Bayson, M. B. Hutchison, C. E. Bond, and L. E. Stevens. The bank has never missed paying a dividend and has a surplus and undivided profit account of \$52,779.52. The following comparative statement of the reports to the comptroller of the currency about May 1, of the years named, shows the wonderful growth of this institution.

Year.	Deposits.	Loans.	Total Assets.
1886.....	\$123,571.27	\$151,195.59	\$279,332.12
1891.....	241,307.49	258,246.99	381,784.00
1896.....	215,388.83	257,895.36	367,501.29
1901.....	555,788.67	532,608.50	758,568.19

The present directors of the bank are J. T. Hackworth, Albert G. Harrow, Thomas D. Foster, D. A. La Force, W. B. Searle, E. Johnson, Joseph Harmon, John B. Dennis and J. B. Mowrey.



IRAM T. BAKER, one of the leading agriculturists of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on section 31, township 72, range 13, where he owns a tract of 50 acres which has been in the family since 1862. He was born in Warrick county, Indiana, November 24, 1841, and is a son of J. G. Baker, and grandson of John Baker.

John Baker was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to this country just previous to the Revolutionary War, in which he took sides with the colonists. He was but sixteen years of age and, owing to his recent arrival, was dressed as an English boy by the general and sent out to get valuable information. These excursions of his were always attended by great danger, and he met with many thrilling experiences. Upon one occasion he and eight other scouts, all well mounted, were sent out to get information from within the English lines. Catching sight of a "Red Coat," they proposed his capture, and, suiting the action to the word, they spurred their horses and were led into an ambush of 40 men.

The only alternate to hopeless fighting was to surrender, and this they would not do. Every brave man of the party was killed but Mr. Baker and one noble comrade. The latter was mounted on a thoroughbred horse and after passing the enemy's line could easily have distanced them, but the former, being on a slower horse, proposed to get off and trust to his feet for escape. The gallant comrade objected to this and instructed Mr. Baker to ride to the left, and he would draw the fire to himself until the latter could escape, and would then trust to the fleetness of his horse for his own escape. This ruse was successful and they both returned to headquarters. This is but one instance of the great dangers he encountered and the valuable work in which he was engaged. The only relic the family now possesses of this gallant old soldier is the old chair in which he sat during the late years of his life while relating his interesting experiences.

J. G. Baker was born in Warrick county, Indiana, and came to Wapello county, Iowa, in October, 1844. He located just north of the cemetery, and awaited the opening of the land granted by the government. He then entered a piece of land seven miles from Ottumwa and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Ottumwa because of the educational advantages that city would afford his children. In 1862 he purchased the home farm in section 31, township 72, range 13, Center township, but lived in Ottumwa until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-three years.

Hiram T. Baker was but three years of age when his father came to Iowa, and here he was reared and schooled. After attending the public schools for a time he entered a select school and attended it for five years. He then became identified with his father in the hotel business in Ottumwa, and in 1862 located on the farm, to which he succeeded as owner. The place was at that time wholly unimproved, having only a log house upon it, which was replaced by a good frame house, 24 by 34 feet, in 1869. A good barn, a granary and other buildings necessary to successful farming were erected, and it is now one of the best improved farms in its section of the county. He also built another house on the farm for a son, but now resides in it himself. He engages in general farming and stock-raising, with great success, his preference being for Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Harriet A. Hull, and they had four children: J. G., who was born in 1849, and died of quick consumption at the age of eighteen years; Jesse B., a farmer, aged thirty years, who is also a painter and paper hanger; Rhoda, who is twenty-six years old; and Hiram L., an electrician, working for John Morrell & Company, Limited, who is twenty-two years of age. Mr. Baker was a member of the M. E. church for twenty-eight years, and very active in church work, but, believing the U. B. church more scriptural, he joined that and became an active local preacher. Largely through his efforts the church membership has been greatly

increased, and he has accomplished a great deal of good. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but has taken no active part in political affairs.

HENRY MONTAGNE is probably the largest dairy and garden farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, and has an excellent farm of 245 acres in section 1, township 71, range 14. He is within easy access of Ottumwa, to which city he makes daily trips and disposes of his milk and garden truck. He has led a frugal and industrious life, and his affairs are in a very prosperous condition.

The name Montagne indicates French descent, but, if so, such descent goes farther back than he has any knowledge of. His parents were Germans and he was born in Oldenburg, Germany. He came to this country when young, and worked at day labor, saving what he could of his earnings until he was able to purchase 80 acres of the farm on which he now lives. He first engaged in general farming, and continued it until 1887, when he engaged in dairying and gardening on a small scale. His success was such as to warrant him in increasing his business in that line, and he now has about 45 head of milch cows, and devotes about 40 acres to gardening. He built one of the largest and best arranged barns in Wapello county and, as his business grew, enlarged his holdings and now has 245 acres of land. He has good buildings for the protec-

tion of his stock, and his farm is a model of convenience in every respect. He erected a large tank, which is filled by a windmill, and the water is conveyed through pipes to his barn, hog-lot and chicken yard, as well as to his house. He is thoroughly practical in all that he does, and is a firm believer in modern methods for saving unnecessary labor. Although he is now in a position to retire from active work, if he chooses, the thrift of the German race is in him, and he works from early morning until night. In 1886, wishing to return to his fatherland and visit the companions of his early days, he went to Germany, accompanied by his wife, who is also a native of that country, and his son. They spent a few weeks very pleasantly, and then became restless to return to the farm and pleasant home so far away. Mr. and Mrs. Montagne have one son, John Louis. He is a man of many excellent traits of character, and has made friends of all with whom he has been brought into contact, both in business and social relations.

MARTIN B. HUTCHISON, one of the most progressive and enterprising of Ottumwa's business men, is cashier of the First National Bank of the city, and is closely identified with many of the enterprises which have added materially to the growth and wealth of the community. He was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Scott) Hutchison.





HON. H. L. WATERMAN.

Joseph Hutchison was an active and successful business man and was engaged in the coal and real estate business. He was also a large brick manufacturer, and had extensive farming interests. He was a staunch Republican in politics. He died in March, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, at his winter home in Eustis, Florida. His widow, who now resides at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy years, is a native of that state. They reared four daughters and two sons, as follows: Annetta R. (Wilson), of Shenandoah, Iowa; Mary, who is at home; James, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; Mattie, who is at home; Mrs. M. R. Alexander, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and Martin B. Two daughters, Hester and Jennie, died in infancy.

Martin B. Hutchison was practically reared at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and later attended college at Easton, Pennsylvania, for two years, taking a classical course. In 1882 he came west and located at Ottumwa, chiefly because his cousin, Capt. J. G. Hutchison, was located here. He first entered the Ottumwa National Bank, of Ottumwa, as collector, and the year following became assistant cashier. He was later advanced to the position of cashier, which he retained for about four years, when, in the spring of 1891, he resigned on account of ill health, and spent one year in Chicago recuperating. In March, 1892, he returned to Ottumwa and accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank, which he has since filled in a highly satisfactory manner. He is treasurer and di-

rector of the People's Building & Loan Association, which he, in connection with J. F. Deams, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad established. He is cashier of the Union Trust and Savings Bank, a department of the First National Bank, established in 1898, of which he was one of the foremost promoters. He is treasurer of the local library association, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, of Ottumwa. He has always been active in promoting the best interests of the city, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hutchison was united in marriage in 1888, with Inez Jordan, a daughter of W. A. Jordan, deceased, who was the head of the firm of W. A. Jordan & Sons, dry goods and clothing merchants, of Ottumwa. This business was established as early as 1867 or 1868, and is now conducted by the two sons, J. C. and J. W. Jordan. Mr. Hutchison and his wife have two children: Margaret E., born June 10, 1889; and Mary Elizabeth, born February 20, 1897. The subject of this sketch owns a comfortable home in the city, situated at No. 320 Washington street. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity.



ON. H. L. WATERMAN, a distinguished citizen of Ottumwa, Iowa, whose portrait is herewith shown, was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, November 19, 1840. His parents were

Lyman and Lucy (Carroll) Waterman, who were natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively. His father died in 1846, and his mother in 1860.

H. L. Waterman's life was spent on the farm, in Vermont and New Hampshire, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to California and remained there for three years. He was first on a farm and then taught school for two years. He received his early mental training in the common schools, and for two years was a student in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he became proficient as a civil engineer. He served one year as a private and non-commissioned officer in the 47th Reg., Mass. Vol. Inf., and one year as a lieutenant in the 1st Reg., N. Y. Vol. Engineers. After the war he came to Iowa, in September, 1865, and began work as a civil engineer in the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, from Ottumwa westward, and was engaged thereon until the completion of the road to the Missouri River, in 1869. He came to Ottumwa in January, 1870, and served as city engineer one year. In 1871 he was in charge of the construction of a road from Hannibal to St. Louis, and in 1872 had charge of the construction of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, between Ottumwa and Sigourney. From 1873 to 1878 he was engaged in business in Ottumwa, and in 1879 as city engineer. He served as mayor of Ottumwa from 1880 to 1884, and from the latter date to the present time has been

general manager of the Wapello Coal Company, as well as its vice-president.

Mr. Waterman was united in marriage to his present wife, Alice Hill, a native of Ottumwa, in 1879. By a former union with Georgia Hammond, who died in 1870, he has a son, Philip H., who is now superintendent of the Wapello Coal Company. Mr. Waterman is not formally connected with any church, but attends the First Methodist Episcopal church of Ottumwa. He is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. He was twice elected an alderman, and four times mayor of the city of Ottumwa. He was elected to the state senate in 1893, and served in the 25th and 26th general assemblies, and in the special session that revised the code in 1897. Mr. Waterman was a member of some of the principal committees in the senate, and was influential in securing the passage of several important measures. He is a clear and forcible speaker, and was one of the most prominent members of the upper house.



W. ENOCH, formerly a county attorney of Wapello county, Iowa, is one of the leading members of the bar of this county. He was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, and is a son of B. M. and Caroline (Bonnell) Enoch.


B. M. Enoch was a native of Ohio, and

became a boot and shoe merchant; at one time he was a pilot on the river. He and his wife were the parents of three children,—two daughters and a son. One daughter died at the age of six or seven years, and the other came west, married a son of Major McKee, of Clark county, Missouri, and is now also deceased.

A. W. Enoch lived in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his family to Illinois, and later to Iowa. They located at Carthage, Illinois, where he attended school, and at the age of sixteen years he decided to prepare himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois before the supreme court of that state when but twenty-one years of age. He practiced alone at Carthage for one year, and then removed to Afton, Iowa, where he practiced for several years, forming a partnership with Attorney P. C. Winter. He came to Ottumwa in 1891, and has since had a successful business here. Mr. Enoch served as county attorney of Wapello county for two terms of two years each, having been elected to that office in 1896. He has occupied his present excellent suite of offices in the Baker Block for some years past.

Mr. Enoch was united in marriage with Emma Bagg, a daughter of Ralph Bagg, and a relative of Judge Sylvester Bagg, of the Iowa bar. This union is blessed with two children: Albert B. and Clara B., both of whom are attending school. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. His father was an old soldier, and served as a

pilot in the navy department on the lower Mississippi, and as commander of guns. He died at Kahoka, Missouri, in 1897. Fraternally Mr. Enoch was made a Mason at Afton, and is now a Knight Templar at Ottumwa. In religious views he is a Presbyterian.

 ENJAMIN P. BROWN, cashier of the Ottumwa Savings Bank, at Ottumwa, Iowa, is one of the well known young business men of Wapello county. He is a native of McGregor, Iowa, was born in 1859, and is a son of Capt. Charles P. Brown, and a nephew of W. C. Brown, vice-president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Captain Brown was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 30, 1840, and is now a resident of Ottumwa, where he is very well known. He has a daughter, Louise, who graduated from the Ottumwa High School with the class of 1901. Captain Brown removed to Ottumwa in 1871, where he was employed in the government revenue service and was associated with General Hedrick, an old Wapello county resident, until 1881. In 1882, when the Ottumwa National Bank was organized, Mr. Brown was its cashier, and in 1888 he organized the Ottumwa Savings Bank, of which he was president until July, 1895. Mr. Brown is a well known veteran of the Civil War.

Ben P. Brown, subject of this sketch, was a year and a half old when his father located

at Ottumwa. He attended the public schools of that town, and his first work was with the Harper, Chambers & Company hardware store, where he was employed two and one-half years. In the fall of 1888 he entered the Ottumwa Savings Bank as assistant bookkeeper and collector, and was later promoted to the position of assistant cashier. He was made cashier in July, 1895, and has since filled it in an able and conscientious manner. He was treasurer of the independent school district of Ottumwa for two terms.

Mr. Brown was married in May, 1895, to Laura Kendall, a daughter of Samuel Kendall, an early resident of Ottumwa. They have one daughter, Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a very comfortable home on West Fifth street. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Veterans. Religiously his wife is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are well known in Ottumwa, where they are held in high esteem by all.



APT. CHARLES P. BROWN was born near Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, October 30, 1840, the son of Rev. Charles E. and Frances (Lyon) Brown.

His father was a Baptist minister, a graduate of Madison University, who came to Iowa in May, 1842, as a missionary by appointment from the American Baptist Home Mission Society, locating first at Maquoketa, Jackson county, and the following fall at Davenport.

After nine years of arduous and successful labor in his calling, failing health obliged him to return to New York in May, 1851, where he spent six years in central and western counties, returning to Iowa in July, 1857, to make a home in Howard county.

Captain Brown's mother, a noble Christian woman, and a devoted, loving wife and mother, was a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Lyon, of Herkimer county, New York, whose wife, Mrs. Brown's mother, was Margaret Duncan, daughter of Richard Duncan, a prominent Scotchman, who left his native land on account of political disturbances and settled near Schenectady, New York, at an early day.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of New York and Iowa, and was a teacher in country district schools in northern Iowa during the winter terms of 1859, 1860 and 1861. He was the first volunteer from Howard county for the Civil War, enlisting about April 20, 1861, in the Decorah Guards, a Winneshiek county company, which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company D, 3rd Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., at Keokuk, Iowa. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regiments of Iowa infantry were organized at Keokuk about the same time, all being there together before any left for the field.

At the organization of his company Mr. Brown was elected third corporal, and in March, 1862, was promoted to be second sergeant. Was made first lieutenant of artillery in May, 1863, and in September, 1864, was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general

of volunteers by President Lincoln, holding that position until discharged in December, 1865. He served continuously from April 20, 1861, until December 31, 1865, when he was honorably discharged by the War Department order, for the reason that his services were no longer required. He was on staff duty about three years as regimental and brigade quartermaster, aide and assistant adjutant general, serving more than a year with Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, who commanded the Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg Landing, and later the Sixteenth Army Corps and the Department of the Gulf. He was in every battle and campaign in which his command was engaged.

After leaving the army Captain Brown returned to his home in Vernon Springs, Howard county, Iowa, and was married August 30, 1866, to Adeline Fall, daughter of Rev. George W. Fall, of Howard county. He came to Ottumwa, March 1, 1871, as clerk in the office of Gen. John M. Hedrick, supervisor of United States internal revenue for a district comprising eight northwestern states and territories. He was soon after appointed United States internal revenue agent on the recommendation of General Hedrick, and served in that capacity until October, 1881, resigning on account of failing health. The Ottumwa National Bank was then organizing and Captain Brown was offered and accepted the position of cashier. In August, 1883, he left the bank to become auditor of the coal mining, railroad and supply companies owned and operated by J. C. Osgood. This work proving too ardu-

ous, was given up in July, 1884, and for three years he was out of business. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Brown organized the Ottumwa Savings Bank, and was its president until August, 1895, when the condition of his health obliged him to give up all business for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children living: Benjamin P., born at McGregor, Iowa, December 11, 1869, and Louise F., born at Ottumwa, January 28, 1881, both of whom were educated in the public schools of Ottumwa. Benjamin P. went into the retail hardware store of the Harper & McIntire Company, then Harper, Chambers & Company, in May, 1886, to learn the business. In September, 1888, he began work in the Ottumwa Savings Bank, was made assistant cashier in 1891, and cashier in August, 1895. He is a popular, capable and successful banker.

Captain Brown is a brother of W. C. Brown, late general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, now vice-president and general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Lake Erie & Western railways; and of James D. Brown, of the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Ottumwa.



R. J. C. BOX, a highly respected member of the medical profession in Ottumwa, Iowa, is a specialist on diseases of the skin and has his office in the Williamson Block. He was born in Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, and is a son of Dr. J. J. and Eva A. (Bryson) Box.

Dr. J. J. Box came as a boy with his father from Illinois, the latter being the first post-master in Iowa, and also the first warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, where he located. He was also a member of the Iowa territorial legislature and of the constitutional convention held at Burlington. He was a minister of the Christian church, and a prominent figure in early Iowa history. Dr. J. J. Box was educated at Fort Madison and studied medicine with Dr. James B. Eads, former treasurer of Iowa, with whom he was engaged in practice. He later located at Drakesville, Iowa, and then at Floris, Iowa, where he remained for forty years. In all, he practiced for a period of fifty-three years at various points in Iowa. He was located at Eldon for some years prior to his death, which occurred in 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. He was united in marriage with Eva A. Bryson, by whom he had six children: Dr. J. C.; Charles E., who is an Osteopathic physician in Missouri; Mrs. Emma (Truax), of Centerville, Iowa; Mrs. Belle Dair, of Des Moines, Iowa; and William and Marcus, who died after arriving at maturity.

Dr. J. C. Box studied medicine with his father and literally grew up in a physician's office. He was also in the offices of other physicians at Floris, among them Dr. J. W. La Force, and in the winter of 1879-1880, took a course in Scudder's Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He then attended two courses of lectures at the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the winter of 1885-1886. He began practice with his father at Floris, Iowa; after remaining there three or four years, he came

to Wapello county in 1889. He was a member of Dr. Keeley's staff about five years, and as he gained wide experience in the treatment of skin diseases, in that capacity, he decided to make a specialty of that branch. He located in Ottumwa in 1896, and has since practiced alone. He has a thorough mastery of every branch of the profession, but has been particularly successful in the branch which he makes a specialty.

Dr. Box was united in matrimony with Lida A. Hancock, a daughter of Harrison Hancock, an early settler of Davis county, Iowa. They have two children: Minnie M., aged twelve years; and Paul D., aged nine years. In politics, the Doctor is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Select Knights. He has joined no medical association, there being no Eclectic Medical society in the county. He owns a fine residence in Ottumwa, in which he lives with his family. In religious attachments, he and his family are members of the Christian church.

DR. L. J. BAKER, one of the best known and most popular physicians of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, has been located in the city since 1882, when he came on a visit. He was so well pleased with the opportunities presented for success in his profession, that he immediately located here and has never since had cause to regret his action. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1850. His grandfather, who was born about 1750, was a sol-

dier of the Revolutionary War, and his father was born in 1805.

Dr. Baker received his education in Greene, Washington and Fayette counties, Pennsylvania, and then prepared for the medical profession by attending lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1875. He first began practice in Ohio, and was afterward located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, until 1882. He then came to Ottumwa, Iowa, on a visit and, being pleased with the city, determined upon it as a permanent location. He has engaged in general practice with great success, and for several years past has had his office in the Baker Block. He has a thorough mastery of the profession, is a careful practitioner, and enjoys the confidence of his patients, and his fellow citizens in general, to a marked degree. He owns a very comfortable home.

Dr. Baker was united in marriage with Emma D. Shugert, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Lois, who is attending the Ottumwa schools. In politics the Doctor and the other members of his family are Republicans, with the exception of a cousin, Lewis Baker, who was appointed by President Cleveland minister to a South American government. Dr. Baker was health officer at Ottumwa for four years, and the excellent health regulations now in force were at that time established. He has ever been prominent in fraternal circles. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, and was recently elected grand master of Masons in Iowa. In 1889

he served a term as grand junior warden. He is now serving his second term as president of the Wapello County Medical Association, and also belongs to the Iowa State Medical Association; the Des Moines Valley Medical Association; the Southeast Iowa Medical Association, and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association. In religious views he is an Episcopalian.



P. VANFOSSAN, one of the prominent agriculturists of Wapello county, Iowa, is located on a fine farm of 150 acres in Center township. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and bears an honorable record for service throughout that long struggle. He was born in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 21, 1842, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Clark) Vanfossan.

Amos Vanfossan, the great-grandfather of W. P., was born in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio, in 1804, and located land in Madison township, Columbiana county, on which he lived during the remainder of his days. His son, Arnold Vanfossan, grandfather of W. P., was born in the Juniata Valley, Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Shafer in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he lived for many years, at Wellsville, and where he died. His son, William, the father of W. P., was born in the same place, October 10, 1810, and was reared and schooled in that county. He always followed farming and owned a good farm there, on which he lived until his death

in December, 1864. His widow died in New Lisbon, Ohio, October 21, 1896. They became parents of 11 children, as follows: Amy (Mick), of Columbiana county, Ohio; Joseph, who died on the old farm, in 1890; Mary Ann, who died in Columbiana county, Ohio; Jesse, who lived in Louisiana, Missouri, and was drowned in the Mississippi River, in 1849; James C.; W. P., whose name appears at the head of this biography; Maria (Patterson), of New Lisbon, Ohio; Adaline (McLean), of East Liverpool, Ohio; Martha Eleanor, of West Beaver, Ohio; Daniel, who lives in Cadiz, Ohio; and Henry Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio. James C. Vanfossan enlisted in 1861, from Columbiana county, Ohio, in the First Regiment of Ohio for three years, was wounded while serving in Kentucky. As a result he entered the marine service from Moundsville, and served until the close of the marine service on the Mississippi River. He resides at New Lisbon, Ohio.

W. P. Vanfossan was reared in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 78th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for three years, and was mustered in at Zanesville, Ohio, at Camp Gilbert. He served in the Army of the Tennessee, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he received a gun-shot wound in the right arm, and carries the ball to this day. He remained with his company and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, participated in the battle of Corinth, and was at Atlanta, July 21 and 22, where he received a gun-shot wound through the left shoulder. He continued with the regiment until near the close of the war, and was honorably discharged

at Buford, S. C., January 12, 1865. He returned at once to his old home and then entered Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1865. He completed the course in nine weeks, a feat accomplished by but one person before his graduation. He next worked in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, in Beaver county, and after his father's death bought a part of the old homestead in Ohio, which he afterward sold to his brother. He came west to Wapello county, Iowa, and reached Agency on December 10, 1868. He worked at farm labor in Pleasant township, one year, and then bought a farm in Columbia township, where he remained 14 years. In 1883 he moved to Center township, where he now resides. He purchased a tract of 150 acres, which he has greatly improved in every respect, having built a fine residence and barn. The farm is well fenced and under a high state of cultivation. He also built a residence in which his son lives.

Mr. Vanfossan was united in marriage, in Pleasant township, in 1869, with Minerva J. Myers, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, and was a daughter of Jacob Myers, a pioneer settler now residing at Agency. Mrs. Vanfossan died in May, 1870, at Dudley, and he formed a second union in Columbia township, in 1871, by wedding Melinda J. Roberts, who was born in that township, and is a daughter of Oscar and Elizabeth (Walters) Roberts. Her father was born in New York State, and her mother, in Medina county, Ohio. They were among the pioneers of Columbia township, Wapello county, where Mr. Roberts entered land and lived until his death, in 1870,






GEORGE EARHART.



MRS. EMMA M. EARHART.



at Mount Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Vanfossen became the parents of two children: Willard A., who married Flora B. Cotton, and resides on a part of the farm; and Julia E. (Johnston), of Polk township, Wapello county. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat, and was a justice of the peace in Columbia township. He has also been assessor of Center township. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the county, and is one of its well known men.


EORGE EARHART, one of the substantial citizens of Eldon, Iowa, has been engaged in the real estate business there for several years, and owns about 700 acres of land within a radius of three miles of the city. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1853, and is a son of George Earhart, Sr.

George Earhart, Sr., was born in Germany, and came to the United States when twenty-five years of age. He landed in New York City, and then located in Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of a butcher. He and his wife reared the following children: John, deceased; Samuel; Jacob B., deceased; George; Charles; Clara; and Stephen, deceased.

George Earhart, our subject, came to Iowa with his parents in 1856, and located in Van Buren county. He afterward lived in Selma, Iowa, where he held a clerical position for seven years. He came to Eldon in 1881, and opened a general store, which he conducted for three years. Since then, he has been engaged

in the real estate business at Eldon. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has devoted his energies to the utmost for the betterment of the town and county. He was twice elected mayor of Eldon, and served from 1894 to 1896.

Mr. Earhart was united in marriage, in 1882, with Emma Minor, who was born in Illinois, in 1865, and they have two children; George A. and John E. Politically, Mr. Earhart is a staunch supporter of the principles promulgated in the Democratic platform. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Earhart accompany this sketch, being presented on foregoing pages.

HE SWIFT-CAMPBELL BRICK COMPANY, the leading brick manufacturing firm of Wapello county, Iowa, has an extensive plant just out of the city of Ottumwa, where they burn many thousands of brick per day with the Swift furnace kiln, an invention of Mr. Swift, of this firm. He has been engaged in the brick-making business for almost a quarter of a century, and after some years of experiment, invented a center cooking table furnace, to be used in connection with kilns, which has almost revolutionized the manufacture of bricks, as his patent kilns are used all over the country.

The Swift-Campbell Brick Company began operations in Ottumwa less than two years ago, having bought the 10 acres of land in Center township which they now occupy, in

section 29, township 72, range 13, just beyond the city limits of Ottumwa. The company commenced at once to build their patent kilns and to manufacture brick. The plant now has a capacity of from 20,000 to 30,000 bricks per day, and the concern is behind in filling its orders. The company has all the latest and most improved machinery, including side and end cutting press-machines, the largest one having a capacity of 20,000 bricks in eight hours, which is the period of daily operation. Six drying sheds are used, which hold many thousands of brick, and from them the material is transferred to the patent kilns to be burned. The company has also built six cottages on its land, which are rented to its employes, because convenient to their work. Mr. Campbell and his family occupy one of them, and Mr. Swift boards with him while at Ottumwa, as his family still resides at Washington, Iowa. He owns a plant in Washington, Iowa, larger than the one operated here, and rents it to his son, Edward A., for \$100 per month. It is built on the same plan as the one in Ottumwa, and also has several cottages built for the use of the employes. Mr. Swift early in life learned the brick-making trade and believed he could find some way of reducing the great expense for fuel incurred in the old way of burning brick, and at the same time burn them more evenly. He began to experiment, started an establishment of his own, as his idea was too radical to be tried by any other concern. He did not have a great deal of money, but possessed strong determination, and in 1892 started his coking table fur-

nace, and in a short time had his contrivance completed. The results were such that he at once applied for patents, and then sold the right for use in brick yards, large and small, all over the country, the price being from \$500 to \$5,000 per right, according to the size of the yard. As the invention resulted in a saving of from 20 per cent. to 55 per cent. in fuel, and increase of 33 per cent. in the number of good bricks, there was a ready sale. The furnace can be attached to either up or down draught, or continuous kiln, and does not require the amount of attention which the old ones demand. One of its best features is that all cold air is excluded from start of burn to finish, thus making the ware much sounder and giving it a better ring. The plant of the Swift-Campbell Brick Company is complete in all its details and is one of the thriving industries of Ottumwa. It will be increased to double its present capacity within the next year.




RANK VON SCHRADER, a prominent man of business in Ottumwa, Iowa, is president of the Ottumwa Savings Bank, the oldest and most stable institution of its kind in Wapello county. He was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1860. His father, Dr. Otto von Schrader, came from Germany in early manhood and located in Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1846. He was in active practice as a physician until 1856, when he organized the private banking house of von Schrader & Dunham, which he afterward

changed to the First National Bank of Maquoketa. He was president of this institution until the time of his death in 1875. He married Mary Stewart Webster, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Frank von Schrader received his primary education in the academy at Maquoketa; he then attended Iowa College at Grinnell, and afterward the University of Michigan. In 1881 he was secretary to the general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company in Milwaukee, and in 1883 became secretary to W. C. Brown, later general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. When the Ottumwa Savings Bank was organized in 1888, he was made its cashier, and in 1894 was elected president of the bank, in which capacity he has since served. He also served three terms as city treasurer of Ottumwa,—from 1892 until 1896.

Mr. von Schrader was united in marriage, in 1894, to Jean Freeman, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons, Max and Otto.

RANCIS W. SIMMONS, one of Ottumwa's most enterprising and progressive business men, is a member of the firm of George Haw & Company, wholesale and retail hardware merchants. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of Rev. J. T. and Martha (Arganbright) Simmons.


Rev. J. T. Simmons was born at Wilmington, Delaware, and was reared in Morgan coun-

ty, Ohio. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, took up the work of the ministry as a Methodist, and subsequently filled many important pulpits in southern Iowa. He preached from 1872 to 1875 in the First Methodist Episcopal church, at Ottumwa, Iowa. Since 1885 he has lived in retirement on his farm west of Ottumwa, but is still a very prominent man. He married Martha Arganbright, who was born in Ohio, of German parents, and died in 1892. They reared the following children: Lydia Jane, wife of E. G. Chapman, of Duluth, a business man of that city; Francis W.; George B., secretary of the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company, of Ottumwa; John W., an ice manufacturer of St. Augustine, Florida; Kitty, wife of G. G. Springer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Edmond, who is engaged in the beet sugar business in Colorado.

Francis W. Simmons was reared in Iowa and spent three years in college, a portion of the time attending Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and a part of the time the State University of Iowa. He completed his sophomore year in 1875, and was then engaged in teaching school for seven months. He then came to Ottumwa and engaged with the firm of George Haw & Company, and in 1879 was admitted to full membership in the firm. He has taken an active interest in the management of the large business which has since developed, the firm having embarked in the wholesale business soon after he became a member. He is also interested in various other business enterprises, and has always been active in furthering the best interests of the city of Ottumwa. With

William Daggett, he secured the Janney Manufacturing Company's plant for Ottumwa, and also other important plants. He is a self-made man, public-spirited, and a credit to the community in which he lives. In 1900 he erected a handsome home at No. 334 East Fifth street, and has a very attractive property.

Mr. Simmons was united in the bonds of matrimony with Elizabeth Bonfield, who was born at Ottumwa, and they have two sons: Kenneth G., aged nine years; and John Bonfield, aged five. Fraternally, Mr. Simmons is a Mason and a Knight Templar. Of late years he has taken an active interest in politics, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He represented the Sixth Congressional District of Iowa, in 1892, at the national convention, held in Minneapolis, and is regarded as a leader of unusual force and influence in Iowa. His energies are now devoted mainly to business enterprises, some of which extend beyond the limits of the United States, but he has an inclination toward public affairs, and it is not only possible but probable that his fellow citizens will yet call upon him to yield at least a part of his time to the general interests of the country.

EV. JOHN T. SIMMONS, who has lived a life of stirring activity, is an honored resident of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa. He has been a member of the ministry since 1856, and by word and deed has wrought great good wherever he has been located. He was born in Delaware, Jan-

uary 11, 1829, and is a son of John and Margaret (Talley) Simmons.

John Simmons was born and lived in Delaware throughout his entire life. After his death his widow moved to Ohio, in 1836, and settled in Vinton county, where she died. John T. was the only child born of their union.

John T. Simmons was reared in Ohio, and obtained his intellectual training principally in Morgan county. He was a strong Abolitionist, made stirring Abolition speeches, and became an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church. He moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1855, and bought an improved farm, upon which he settled. In 1856 he became identified with the Iowa conference, of which he has since been a member. He was pastor of a church at Glasgow until 1858, and then went to Iowa county, where he had charge of a large circuit, consisting of 16 appointments, and was located in Richmond. In 1862 he was appointed chaplain of the 28th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service at Iowa City under Captain Henderson. They went to Davenport in October, then on a transport to Helena, Arkansas, where they were, on November 20, 1862, assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Military District of East Arkansas. They remained at Helena, and on December 11, Rev. Mr. Simmons was transferred to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, and on December 17, to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Military District of East Arkansas, remaining at Helena, where he had measles and mumps. April 11, 1863, he was assigned to the 12th Division, 13th Army Corps, com-





ALBERT COTTOM.

manded by Gen. J. A. McClelland, and participated in the Vicksburg campaign and the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion Hills. In May the regiment was sent to the rear of Vicksburg, and remained there up to July 4, when it went to Jackson. They returned to Vicksburg, then went to Natchez, and next to Carrollton, where they camped. Rev. Mr. Simmons was there changed from the 12th to the 3d Division. On February 26, they were ordered to report at New Orleans and await orders. They passed through Red River campaign, took part in other engagements and then went to Algiers and New Orleans, where they shipped with sealed orders,—being told later that the Potomac was their destination. They went to Fortress Monroe, and then to Alexandria and Washington, D. C., where they went into the trenches and remained three days,—being the first Iowa regiment seen in the capital. They then marched to Lewisburg, Virginia, and into the Shenandoah Valley, where they were assigned to the 4th Brigade, 3rd Division, 19th Army Corps. They marched through Charleston, West Virginia, September 8, and were in the battles of Berryville and Winchester. In March, 1865, Mr. Simmons went to Savannah and resigned, returning to his home in Iowa county, Iowa. In 1873 he came to Ottumwa as pastor of the Methodist church, of which he was in charge for three years. He was presiding elder of the Keokuk district from 1882 until 1886, when he located on his present farm in Center township, where he has a well improved tract of 80 acres of land. He was pastor of the Mount Pleasant Methodist

church in 1878 and 1879, and agent for the Iowa Wesleyan University during 1880 and 1881. He also served as presiding elder of the Newton district, four or five years. In 1866 he devoted a year to the interest of establishing and building the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Iowa, and his efforts were attended with success. He is well known throughout Iowa, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all.

Rev. Simmons was joined in wedlock in 1852, in Ohio, with Martha Arganbright, who died in Center township in 1892. To them six children were born, namely: Lydia (Chapman), of Duluth; Francis W., a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; George B., who married and resides in Ottumwa; J. W., of Florida; Kittie L. (Springer), of Philadelphia; and Edmund, of Colorado. Mr. Simmons' second marriage occurred in 1894, with Jennie Bryant, of Birmingham, Iowa. He subscribes himself, "A sinner saved by grace."



ALBERT COTTOM, a resident of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, raises fruit, melons, and sweet potatoes, extensively. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1849, and is a son of William and Phoebe (Semblower) Cottom, and a grandson of William and Mary Catherine (Goodge) Cottom.

The great-grandfather of Albert Cottom was also named William. He was born in Ireland, and came to America with the Hes-

sians, during the War of the Revolution. He fought on that side for a while, but soon deserted and joined the ranks of the Colonists. At the close of the war, he located near Dunbar, Pennsylvania. His wife was of Scotch ancestry. The next in line was also William, Albert Cottom's grandfather, born in Pennsylvania.

William Cottom, the father of our subject, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1820. He learned the trade of a coach maker early in life, and followed that trade during his active business career. He married Phoebe Sembower, in Fayette county, near Dawson station. She was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Adam and Eve Sembower, natives of the Keystone State, who died at Uniontown. Mrs. Cottom died in 1870. Her union with William Cottom resulted in the birth of the following children, namely: Albert, the subject of this sketch; William, who lives in Stark county, Illinois; James, Franklin, Emily, Lewis, and Mary Catherine, all of whom died in Pennsylvania; and Adam C., who has charge of a store in Fayette county.

Albert Cottom, whose name heads this sketch, attended the district schools of his native county, and the public schools at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He enlisted, at Dresden, Ohio, in the Union army. From the Ohio regiment he was transferred to a Wheeling battery, under Capt. John H. Holmes. He was sworn in at Wheeling, West Virginia, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battle of New Creek, Virginia,

was captured and confined in the Pemberton building at Richmond, from November 28, 1864, until February 14, 1865. He was then paroled, joined his regiment, and sent to the Claraville Hospital at Cumberland, Maryland. He was honorably discharged at Wheeling, June 13, 1865.

After the close of the war, Mr. Cottom returned to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he taught school for five years. He then removed to Illinois, where he taught school in Montgomery, Fayette and Stark counties. His first trip to Illinois was made in 1869, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1879 once more went to Illinois. In 1885 Mr. Cottom went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was engaged in truck gardening until he located in Wapello county. In 1894 he bought 40 acres of land in Center township, Wapello county, and since that time has put out 10 acres of this land in all kinds of small fruit. He has 1,500 trees, which cover ten acres of the land, and on two acres he has extensive beds of strawberries. The rest of the farm is devoted to the growth of watermelons and sweet potatoes. He has a fine fruit farm, and it has been entirely of his own making. He had but little on coming to Wapello county, but managed, by hard work and careful management to reach his present goal of success.

In 1870, Mr. Cottom married, in Bond county, Illinois, Theresa Maria Allen. She died in that state one year later. This union resulted in one child, Bertha, who died in infancy. Mr. Cottom married, secondly, Hattie

Lozier, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1874. She died several years later. To them were born the following children: Bertie, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Catherine, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Flora B., who married Willard Van Fossan, of Center township, Wapello county; Jennie, of Kansas City, Missouri; and William Franklin, and Nettie, who live at home. Mr. Cotton married Mrs. Margaret Strange, at Chillicothe, Iowa, in 1899. She was born in Ohio, and came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1853. Her grandfather on the mother's side was Henry Becker, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Cotton is a Republican, in politics, and takes an active interest in the affairs of that party. He is a man who is deserving of the honor and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and his friends in Wapello county are many. A portrait of Mr. Cotton accompanies this sketch.



EMAN SNOW, deceased, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Wapello county, Iowa, and for many years one of the leading citizens of Eddyville, was born in West Haven, Connecticut, in 1813, and his death occurred in 1897, at the age of eighty-four years.


Heman Snow left his native state and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile business. Later he removed to Ohio, where he engaged in farming between Poland and Youngstown. There he remained for seven years, after which he removed to

Wapello county, Iowa, and settled in Eddyville. There were but 11 families in Eddyville at that time, and among these were the Coburns, Dunlaps, Wylies, old Dr. Ross and Dr. Buck, the Clements, Scribners, Roberts, and Butchers.

Mr. Snow engaged as a clerk for Fish & Dunlap, and later with Manning & Corwin. This was about the last work he did. He purchased a farm in Mahaska county, which he operated a few years, but on account of failing health, he abandoned this and retired to private life in Eddyville. There he had purchased land on which he built the house in which Mrs. Snow now lives. It was erected in 1855, and the brick used was made by Jim Long, and hauled from Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Snow was a man of fine character, and his influence was strongly felt in the community. He had many warm friends who loved him for his many lovable traits of character and charitable deeds.

Mr. Snow married Mary Button, a daughter of John and Cyrena (Penfield) Button both of whom were natives of Chatham, Connecticut, now known as Portland. Mrs. Snow had always lived in Portland up to the time of her marriage. She was married in Pittsburg, where she was visiting, and where Mr. Snow was in business at that time. Nine children resulted from this union, as follows: Gertrude; and Albert, Frank, Alice, Amanda and Elsie, deceased; William P.; Milton; and Jennie. Gertrude married Joseph Elliott, a hardware dealer of Eddyville, they have seven children, namely—Charles, Frank, Willie, George, Fred, Arthur and Adda. Mr. Snow was a member of the Congregational church,

in which his wife is still actively interested. Mr. Snow's death was much mourned in the community, as he was a man who commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him.

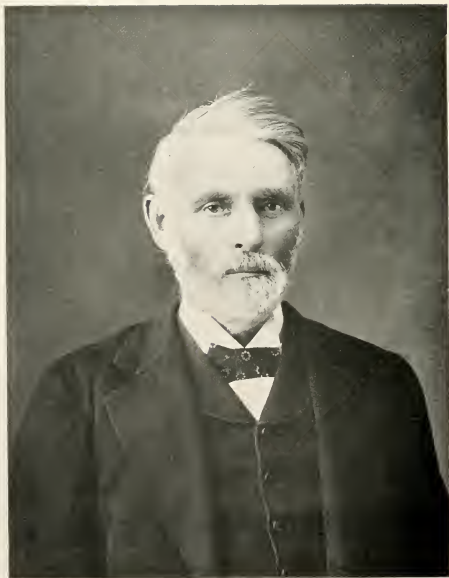
REDERICK ELMER VANCE, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Harrison township, Mahaska county, Iowa, where the town of Pekay is now located, July 6, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Morgan) Vance.

Samuel Vance was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1819, and lived there until 1838, moving in that year to Burlington, Iowa. He moved to Mahaska county and located on unimproved government land on which the now prosperous mining town of Pekay is located. He sold this property in 1891, and moved to Eddyville where the last days of his life were spent in retirement. He was a man of many admirable traits of character, honest and upright in all dealings with his fellow men. He lived to an advanced age and his death was mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He married, in 1842, Rebecca Morgan, a daughter of Alexander Morgan, of Mason county, Kentucky. She moved to Iowa when thirteen years of age and here married Mr. Vance, by whom she had the following children: Oliver H., of Mahaska county, Iowa; Agnew E., of Monroe county, Iowa; Samuel L., and Sue A., of Eddyville; Frederick Elmer; Lizzie, wife of George Gilchrist, of Oskaloosa;

Mary, wife of William Walker, of Fort Scott, Kansas; and James A., and Henry, who are deceased. In religious belief, Mr. Vance was a member of the Christian church up to the time of his death on June 12, 1894. Mrs. Vance is still living at the advanced age of seventy-nine years in the full possession of all her faculties. She, too, has been a member of the Christian church for many years.

Frederick Elmer Vance received his preliminary education in the common schools of Mahaska county, and upon completing his course there entered Oskaloosa College, taking a three years' course. He then entered Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1884, and graduated from that institution in 1887, in medicine and surgery, receiving his degree of M. D. He returned to Eddyville, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has remained here to the present time, establishing a large and well-paying general practice. He is a careful practitioner, attentive to business and deserving of the success he has attained. He took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Hospital of New York City in 1899, and thereby added to his skill as a practicing physician. Dr. Vance is a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Society. He has been local physician and surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for the last nine years, and is examining physician for many insurance companies, among them being the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York and the Equitable






HARTWELL NORRIS MACOY.

Life of New York. In 1894 he became a member of Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Pleiades Castle, No. 15, K. of P.; Oskaloosa Division, Uniform Rank, K. of P.; and Eddyville Camp, No. 1837, M. W. of A., of which he is examining physician.

In 1896 Dr. Vance was united in marriage with Della M. Caldwell, a daughter of the Hon. S. T. Caldwell, who represented Wapello county in the Iowa State legislature and was also a prominent banker and merchant of Eddyville. He was also engaged in the pork packing industry. He was born January 29, 1832, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and came to Iowa in the early history of the county.

ARTWELL NORRIS MACOY, a pioneer planing-mill operator and contractor, whose portrait is herewith shown, has been located in Ottumwa, Iowa, since 1863, and is one of the best known residents of the city. He was born at Cambridge, Vermont, November 7, 1824, and is a son of Daniel and Laura (Downer) Macoy.

Daniel Macoy was a cooper by trade, and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. He and his wife were both of English descent, and are now dead.

Hartwell Norris Macoy was reared at Cambridge, Vermont, and there received his schooling. At an early age he learned the trade of cabinet making, and still has in his house some fine specimens of his handicraft.

He engaged in contracting, owned a steam mill there, prior to his marriage, and was in business in Cambridge for sixteen years. In 1863 he came west, making a trip to Omaha, where he sold buggies at a time when ground was being broken for the Union Pacific Railroad. He came to Ottumwa the same year, and, after erecting a home, built his first mill, on Union street, near the river. In it was placed the first wood-working machinery of importance used in the city. This mill was destroyed by fire about 1865, and Mr. Macoy then built another, which he sold later on. He next erected a planing mill on the corner of Second and Washington streets, where Ed Daggett's livery barn now stands, and subsequently built two others. He has disposed of all but two of these, and at the present time operates neither of those retained. From the time he first located in the city he has been engaged in contracting, and has erected many of the fine residences of Ottumwa. He has built an average of 30 houses per year, and given employment to from 20 to 25 men. He erected many of the early residences, some of which he replaced in later years with more elegant and expensive structures. In the early "seventies" he built as a home what is now the Washington Hotel, in which he resided for about twelve years. His present fine 12-room brick residence, just in the rear of the hotel, was completed nearly twenty years ago, and he has since lived in it. He still owns the hotel building, and has lived, practically, a retired life for the past ten years. Despite the misfortune of two fires, one costing him \$6,000 and

the other \$2,000, he has been quite successful in a business way, and is at the present in very easy circumstances.

Mr. Macoy was joined in marriage with Sarah Jane Chase, who was born at Cambridge, Vermont, May 4, 1830, and is a daughter of Ambrose and Lydia (Woodbury) Chase. Her parents, who were of English descent, came from Sutton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and traced their family tree beyond the year 1600. Mr. and Mrs. Macoy attended school together, and were married August 16, 1848. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Ottumwa in 1898, and it was a notable social event. At Cambridge, Vermont, they attended a church which was erected in 1798, and had a seating capacity of 1,200 people. It was a frame building and was constructed without nails. Their pastor filled the pulpit of this church for a period of forty-five years. In 1890 Mr. Macoy sent plans, by request, for the new church, which now occupies the place of the original structure. His plans being approved, he was asked to accept the contract of building the church, which he did. Mr. Macoy and his wife have one son, Eugene H., who was born on May 4, 1857, at Cambridge, Vermont.

Eugene H. Macoy was reared and educated at Ottumwa, and completed a course in a business college. He is a fine artist and draughtsman. During his early career he traveled with various show troupes, and now has several on the road. His residence is in Chicago, where he has leased the Bijou and Alhambra theaters and also the Academy of Music. He has been

engaged in lithographing and printing for eight years, and is vice-president of the National Printing and Engraving Company, at Nos. 346-348 Wabash avenue, Chicago. He has a \$1,400 cottage at Paw Paw, Michigan, and makes his summer home there. He married Theresa Chambers, and has three children: Earl Hartwell, who was born May 20, 1881, and is studying drafting in the Armour Institute, at Chicago; Ethel Chase, aged eighteen years, who is attending high school in Chicago; and Harold Chambers, aged fourteen years. Eugene H. Macoy is a man of excellent business qualifications and a credit to Ottumwa, where he was reared.

In politics Hartwell Norris Macoy is a Lincoln Republican. He was an Abolitionist during slavery days, and of late years has been a strong temperance advocate.



WILLIAM R. NELSON, a gentleman who has attained a wide reputation as a member of the legal profession, has been particularly successful in criminal cases and has been identified with some of the most prominent trials in this vicinity. He is an able lawyer and has built up a lucrative practice in the vicinity of Eddyville. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Grimm) Nelson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Nelson moved from Pennsylvania to Mahaska county, Iowa, October 7, 1869, and

purchased a farm which he cultivated until 1876, since which time he has resided at Leighton. He has been an extensive shipper of grain and live stock and is one of the most progressive citizens of that town. His union with Margaret Grimm resulted in the following children: William R.; Lenora V., wife of W. P. Shumaker, of Leighton, Iowa; Clara B., who married W. H. Morse, now deceased, who was a prominent jeweler of Guthrie, Oklahoma; Mary E., wife of Charles Whitmore, of Mahaska county, Iowa; and Barbara E., of Oregon. Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican, and has served in township and school offices.

William R. Nelson attended the common schools of Mahaska county, and then attended Oskaloosa College for part of one year. He read law about one year with the firm of Bolton & McCoy, of Oskaloosa, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Cook in August, 1882. He was then located in Oskaloosa until 1890 when he went to Montana and engaged in silver mining and in the practice of law. He was also employed as attorney by the Great Northern Railroad Company, and was retained by the famous Thomas Powers & Brother. He returned to Iowa in 1892 and located in Eddyville, where he has established a large and well paying practice. He holds the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree and has established a wide reputation as a trial lawyer. His connection with many widely discussed criminal cases brought him prominently to the fore, especially the celebrated Walton case.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage in 1885 with Anna Hicks, of Pennsylvania, by whom

he had two children: Earl and Grace. He formed a second union in October, 1894, with Matilda Griffin, a native of Indiana, and they have one son, Samuel R. In political belief, he is a strong Republican, and has frequently attended and been delegate to county and state conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, American Yeomen, and Woodmen of the World. Religiously, he is an attendant of the Christian church.



FRANK SKINNER, a prominent young agriculturist of Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, is living on a farm eight miles south of Ottumwa. He was born in the southwest part of this township, April 11, 1869, and is a son of Jesse B. and Sarah A. (Ketchum) Skinner.

Jesse B. Skinner was born in Henry county, Iowa, in 1844, and when a young man enlisted in the Union army, and served three years in Company E, 24th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. After his return home from the army he engaged in farming in the southwestern part of Keokuk township, Wapello county, where he purchased a farm. Later he sold this farm and bought another in the same neighborhood. This he improved and cultivated until the spring of 1901, when he sold it and removed to South Ottumwa, where he is spending his declining years in retirement. He married Sarah A. Ketchum, a daughter of John Ketchum, who was born in Ohio. Six children blessed this union: Emma; Charles; Frank; Millie; Jesse

N.; and Edward and Harry, who are twins. In religious views Mr. Skinner is liberal. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Frank Skinner, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of his native county and taught school for ten years. He remained at home until 1899, when he moved on the farm which he now conducts, and which he had bought several years before. It contains 93 acres of tillable land, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. There is an excellent supply of water on the place. Mr. Skinner is an energetic and conscientious young man, and promises to become one of the best known farmers in the county.

May 23, 1900, Mr. Skinner married Helen Horen, a daughter of Philip Horen, a resident of Keokuk township, and one of its early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have one child—Margaret A. Mr. Skinner is a Democrat in politics, and is at present filling the office of township clerk in a most able manner.

PATRICK WARD, a farmer of Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the owner of 290 acres of valuable farming land in that county. He was born in County Longford, Ireland, March 10, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Kernan) Ward.

Michael Ward was a native of Ireland, from which he never emigrated. He was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in

the winter of 1901, when he had attained the advanced age of ninety-five years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and their names are as follows: Thomas; Francis, who is a Catholic priest, stationed at Iowa City; Michael, of Des Moines, Iowa; Patrick, the subject of this sketch; John; Matthew; Catherine; Annie; and a child who died in infancy. The Ward family were devout members of the Catholic church.

Patrick Ward came to America, in 1884, and landed at Castle Garden, New York City. There he remained for about one week, when he visited some relatives. He next removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was employed by a harness-maker in South Ottumwa. He had served several years of apprenticeship at this trade in his native country. He worked for this harness-maker one year, and then entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, working between Grand Island, Nebraska, and Deadwood, South Dakota. Returning to Ottumwa, he was employed by John Morrell & Company, Ltd., in their packing house, remaining with them, however, only a short time as he had decided to try his luck at farming. He first worked on the farm, which is now his home, and which formerly belonged to his father-in-law, Luke O'Brien, and then consisted of but 110 acres. Mr. Ward has gradually increased the number of acres, until he is now the owner of 290 acres. This land is a very valuable for farming purposes, and is devoted to general farming. Mr. Ward also raises considerable stock, and has met with good success in his undertaking. He raises an average of from 60 to 75 head of cattle each year.

In 1887, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Margaret O'Brien, a daughter of Luke O'Brien. Eight children have blessed this union, namely: Annie and Mary, twins; Loretta; Maggie; Francis; Rogina; Luke; and Nellie. The two last named are deceased. The family attend the Catholic church, of which they are devout members. Mr. Ward is a Democrat in politics.



WESLEY A. BUCHANAN, who comes of a prominent old family of Wapello county, Iowa, is a well known farmer of Keokuk township. He was born on his present farm, January 6, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Shaw) Buchanan, and a grandson of Samuel Buchanan, who resided in Indiana at the time of his death.

Samuel Buchanan was born in South Carolina and was very young when brought to Indiana, where he was reared and schooled. Before reaching his majority he commenced trading with the Indians in Indiana, and bartered with the Pottawatomies for some time, which he found a very lucrative business. He was married there and settled on a farm which he cultivated until he came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1855. He located in Cass township, where he rented a farm and coal bank, which he operated about six years. He rented land until 1871, when he moved to Keokuk township and purchased 160 acres of land,—80 acres of the Mathews heirs and the remaining 80 of the Litchfields. This property he

farmed until his death on January 18, 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was very successful in business, and during his many years' residence here made many warm friends. He married Sarah Toler, by whom he had five children, as follows: Nancy J.; George W.; Margaret; Sarah A.; and Amanda. After the death of his first wife he married Lucinda Shaw, by whom he also had five children: Wesley A.; Ella; Martha; Cordie May; and Amiee. In religious belief he was a Methodist, In politics he was a Republican, and was honored with several township offices.

Wesley A. Buchanan attended the common schools of Keokuk township, and has always lived on the old home farm. Since his father's demise he has had entire charge of the farm, and is doing well. He is a very progressive man and a prosperous future is predicted by those who are familiar with his qualifications, and his honest and upright methods of doing business. He is unmarried, and his devoted mother keeps house for him. In politics he is a firm supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.



JOHN M. WHITE. This gentleman occupies a high place among the foremost farmers of Wapello county, Iowa. He is at present living on a farm in Keokuk township. He was born January 8, 1854, on the present home farm, and is a son of Daniel and Ann (Fife) White.

Daniel White and his wife, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, came to this country in 1836,—landing at New Orleans. There Daniel, in company with his brother Edward, engaged in public contracting work, and Daniel remained there until 1847. He then located in Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased land, which comprised the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 71, range 13. This farm is now owned jointly by three members of the family, and 100 acres of the land are kept under a high state of cultivation. Mr. White died here in August, 1898, aged eighty-nine years. He was one of the most prosperous men in the community. To his union with Ann Fife the following children were born: Mary A. and Margaret, deceased; Nora, Timothy, deceased; John M.; Johanna; Catharine; and Edward, deceased. Mr. White was a Democrat in politics. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Catholic church. His wife died in 1890, aged seventy-nine years.

John M. White, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools of his native township, and with the exception of nine years spent in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was foreman of the Union Pacific Railroad machine shops, he has always resided in Wapello county. He learned the trade of a machinist in Creston, Iowa, and in 1881 went to Omaha, held a position four years, when he returned to Ottumwa and with his two sisters, Nora and

Johanna, engaged in the hotel business, the hotel being the "Commercial." In 1898 he ended his career as a hotel keeper, and returned to the farm. He is engaged in general farming and feeds as many as 20 head of stock. He is a faithful worker and takes much pride in the improvement of his home.

In 1900 Mr. White married Elizabeth Feehan, a daughter of Bartholomew Feehan, who was born in Ireland. Bartholomew Feehan came to America and settled in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he is now living. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, John Michael, born September 23, 1901. In political views Mr. White is a Democrat. Religiously he is a faithful member of the Catholic church.



FRANK STEVENS, a prosperous farmer of Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Herkimer county, New York, September 6, 1840, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Witherstine) Stevens, both descendants of Dutch ancestry.

Charles Stevens remained in the Empire State throughout his life, following the trade of a carpenter, in connection with farming. He was also a tavern keeper during the early days of stages. He and his wife became the parents of 10 children, as follows: George; Nancy; William; Frank; James; Margaret; Jane; Darius; Charles; and Edward. In religious belief they were Lutherans, while politi-

cally the father was a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. He died about 1861, at the age of fifty-three years, and his widow died in 1879.

Frank Stevens attended the public schools of Herkimer county, New York, and while the Civil War was in progress moved to Ohio, where he accepted a position as foreman in construction work on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He remained with that company seven years, at the end of which time he engaged in the same capacity with the North Missouri Railroad Company, whose road afterward became a part of the Wabash system, in whose employ he remained for five years. Later he was made foreman of a construction crew on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and continued with that company until 1881. While working for that company in Des Moines he and his crew were taking gravel from a bank and unearthed the remains of Chief Mahaska, whose identity was established by a medal which they also found. The medal bore the inscription,—“Presented to Chief Mahaska by J. Q. Adams in 1825.” It is said he was murdered by neighboring tribes for making a treaty of which they were not in favor. In 1881 Mr. Stevens engaged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and worked in Colorado and New Mexico. He had previously purchased a farm in Davis county, Iowa, which he leased, and in 1892 he settled permanently in Wapello county. He had previously lived in Ottumwa while in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Wabash Railroad companies. He and his son jointly

own 360 acres of land, formerly owned by William Page. This is one of the best farming properties in the county, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. It is well improved in every respect, and is supplied with an abundance of pure water.

In 1862 Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Maria McMarra, a native of Ireland, who came to New York when nine years of age. Her grandfather fought throughout the Revolutionary War, under General Schuyler. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens became the parents of two children, both of whom are living: James F., a record of whose life also appears in this volume; and Emma, who married Hiram Lester, of Keokuk township, by whom she has two children—Frank and Gertrude. In political belief the subject of this sketch is a Democrat.



AMUEL DIMMITT, one of the prosperous young farmers of Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born October 25, 1866, on the farm where he now lives, which is situated in section 33, Highland township. He is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Padgett) Dimmitt.

Samuel Dimmitt was reared and schooled in his native county, and August 29, 1893, was married to Louise Schertz. Her father, Joseph Schertz, came from Germany, and settled in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, in 1854. He still lives on the farm which he bought at that time, and owns 220 acres. He was born in 1812, and is still very vigorous,

both mentally and physically. He married Phoebe Ritter, who was born in Germany, March 6, 1837. This couple were married since they settled in Iowa, and 13 children resulted from their union. Of these, they reared 11, namely: Philip; Catherine; Theresa; Tillie; Elizabeth, who died in 1895; Phoebe; Joseph; Louise; Caroline; Flora Belle; and June May.

Samuel Dimmitt and his wife are the parents of five children, whose names are: Harry; Austin; Hazel; Rex Urban; and Louise. Mr. Dimmitt has a well stocked farm, and is one of the rising young farmers of the township. He raises a high grade of cattle and horses. Mr. Dimmitt is a brother of Beniah Dimmitt, superintendent of the schools of Wapello county. A complete sketch of this gentleman and of the Dimmitt family appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Dimmitt is a Republican in politics, but has no political aspirations. He is always greatly interested in any public enterprise, and gladly lends his assistance to any worthy cause.

JAMES McSHANE, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in County Down, Ireland, October 30, 1852, and is a son of James and Catherine (O'Neil) McShane.


James McShane, Sr., was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1852, settling in Monroe county, New York. He success-

fully followed the trade of a plasterer throughout life, and died in New York State at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Catherine O'Neil and they became parents of the following children: James; Hugh; John; Mary A., who married George McDonald, and resides in Monroe county, New York; Alice, wife of John Lannigan; Charles; Susan, wife of John Collins; Arthur; and Catherine, wife of Maurice Sullivan. In political belief he was a Democrat. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

James McShane, the son, received a limited mental training in the common schools of Monroe county, New York, and left home at the age of thirteen years. He hired out on a farm and followed farming for two seasons. He then began to learn the trade of a carpenter and, after serving his apprenticeship, followed that trade for some time. Thinking the West afforded better opportunities for a young man, he left New York State and located at Ottumwa, Iowa. He began working on the railroad, first as a brakeman, and later, as a conductor; he followed railroad work for about five years. He then engaged in farming upon his present farm, which was the property of his father-in-law, Luke O'Brien; it contained 220 acres at the time of the latter's death. The farm was divided equally between Mrs. McShane and her sister, Mrs. Patrick Ward. Ninety acres of the 110 are now under a high state of cultivation, the remainder being devoted to hay and pasture land. In addition to this property, Mr. McShane owns 200 acres in Green township, Wapello county, one-half of which is devoted to general farming, and the remainder, to hay and grazing purposes. He

is a very prosperous man, and his success is due to his own efforts entirely, as he began working for himself at the early age of thirteen years.

Mr. McShane was united in marriage, in 1881, with Mary O'Brien, a daughter of Luke O'Brien, a native of Ireland and a pioneer settler of Wapello county, Iowa. This union resulted in the birth of two children, Luke J. and Catherine. In political belief, Mr. McShane is liberal, and casts his vote for the man he feels best qualified for the office. Religiously, he and his family are devout members of the Roman Catholic church.


ILBERT JUDSON DAVIS, the subject of this sketch, was born August 23, 1895, on the farm where he now lives. The farm is situated in section 23, Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa. Mr. Davis is a son of James and Rhoda (Stevens) Davis.

James Davis was born July, 1830, in Sullivan county, Indiana, and died in 1897. He came to Iowa in 1852, and located on the farm which is now operated by his son. James Davis farmed extensively and did much to add to the history of this locality. He was a lover of fine horses and cattle, and for many years was engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. He had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He took great pride in bringing his farm to the highest state of cul-

tivation, and it is generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful country places in Wapello county. Mr. Davis married Rhoda Stevens, who is a daughter of Abram and Catherine Stevens. Three children resulted from this union,—Taney and Dow, twins, both of whom are deceased; and Gilbert Judson, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Davis is living on the home farm with her son.

Gilbert Judson Davis married Clara Giltner, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Norman) Giltner, and they have reared six children, namely: Edith May; Taney Hill; Bessie Edna; Norton Judson; Vernon; and Rhoda Ethel. Mrs. Davis and her daughters are members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Davis continues to manage the farm which was left by his father, and, being a man of much executive ability and clearheadedness, has met with success in all his undertakings. Mr. Davis is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Democrat.

BRAHAM YOUNG. Among the leading agriculturists of Wapello county, Iowa, is the gentleman whose name opens these lines. He owns a farm of 65 acres in section 17, Highland township, having moved on that farm in 1891. He was born in Ohio, January 1, 1841, and is a son of Charles and Susan (Harrison) Young.

Charles Young was a native of England, where he was born in 1810. He came to the

United States when he was fifteen years old and located in Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1864. He married Susan Harrison, who was born in Ohio, in 1816, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, in the summer of 1900. They had 12 children, of whom seven survive, as follows: Dorothea; Abraham; Martha; Harrison; Sarah; Ella; and Theodore. The rest died young.

Abraham Young is engaged in general farming. His brother Harrison enlisted in the 8th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1861, and served until the end of the war, during which time he never received an injury. Mr. Young was united in marriage, May 24, 1865, with Christina Fleming, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, and a daughter of James and Christina Fleming, who were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Young's parents settled in Illinois in 1847, where her father died in October, 1889, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her mother lived in Missouri and died in 1901, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of thirteen children, namely: James; Maggie; Susan; Harry; Rhoda; Emma; William; Matthew; Etta; Jessie; Fred; Robert; and Emma (2).

Politically Mr. Young is a Republican. He takes a deep interest in local politics, but does not aspire to office. His friends in Wapello county are numerous, and he is known and esteemed for his many admirable traits of character.

JAMES F. STEVENS, a well known resident of Keokuk township, Wapello county, Iowa, was for many years engaged in various lines of business, but at the present time is farming in connection with his father, with whom he jointly owns a fine farm of 360 acres. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, near Blanchester, and is a son of Frank and Maria (McMarra) Stevens.

Mr. Stevens received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and this was supplemented by a course in the Ottumwa Business College. Before reaching his majority he began working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as water boy, and gradually worked his way to the position of track foreman. He remained in the employ of that company for one and a half years, and then moved to Davis county, Iowa, where he operated his father's farm for one year. He then again returned to railroad work, in Bent county Colorado, where he was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. He served as section foreman for one and a half years, when he returned to Davis county, Iowa, and spent six years in farming, two years of the time being on the homestead. He then came to Ottumwa, Iowa, and attended school, and at the April session of the board of supervisors, in 1891, he was appointed deputy auditor of Wapello county. He served with credit to himself and his constituents until his term expired, in 1894. He was then retained by the board of super-

visors to prepare plats of city and county lands, and also a transfer record, and subsequently worked for Mr. Mowrey, in the treasurer's office, for two months. He then returned to agricultural pursuits, at which he continued for one year, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper for Harper & McIntire, wholesale hardware merchants, of Ottumwa. He held this position for a year, and then moved to his present farm in 1897, when he and his father, Frank Stevens, purchased 360 acres of fine farming land. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

April 27, 1898, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Anna O'Brien, of Keokuk township, and they have one daughter, Mary Ellen. Before marriage, Mrs. Stevens was a prominent educator of Wapello county, having taught school from 1886 until her marriage. In religious belief they are devout Catholics. Fraternally Mr. Stevens is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.



GEORGE D. ROBERTSON, who is engaged extensively in farming in Wapello county, Iowa, owns 120 acres of land in section 20, Highland township, 160 acres in section 19, and 15 acres in section 17. He was born January 11, 1854, in Highland township, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Van Winkle) Robertson.

George Robertson, the grandfather of George D., lived in Illinois for a number of

years, and removed to Iowa in 1843, where his death occurred in 1864. William Robertson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county, Indiana, in 1829. He removed to Iowa with his father in 1843. He entered 80 acres of land in section 29, Highland township, where he was engaged in general farming for a number of years. At present he is living a retired life in Ottumwa. He married Elizabeth Van Winkle, who was born in 1833, and is a daughter of James and Ann Van Winkle, both natives of Maryland. William Robertson and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: George D.; James F.; W. H.; Mary M.; Isaac; Emery; and Thomas V.

George D. Robertson was reared in the vicinity of his present home. He received his early training on his father's farm, and there acquired a practical knowledge of agricultural matters. He is now engaged in general farming, and also gives much time and attention to the raising of Poland-China hogs, in which industry he has been very successful.

Mr. Robertson was wedded to Matilda Schertz, September 24, 1884. She is a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Ritter) Schertz. Four children resulted from this union, as follows: Joseph; Elizabeth; William H.; and Ruth.

Mr. Robertson and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is a member of the Odd Fellows' order. Politically he is a Democrat, and is now serving as township trustee. He is a director of the school in his district, having held that posi-

tion for fourteen years. He is also a member of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, of Maryville, Missouri. Mr. Robertson is a man of strict integrity and of upright, honest character. His friends are legion.

JESSE B. BOWMAN. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Wapello county but five years, yet in that short period he has made for himself a prominent place in the community he has chosen for his home. He was born in Richland township, Keokuk county, Iowa, September 17, 1863, and is a son of William and Phoebe (Clark) Bowman.

William Bowman is a native of Pennsylvania. At an early date, he removed to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk county, where he helped to no inconsiderable extent, in adding to the wealth and prosperity of that locality. His wife, Phoebe Clark, was born in Virginia. They have always lived upright Christian lives, and are well known in the community in which they live.

Jesse B. Bowman lived in Hedrick, Keokuk county, Iowa, about three years. In 1896, he left that place, and moved to Wapello county, where he bought considerable land. He owns two tracts of land, in Dahlonga township, one consisting of 253 acres, and the other, of 80 acres. He takes much pride in the care and management of his farm, and a casual observer strolling over it will notice that Mr. Bowman is up to date in his ideas of husbandry, and

methodical in all his undertakings. In addition to farming, he is greatly interested in the breeding of fine trotting horses and Jersey cattle. He is a good judge of horses and cattle, and has a number of animals that bid fair to make the name of the Bowman farm well known to fanciers of blue-blooded stock.

Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Cora A. Utterback, March 13, 1884. She is a daughter of Abner Utterback. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have been blessed with three children, namely: Sylvia O.; Amy Lee; and Alva.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican, in politics. Religiously, he has a leaning toward Spiritualism, while his wife attends the Christian church, of which she is a member.

WILLIAM DAVIS, one of the pioneer settlers of Wapello county, Iowa, owns a farm of 333 acres in section 14, Compentine township. He was born May 3, 1826, in Washington county, Virginia, and is a son of Moses and Mary (Smith) Davis.

Moses Davis was a native of Virginia. He married Mary Smith, who was also a native of Virginia, and who died in 1863. They reared six children, namely: James, who died in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1893; David, who died at Martinsburg, Keokuk county, in 1899; Volney, whose death occurred in Indiana; William; Miriam, who married Hiram Smith, and died in Keokuk county, in 1886; and Isabel, who died in Indiana, in 1846.





CHRISTOPHER H. PROSSER.

William Davis, the subject of this sketch, was but four years old when his father died. Since that time he has been obliged to work out his own career. When a child, he removed from Virginia to Indiana. Twenty years later, he moved to Iowa, where he bought his present home farm in Compétine township. He received a thorough training in agricultural matters, when a youth, and this has had much to do with his success. He is a diligent, conscientious worker, and a man of much energy. He has succeeded beyond his highest hopes, through sheer perseverance and close application to business. Aside from general farming, he has been an extensive dealer in stock. His farm is one of the finest in the county.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, November 15, 1852, with Priscilla Mowrey. She was born in Ohio in 1833, and is a daughter of David and Sarah (Dial) Mowrey. Her parents moved from Ohio to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and located in Jefferson county, where Mr. Mowry died in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died in 1887, aged seventy years.

Mr. Davis and his wife are the parents of eight children, as follows: George W., who married Annie Coffee, and lives in Compétine township; Edward D., who married Maggie Eller, also of Compétine township; Charles F., who married Hattie Dennis (deceased in November, 1896), and is now living with his father on the home place; Omar C., who married Samantha Arganbright, deceased, later wedded Ellen Webb, and lives in Compétine township; Basil F., who married Nettie M.

Roberts, a native of Texas, and makes his home in Compétine township; Ida A., who married Lyman B. Ury, and is living in King City, Monterey county, California; Isaac O., who married Olie Dudgeon, and is a resident of Compétine township; and Mary, who married Sidney J. Ury, also of Compétine township.

Mr. Davis is a staunch member of the Democratic party, and while he does not seek political office, he is much interested in local politics. He is a Mason. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, and is a public spirited man.



CHRISTOPHER H. PROSSER, who resides on a tract of 27 acres of land in Center township, in section 2, township 71, range 14, leases it to coal operators on a royalty. He was born May 15, 1845, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Prosser spent his early life attending the public schools and assisting his father, who came west, to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1856, and operated the first successful ferry across the Des Moines River. He helped his father in this work until 1864, and the ferry was shortly afterward exchanged for a tract of land. He subsequently became a dispatch boy for the recruiting office, and finally enlisted in Company H, 30th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., under Col. C. W. Kiltredge, and Capt. J. E. Wright. The regiment was immediately placed in command of General Steele and attempted to join General Banks. The dangers of this undertaking may be imagined from the

fact that only 200 men of the brigade returned, and but 70 of his regiment,—the remainder being killed, wounded or captured. During following nine months this remnant guarded the penitentiary, and then the sawmill about three miles from Little Rock, Arkansas. The company was sent to the mouth of the White River to guard supplies, then to Duvall Bluff, where they were detached to guard a military prison. Mr. Prosser was there taken sick and sent to the general hospital, but he did not continue sick for any length of time. He was made ward-master and remained in that capacity until the close of the war. He also participated in the battles of Saline River, Camden, Prairie D'Anne, and Little Rock, Arkansas. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, September 2, 1865, and returned home to Wapello county, where he went into the milling business with his father. In 1867 he bought out the ferry at Richmond, Iowa, which he operated until 1869, when he returned and went into the milling business with his father. In 1872 he engaged in farming and afterward went to Monroe county, Iowa, and worked for the Union Coal Company until 1877. He then returned to Wapello county, and two years later took a trip to Louisiana, and saw a great deal of the states of Texas and Arkansas, through which he passed. After the lapse of eighteen months he came back to Wapello county, where he has since remained. He purchased the land he now owns, and shortly afterward discovered a vein of coal, which he leases to a coal company on a royalty of 10 cents per ton. He thus derives a very hand-

some income from it, and is in excellent financial circumstances.

Mr. Prosser was united in marriage, in 1869, to Esther Golden, and the following are their children and the dates of their births: Margaret, born October 9, 1870; Fannie E., November 25, 1872; Cora M., September 15, 1874; Mollie E., June 28, 1877; Warren H., January 29, 1879; Frederick W., February 3, 1881; Christopher G., June 13, 1883; Gara E., August 31, 1885; Bonnie Vida, September 17, 1887; Hazel M., June 11, 1890; Clara E., May 8, 1892; Ruth N., December 15, 1894; and Reay S., July 20, 1896. Margaret, the first born, died November 4, 1894; Cora M. died June 24, 1876; Clara E. died November 18, 1892; Rush N. died January 28, 1895; and Reay S. died August 15, 1897. Mr. Prosser is a member of Tuttle Post, G. A. R., of Ottumwa; Canton Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.; and the Uniform Rank, K. of P. He is very liberal in his religious views, but leans toward the M. E. church.

On a preceding page, in connection with this sketch, are shown two portraits of Mr. Prosser, the smaller one representing him as he was when in the army.



MICHAEL G. HERMAN. This gentleman is numbered among the well-known and highly respected farmers of Wapello county, Iowa. He lives in section 13, Compentine township, where he owns 200 acres of land. He was

born August 2, 1859, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Ulrich Herman, his grandfather, came to America from Germany, in 1817. He died September 12, 1826, in his fifty-fourth year. Solomon Herman, the father of Michael G., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825. He was a carpenter by trade, and many of the old, substantial buildings now standing in Westmoreland county were erected by him, and attest the skill and excellence of his workmanship. He died June 4, 1900, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Herman married Diana Buzzard, a daughter of D. Buzzard. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 2, 1832, and died July 19, 1864. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Sarah, the wife of John Walthour, of Chesterfield county, Virginia; Elizabeth, who married Ezra Loughner and lives in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; Kate, who married H. A. Wegley and lives in the same county; Samuel, also a resident of that county; David, who lives at Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Michael G.

Michael G. Herman has lived in Wapello county since 1882. He is an energetic, thrifty farmer, and is up-to-date in all his ideas of husbandry. He married Jane Dudgeon, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Basil) Dudgeon, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 11, 1863. Her father, Andrew Dudgeon, who was also a native of that county, was born in 1832, and died in Compentine township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1893. He had removed to Iowa in 1865, where he farmed the remainder of his life. He married Elizabeth Basil, in 1852, and they had 14 children, 10 of whom

reached maturity, as follows: Isabel, who died in 1897, aged forty-three years, and was the wife of Oliver Kirby; Lydia; Lafayette; Eleanor; Jefferson; Rose; Jane, the wife of our subject; Minerva; Lee; and Frank.

Michael G. Herman and his wife are the parents of two children—Gaylord A. and Harry C. In politics Mr. Herman is a Democrat.

DR. CLYDE A. HENRY, a rising young physician of Compentine, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, August 9, 1873, and is descended from the illustrious Virginian, Patrick Henry. He is a son of Fayette M. and Lucinda (Lamb) Henry.


The Doctor's paternal grandfather, Patrick Henry, was a native of Abingdon, Virginia. He died on Christmas day, 1900, in his eighty-first year. Fayette M. Henry was born in Wells county, Indiana, in 1851, and removed with his parents, in 1854, to Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa. In 1883, he settled on section 15, Compentine township, where he now owns 94 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Lucinda Lamb, in 1870. She was born in 1857, in Compentine township, and is a daughter of John and Sarah (Grace) Lamb.

John Lamb and his wife settled in Compentine township, in 1848. There Mr. Lamb died in 1881, and his wife's death occurred in 1898. Ten children resulted from this union, namely: Adeline; Joseph; Mary; Henry;

Martha; Lucy; Belle; Madison; Lucinda; and Laura.

Clyde A. Henry, the subject of this biography, attended the schools at Competine, and took a year's course in the South Side school at Ottumwa. He then finished his common-school education at his home school, after which he taught ten terms of district school, reading medicine at the same time. In 1894 he went to the Keokuk Medical College, finished the course in three years, and received a physician and surgeon's diploma. At the time of attending lectures at the college, he also took a special course on the eye, ear, nose, and throat, at the same institution. In 1897 Dr. Henry opened an office in Competine, and from the beginning of his practice has been very successful in his chosen calling. Naturally of a studious turn of mind, he is constantly making new researches in the science of medicine, and aims to advance with the profession. He has a splendid practice, and has won the confidence of the entire community, by his kind and pleasing manners.

Dr. Henry is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, and Civic Council. In politics, he is a Democrat.

IMON B. DUDGEON, a representative farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, July 29, 1842, whence he came to Wapello county in 1888, and settled on section 13, Com-

petine township, where he now owns 160 acres of land.

Thomas Dudgeon, his father, was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1814, and died in 1851, at the age of thirty-seven years and ten months. His father, Simon Dudgeon, was born in Ireland, and in early manhood came to America with his wife, and located in Knox county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1845. His wife was Nancy Elliott, also a native of Ireland, who died in Knox county, Ohio. Thomas Dudgeon was united in marriage with Lucinda Fawcett, a daughter of Arthur and Susanna (Farr) Fawcett, her father being of Irish and her mother, of German nationality. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Simon B.; Nancy, who was the wife of Samuel Clark, and died in 1871, in Auglaize county, Ohio, at the age of forty-five years; Margaret born in 1846, was the wife of Thomas Bacome, and is now living in Allen county, Ohio; Mary, who was born in 1848, and married Lafayette Weingardner, of Auglaize county, Ohio; and James, born in 1850, who is a business man, located at Lake View, Logan county, Ohio. In 1853, Mrs. Thomas Dudgeon married Hamilton Marshall, and they had five children as follows: John and Elizabeth, twins, who were born in Ohio, in 1854; Elizabeth becoming the wife of James Blaine, and a resident of Michigan; Arthur, who married Lucina Vorhees, and lives in Allen county, Ohio; Annie, who married Lewis Baker, and makes her home in Allen county, Ohio; and Minerva, who married Isaac Shanton, and lives at Hicksville,





W. J. DONELAN.

Ohio. Mrs. Marshall married a third time, wedding Oak Oakley, and lived in Ohio until her death, December 6, 1872, at the age of fifty-one years.

Simon B. Dudgeon has always been a farmer and has an excellent farm of 160 acres. He raises a large quantity of good stock, of high grade,—principally sheep, which he prefers by reason of his early training in their care in Ohio.

In 1864, Mr. Dudgeon was married to Ura Ann Weingardner, who died in 1869. They had one child, Elizabeth, who died February 5, 1874. April 6, 1870, he married Amelia Ann Biggs, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 1, 1847, and is a daughter of John and Mary H. (Kearns) Biggs. John Biggs was born of Scotch ancestry in Knox county, Ohio, December 6, 1812, and died in 1892, having passed his entire life on the same farm. Mary H. (Kearns), wife of John Biggs, was born in Pennsylvania, May 30, 1818, and was a daughter of James and Sarah (Ridge) Kearns, both of English ancestry. Her father died in 1838, and her mother, in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs had the following children: James; Jeremiah; Lewis; Albert; Sarah; Amelia Ann, wife of Simon B. Dudgeon; Mary Jane; Sophia; and Meeker. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon became the parents of five children: John, who married Grace Thompson, and lives in Jefferson county,

Iowa; Manford, who married Bertha Burroughs, and lives in Competine township; Mary Viola, wife of Isaac Davis, who lives in Competine township; Eva, wife of Max Alexander; and Clyde S., a bright, ambitious young man,

who died May 22, 1900, in his twenty-second year. Religiously, Mr. Dudgeon and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and their children follow them in this regard. Politically, the subject of this sketch has always voted the Democratic ticket.



J. DONELAN, a gentleman who has, wholly through his own efforts, attained great success in the business world, is at the head of the well-known firm of W. J. Donelan & Company, which conducts the St. Louis store, of Ottumwa. It is the most complete dry-goods store, in all its details, in Wapello county and enjoys its full share of patronage from the leading citizens.

Mr. Donelan was born in Ireland, August 12, 1861, and graduated at the Academy of Limerick in 1880. He was one of 11 children,—eight brothers and three sisters. Two of his brothers are also engaged in the dry-goods business in Ireland. When a young man he received a letter from a friend, who had come to America about 1880, telling him of the prospects in this country, and in 1883 he came to the United States. He landed in New York City and at once secured a position with Macey in the dry-goods business, having previously engaged in that business in Ireland. He remained in New York City one year, then went to St. Louis with William Barr, and became associated with the capitalist, M. J. Macken, with whom he is still in partnership. Mr.

Macken is the resident buyer and is constantly in the market, attending to the mail orders of the different stores with which he is connected. He is interested in three stores, one at each of the following cities,—Burlington, Galesburg and Ottumwa. Mr. Donelan is an equal partner in the store located at Ottumwa, and all are conducted under the title of the St. Louis Store. The St. Louis Store, Ottumwa, is located at Nos. 125-129 East Main street, is three stories high, 135 feet deep, and has a frontage of 62 feet. In addition to the dry-goods store, they conduct a shoe store, and employ four clerks in this department. On the first floor of the main building there is a complete line of everything in dry goods, and on the second floor are the millinery, cloak and suit departments (in which are employed 18 persons), and the lace curtain and portierre department. The third floor is devoted to the wholesale and reserve stock. They sell wholesale to many small merchants in the vicinity, the goods being kept in bulk and sold without breaking the packages. The firm has met with phenomenal success under the clever management of Mr. Donelan, and each year has shown a gain in the volume of business transacted, which is fully eight times that of ten years ago. From 50 to 60 clerks are employed, according to the season, and as none but experienced help is engaged, they receive high wages. Many of the clerks have been in the employ of the firm since it started in business, in 1891. They do a strictly cash business in buying, and thus obtain a discount, which enables them to sell their goods at low figures.

Mr. Donelan was married in November, 1900, and has a son. He has his home in Ottumwa, and is a Catholic in religious belief. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



WILLIAM J. LANZ, a well-to-do farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, was born on the place on which he now resides. It is a farm of 120 acres, in section 6, Compentine township. Mr. Lanz was born May 12, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary E. (Deuser) Lanz.

John Lanz, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Germany, and was born in 1816. He came to the United States in 1852 and located in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for a period of two years. There he followed his trade, that of a tailor. From Louisville he moved to Iowa, and located on the farm now owned and operated by his son, William J. His death took place there in 1879. John Lanz married Mary E. Deuser, who was born in Germany, in 1816, and who died in 1869. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Two girls, who were born in Germany and died at sea; Philip C., who was born in 1846, married Mary Cunningham, and lives in Minnesota; Mary E., who was born in 1853, married J. J. Crile, and lives in Brighton, Iowa; John, who was born in 1850, and lives with his sister in Brighton, Iowa; William J.; George P., who was born in 1858, married Sophia Loos, and

is living in Keokuk county, Iowa; Mary C., who was born in 1861, married William Ebelsheiser, and lives in Highland township; and George.

William J. Lanz was reared in his native county, where he attended the district school. He has always been engaged in general farming, and also in raising cattle and hogs. He married in 1884, Mary Ebelsheiser, a daughter of John and Caroline, (Lowenberg) Ebelsheiser, who was born in 1861.

John Ebelsheiser is a native of Hessen-Nassau, Germany, and is now living at the age of seventy-three years, in his home in Highland township. He married Caroline Lowenberg, who died in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. She first married John Kling, by whom she had one child,—Susan,—who married William Stewart, and lives in Highland township. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ebelsheiser, as follows: William B.; Mary; Phoebe; Callie; John; Jennie; and two who are deceased. William B., born in 1859, married Mary C. Lanz, and is living in Highland township; Mary is the wife of Mr. Lanz; Phoebe, born in 1863, married Dr. J. W. Porter, and is living in Hedrick; Callie, born in 1866, married James Hook, of Highland township; John, born in 1868, married Ora Grimes, of New London, Henry county; and Jennie, born in 1869, died in 1878.

William J. Lanz and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: John W., born February 4, 1885; Charles E., born September 16, 1886; and Henry L., born July 21, 1890.

Mr. Lanz and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Lanz is a Democrat. He is a man of honor and integrity, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.



GEORGE SAUER, one of the most progressive farmers of Compentine township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located in section 20, and is engaged in general farming. He was born in Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, October 1, 1868, and is a son of George A. Sauer.

George A. Sauer, an old and respected settler of the county, was born in Germany, August 23, 1824, and came to this country in 1851. He first obtained employment in Ohio, and worked for \$10 per month. He continued there for two years, and then moved to Iowa, where he located in Keokuk county. He farmed there for a few years, and then settled in Wapello county, Highland township, in 1861. He was a very successful farmer, and stood high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He died in 1891. He was joined in marriage with Helena Santechez, who was born in Germany, in 1833. She was a daughter of Nicholas Santechez, who came of Spanish ancestry. This union resulted in the following offspring: Philip, who died in infancy; Peter, born April 16, 1857, whose first wife was Mrs. Augusta Kling, (his second being Mary Berg, her sister) and who lives in Phelps county, Nebraska; George, born in 1859, who died at the age of two years; Mary, born July 2, 1861,

who married William Berg, and died in 1885; Frederick, born November 1, 1864, who married Cerrilda Newman, and lives in Highland township, Wapello county; Charlotte, born November 27, 1866, who married Carey Newman, and lives in Competine township; George, the subject of this sketch; Philip, born May 21, 1871, who married Katie Ritter, and lives in Competine township; Charles, born June 29, 1874, who married Minnie Ritter, and lives in Green township; Lincoln, born November 14, 1876, who married Mamie Ritter, and lives in Keokuk county, Iowa; and Elizabeth, born April 9, 1879, who died in infancy. Mrs. George A. Sauer died January 27, 1894.

George Sauer received his mental training in the public schools of Wapello county, and at any early age applied himself to agricultural pursuits, which he followed all his life. In 1894 he purchased 160 acres of land in section 20, Competine township, on which he has since lived. His place is under a high state of cultivation, well supplied with water, well fenced, and equipped with good outbuildings, so necessary to successful farming. Mr. Sauer is very industrious, and everything about his place denotes capable management and has an air of general prosperity.

George Sauer was united in marriage, May 20, 1891, with Theresa Meier, who was born February 12, 1872, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Ritter) Meier. Her father was born in Germany and now lives in Benton township, Keokuk county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her mother was also born in Germany, and is now living at the

age of sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Meier have eleven children, as follows: George, born in 1858; Philip, born in 1860; Charles, born in 1862; Katie, born in 1864; Fred, born in 1866; John, born in 1868; Theresa, Mr. Sauer's wife; Emma, born in 1874; Matilda, born in 1876; William, born in 1878; and Louise, born in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Sauer are parents of six children, namely: Harry, born June 2, 1892; Earl, born October 20, 1893; Lvaline, born August 1, 1895; Blanche May, born May 27, 1897; Alice V., born April 9, 1899; and an infant, born March 23, 1901. Religiously, the family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sauer is a Republican in politics, and takes an earnest interest in party affairs.



XAVER STREICHER, a well known farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, is located in Cass township, in section 1, township 72, range 15, where he has owned and lived upon a farm of 110 acres, since 1863. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 17, 1832, and is a son of Xaver Streicher, Sr.

Xaver Streicher, Sr., was born in Germany and died in 1886, in Wapello county, Iowa, where he followed farming. He married Margaret Hum, who was born in Germany and died there while the subject hereof was a boy. They were parents of two children: Xaver; and Margaret, who married Philip Mott, and lives in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa.





BENJAMIN F.

CYNTHIA A.
MAHLON THOMAS.

SARAH A.
MRS. MARY THOMAS.

OVILLA J.

JOHN W.

Naver Streicher was sixteen years of age when he came to the United States, and for several years worked in New York City, in a cigar factory and in a brick-yard. He then went to New Orleans and worked on a sugar plantation. One day while he and some companions were in New Orleans, celebrating a holiday by firing off a cannon, the gun burst with the result that he was sent to the hospital with a badly fractured ankle. He staid in the hospital for six months, and came out a cripple for life. He then left New Orleans with his father and sister, going to Keokuk, Iowa, by boat on the Mississippi River. His father bought 40 acres of land, in 1861, on which he located with his daughter, Margaret, while the son went west to the gold fields of California, and remained there until 1863, when he returned to Iowa. He located in section 1, township 72, range 15, in Cass township, Wapello county, where he now resides and owns 110 acres, after having given 80 acres to his adopted son. He is engaged in general farming and raises considerable stock. He is a public spirited citizen and has a large number of friends and acquaintances in the county.

July 3, 1861, Mr. Streicher was united in marriage with Susan Killkopp, who was born in December, 1834, and is a daughter of Martin and Katrina Rose Killkopp. Her parents were natives of Germany and upon coming to this country settled in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1857. Martin Killkopp was a farmer and followed that occupation until his death in 1880, his wife died in 1858. They were parents of seven children, as follows: George, deceased;

John; Michael, deceased; Leonard, who was killed and robbed; Jacob; Katrina, wife of Daniel Ritter, of Hedrick, Keokuk county, Iowa; and Susan, wife of Mr. Streicher. Religiously, Mr. Streicher is of the Catholic faith, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Democrat.



JENAMIN F. THOMAS, who is engaged in farming in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Warren county, Indiana, in 1839, and is a son of Mahlon and Mary (Sullender) Thomas.

Mahlon Thomas was born in Maine and reared in Ohio, where he followed farming for several years. He then moved to Indiana, where he was located until 1843, when he came west to Iowa. He settled in Mahaska county, where he resided until his death, in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty six years. He was a Republican in politics and was trustee of his township a number of years. He married Mary Sullender, who was born in West Virginia, and is still living. They reared the following children: Cynthia A., Benjamin F., Sarah A., Orilla J., deceased, and John W.

Benjamin F. Thomas lived with his father until 1843, in which year he was married. He then farmed for himself in Mahaska county, until 1867, when he came to Wapello county, and bought his present farm in Richland township in 1868. He owns the southwest

quarter of section 10, and has a fine farm, most of which he rents. He has a timber tract of 40 acres in section 16. In 1889 he built his present home, which is one and a half stories high and consists of six rooms. It is convenient in all its appointments, and makes a very comfortable residence. Mr. Thomas was joined in wedlock, in 1863, with Matilda A. Picken, who was born in Ohio in 1839, and they reared one daughter. Alfarata, wife of William Bane. Mrs. Thomas died in 1873, and Mr. Thomas married, in 1876, Rachel P. McCarroll, who died one year later. In 1879 he married Maggie A. Guthrie, who died in 1890, leaving three children: Carrie E., Roscoe B., and Gurley G.; the last was a boy, the offspring of a former marriage. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Democrat.

On a foregoing page is shown a group picture, representing the family of Mahlon Thomas, the father of our subject.



COTT M. DICKINS, one of the prominent young farmers of Competine township, Wapello county, Iowa, is a son of Hon. George W. Dickins, and was born in Competine township, August 1, 1876.

Thomas Martin Dickins, the grandfather of Scott M., familiarly known as "Martin," was a native of North Carolina, where he was born March 12, 1802. In 1806, he went to Virginia with his parents, James and Mary (Haskell) Dickins. Thomas Martin Dickins

married Elizabeth Staley, daughter of Malachi and Elizabeth (Cooks) Staley, and to them were born the following children: Mary, who was the wife of John Hooker, and died in Wyandotte county, Ohio, in 1847; James M. and Thomas A., both of whom died of lung fever, May 21, 1847; Catherine A., who was the wife of J. B. Harmon, and died in Competine township, Wapello county; Anthony, who died in childhood, in Ohio; Malachi and Harvey, of Competine township; Elizabeth; George W., and Hiram H., who died November 21, 1864. Thomas Martin Dickins formed a second matrimonial alliance by wedding Margaret A. Williams, and they became the parents of two children,—Eunice and Dexter, both of whom are deceased. Eunice was the wife of Edward Durbin, and left a son, Jesse. Thomas Martin Dickins located in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1845, and secured 320 acres of land in Competine township. He finally became one of the largest land owners in that section of the state, where he lived until 1890, when he died and was buried in the Dickins cemetery.

George W. Dickins was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, September 18, 1843, and left there with his parents in 1846. August 12, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the 1st Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., served principally in the Western army, and participated in most of the campaigns of the West. He was mustered out of service at Austin, Texas, February 14, 1866. He was with the army of 60,000 men, sent to the Texas border to watch Maximilian, the Austrian usurper, and Mar-

shal Bazaine, of France, and remained there until the collapse of the French scheme to establish a monarchy on American soil, and to place Maximilian on the throne. Mr. Dickins engaged extensively in farming, and was a large dealer in cattle, fine draft horses and hogs. He married Elizabeth M. Hawthorn, June 2, 1864, and they had four children, as follows: Wilbur T., who died in June, 1871; Anthony, who died in infancy; Mary, who was born July 10, 1869, married O. E. Dickey, and lives in Competine township; and Hiram H., who was born October 7, 1871, married Vinnie Ulry, and lives in Competine township. Mrs. Dickins died June 10, 1874, and Mr. Dickins afterward married Martha C. Eller. Three children have been born to them: Scott M., the subject of this sketch; Rella M., who was born February 5, 1879, married C. A. Dickey, and lives in Competine township; and Kate, born May 30, 1881. Politically, Mr. Dickins has always been a Republican, and has held many township offices. In 1881, he was elected to the 19th general assembly of Iowa, and served in a most able manner. He was again elected, in 1897, to the 27th assembly. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Dickins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander.

Scott M. Dickins, the subject of this sketch, owns 160 acres of land in section 8, Competine township, where he is engaged in diversified farming. He promises to become as well known as his father. He married Mabel C. Cook, a daughter of Herbert Cook, and

they have one child,—George E., who is now eighteen months old.

Mr. Dickins attended Central University, which is located at Pella, Iowa, while his wife is a graduate of the Churdan High School. They are both highly respected by all, and their friends are many.



BERNARD SCHMIDT, a well known brick-maker of Ottumwa, Iowa, and one of the prominent citizens of that place, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 27, 1844. He came to the United States in 1867, and located in Ottumwa, where he at once began to look for employment. He secured work at his trade, that of brick-making, and has continued at this ever since.

Bernard Schmidt was married in 1866 to Katrina Stuckleman, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Stuckleman, who was born in 1843. Her parents had six children. Bernard and Katrina Schmidt were the parents of the following children, namely: Josephine, deceased; Garry; John B.; and Henry. Mr. Schmidt married, secondly, Elizabeth Dunnebrink, August 11, 1876. She is a daughter of Frank Dunnebrink, and her union with Mr. Schmidt has been blessed with 12 children, namely: Frank; Herman; Mary, deceased; Katrina; Ellen; Dorothy; Elizabeth; Bernard; Theresa, deceased; Amelia, deceased; Joseph and Paulus.

Mr. Schmidt and his family are members of the Catholic church. The subject of this

sketch is also a member of the Roman Catholic Protective Association. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. He is highly respected in Ottumwa, where he has hosts of friends.

LAURENCE GUGGERTY. This gentleman is one of the most extensive land owners in Wapello county, Iowa. He is now practically retired from business activities, with the exception of stock-raising, in which he still engages. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, April 15, 1832, and is a son of Owen and Julia (Riley) Guggerty.

Owen Guggerty, a native of Ireland, died at the age of forty-seven years. He married Julia Riley, who was born in Ireland, and died in that country, after having reached the age of eighty-three years. This couple were the parents of seven children, namely: Owen, deceased; Patrick, who lives with the subject of this sketch; Bartholomew and Hugh, deceased; Margaret; John, who lives at Jacksonville, Illinois; and Lawrence, the subject of this sketch.

Lawrence Guggerty came to the United States in 1849, and located in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1853. In 1859 he settled on a farm in Cass township, Wapello county. From 1857 until the breaking out of the Civil War he was a railroad contractor. During the war he bought horses and mules for the government, and at the close of the conflict resumed railroad contracting, which he continued until 1885. In 1863 he settled on the farm in Cass township, in section 31, township 73, range 14.

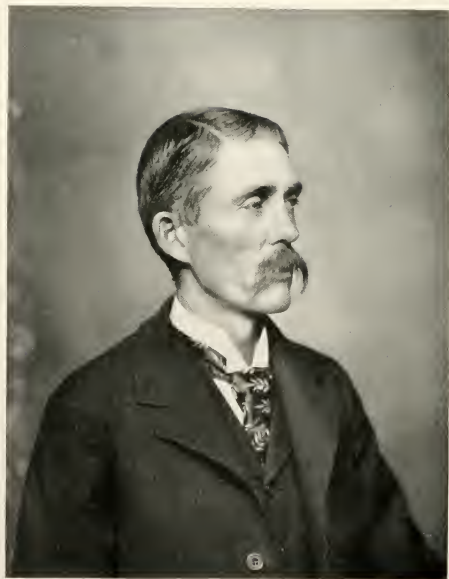
He now owns 1,425 acres of land in Wapello county. A man of much practical knowledge and executive ability, he has met with success in all his undertakings. He is a well-posted man, and takes a deep interest in the various topics of the day. While Mr. Guggerty is not actively engaged in farming, he still gives much time and attention to the raising of stock. He built the first house in Eldon.

Mr. Guggerty was united in marriage with Bridget Gillespie, in 1860. She was born in 1841, and is a daughter of William Gillespie. Mr. and Mrs. Guggerty have nine children, as follows: Margaret, who was born in 1861, married Joseph Manning, and is living in Ottumwa; Julia, who was born in 1865, married Philip Duffy, and lives in Oklahoma; John B., who was born in 1865, and lives at home; Mary, born in 1867, who is also at home; Patrick, born in 1869, who lives in Cass township; Bartholomew, born in 1871; William, born in 1873; Ellen, born in 1875; and Argus, born in 1877. The last four live with their parents.

No public undertaking is complete without Mr. Guggerty's assistance, which he always willingly gives. He is very well known and liked in Wapello county, where he has constantly worked for the welfare of the community.

DOMINICK SCHLAGATER, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Polk township, Wapello county, Iowa, has been located here since 1854, and is widely known throughout the





STEPHEN BARNES.


county. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 19, 1821, and is a son of Jacob Schlagater.

Jacob Schlagater was born in Germany and died there at the age of ninety-eight years. He married Anna Wasmer, and they became the parents of 14 children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Mary; Magdalena; Jacob; Joseph; John; Fred; Andrew; Lawrence, and Dominick.

Dominick Schlagater came to the United States in the fall of 1851, on the good ship "Stevanus," having been forty-four days on the voyage. He was located in New York City for two years, working at anything his willing hands found to do. In 1854, he came to Iowa and settled in Polk township, Wapello county, on section 12, township 72, range 15, where he still resides and owns 160 acres of land. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has raised some high grade horses.

Mr. Schlagater was united in marriage with Carrie Mott, September 15, 1851. She was born in 1829, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Gersbach) Mott. Her parents were natives of Germany; her father died in 1861, at the age of sixty-one years, and her mother, in 1848, at the age of forty-six years. They had seven children, as follows: Aggie; Caroline; Philip; Joseph; Edward; Richard; and Bridget. Mr. Schlagater and his wife became the parents of 10 children, as follows: Mary Rosina, who was born October 8, 1851, and married Benjamin Hofman, a retired brewer living in Ottumwa; John A., born De-

cember 24, 1853, and died in 1885; Joseph M., who was born November 28, 1855, and lives in Leadville, Colorado; Carrie E., who was born February 13, 1858, married Frank Upp, and lives in Ottumwa; Seth, who was born June 6, 1860, and died in Denver, in 1883; Fred E., who was born December 26, 1862, and lives in Odgen, Utah; Lucy L., who was born March 24, 1864, married A. O. Johnson, and lives in Ottumwa; Wilhelmina C., who was born December 1, 1867, and died January 20, 1882; Andrew B., who was born November 19, 1870, and lives at home; and Bridget, who was born in 1850 and died in infancy. Religiously, the family is of the Catholic faith. Mr. Schlagater is a Democrat in politics, and served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, and as township trustee and assessor.

TEPHEN BARNES, who conducts a large grocery, feed and flour store at No. 902 West Main street, Ottumwa, Iowa, is alderman of the sixth ward. He was born in Wapello county, half a mile south of Ottumwa, May 5, 1824, and is a son of Stephen and Sarah (Johnson) Barnes.

Stephen Barnes, Sr., came to Wapello county in 1850, where he lived until 1885. He is now living in Kansas. He married Sarah Johnson and they reared eight children, namely: Margaret Ann (Leighton), who lives in Kansas; William Henry, a Baptist minister of St. Louis, Missouri; David, of

Axtell, Kansas; Stephen, the subject of this sketch; Julia, deceased; John, who is a farmer in Kansas; Elizabeth, deceased; and Rosa (Ivers), who lives in Kansas.

Stephen Barnes, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and schooled in Wapello county. His first work was on the farm. In 1880 he began clerking in a store at Kirkville, Iowa, known as the Kirkville General Supply Store, and there he worked nine years. In 1888 Mr. Barnes engaged in the grocery business at Ottumwa on Second street. He removed to his present location on West Main street in 1896. He owns a double building, 70 by 42 feet, in dimensions, and carries a full line of general merchandise, excepting dry goods. He employs three assistants in the store, and does an immense business. Mr. Barnes is a thorough business man, a good manager and a man of sound judgment and much executive ability. He is one of the leading citizens of the city of Ottumwa.

Mr. Barnes married Elizabeth Roop, in Kirkville. She was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa. To them have been born six children, namely: Bertha and Lilly, deceased; and Ota, Gertrude, Howard and Helen, all of whom are at home. Mr. Barnes owns a pleasant home on the corner of Second and Clay streets. He was elected elderman from the sixth ward in 1899, and was re-elected in 1901. In politics he is a Democrat.

Fraternally Mr. Barnes is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 9; Independent Order of Foresters, and Fraternal Order of Eagles, which was organized January 15, 1901, with

James Gray as president. Mrs. Barnes belongs to the Rebekeahs. In religious views the subject of this sketch is a Methodist. Mr. Barnes is one of the most progressive citizens of Ottumwa, and is highly respected in that community. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



JAMES F. ROBERTSON, one of the leading agriculturists of Compentine township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born July 24, 1856, in Highland township, and is a son of William Robertson, and a brother of George D. Robertson.

James F. Robertson was reared in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and for many years assisted his father on the farm. Mr. Robertson located on a farm of 160 acres in Compentine township, in section 19, township 73, range 12, and there he has carried on general farming for a number of years. He raises considerable stock of a high grade, and takes great pride in the management of his farm, which is very attractive in appearance. He has had a thorough training in farming matters, and, being a man of perseverance and energy, has made a success of his chosen occupation.

Mr. Robertson married Nancy Brown, August 28, 1878. She was born July 30, 1858, and is a daughter of George and Martha (Gray) Brown, her father being a native of Indiana. This union resulted in two children, namely: Luella M., born April 22, 1880; and Henry L., born August 6, 1881. Mr. Robert-

son and his wife and children are all faithful members of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Robertson is a Democrat; although he takes a lively interest in political affairs, he does not aspire to office. He may justly be proud of his beautiful home, and feel that his efforts have been well rewarded. He is an honest, upright citizen, and his friends are many.

JOHAN F. BEAGLE, a well-known resident of Polk township, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in general farming, and has a farm of 100 acres in section 36. He was born in Hocking county, Ohio, February 18, 1842, and is a son of Abner Beagle.

Abner Beagle was born in West Virginia, October 14, 1817, and died July 30, 1897. He married Agnes Sponseller, a daughter of John and Sarah (Conrad) Sponseller, who was born December 30, 1812. John Sponseller was born January 22, 1784, and served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Sponseller was born May 5, 1783. Mr. and Mrs. Beagle had four children, as follows: John F.; David, born June 6, 1844; Harriet Ann, born January 1, 1846, who married Matthew G. Irvin, and lives in Lucas county, Iowa; and Emily A., born August 12, 1850, who married John F. White, and died September 15, 1887.

John F. Beagle came to Iowa with his parents in 1853, and located in Wapello county for the winter. His parents then moved to Clarke county, Iowa, where they remained un-

til 1864. He returned that year to Wapello county, and settled in Polk township, on section 36, township 72, range 15, where he now resides and owns a fine farm of 100 acres of land. He enlisted at Osceola, Iowa, in July, 1862, in Company B, 18th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and served in Southern Missouri until he was mustered out in February, 1863. He still possesses a testament given him by his chaplain, and prizes it very highly. After leaving the army he taught school for three years, and then returned to his farm, on which he has lived for so many years.

February 26, 1865, Mr. Beagle was united in marriage with Nancy Brooks, a daughter of Absalom Brooks, who came to Iowa before the opening of the "New Purchase." He was in Wapello county at the opening and entered land in Polk township, upon which he lived until his death, in 1876, at the age of sixty years. He was united in marriage with Susan Braden, a daughter of James and Eleanor Braden, who died in February, 1856. Nancy Brooks was born May 18, 1848, in Polk township, near her present home. Mr. Beagle and his faithful wife have had seven children, as follows: Maggie F., born November 29, 1865, who died in infancy; Absalom A., born February 11, 1867, who married Alice B. Colvin and lives in Polk township; Charles T., born June 6, 1870, who married Lizzie Folgman and lives in South Ottumwa; Harriet Ann and Fred, twins, both of whom died in infancy; Eleanor, born December 28, 1879, who died, aged sixteen years; and Udell Guy, twin of Eleanor, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Beagle are untiring

workers in the M. P. church, and he has served continuously as superintendent of Sunday-school for many years. Fraternally he is a Mason. In politics he is a strong Democrat.

DANIEL M. SACKETT, a well-to-do farmer of Cass township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a farm of 187 acres and carries on general farming. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 31, 1851, and is a son of Alexander Sackett.

Alexander T. Sackett was born in New York State in 1819, and in 1854 came west to Iowa, locating in Davis county. In August, 1863, he enlisted for service in Company B, 8th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cal., and served in the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was captured, incarcerated in Andersonville prison, and afterward paroled. While he was on his way home on parole, the steamer "General Lyons" blew up, and almost all on board were lost, including Mr. Sackett. His wife was Cornelia Gilbert, who was born in 1824, and was a daughter of William and Mary Gilbert. The following children resulted from this union: Mary E., born in 1845, who married Leonard Knox, and lives in Centerville, Iowa; Thomas L., born in 1847, who married Amanda Piper, and lives in Nebraska; Emma E., born in 1849, who married Joseph Peach, and lives in Centerville; Daniel M., whose name appears at the head of these lines; Jennie C., born in 1853, who married Leander Terrell and lives in Eddyville, Iowa; Charles J., born in 1855,

who lives in Nebraska; James A., born in 1857, who lives in Columblia township, Wapello county, Iowa; Clara C., born in 1859, who married Thomas Carman and lives in Columbia township, Wapello county; and William E., born in 1862, who died in 1865. Mrs. Sackett is now seventy-seven years of age and lives at the home of her son, James A. Sackett.

In 1854 Daniel M. Sackett moved with his parents to Iowa, where he received his mental training. He went from Davis to Appanoose county, and thence to Monroe county, where he was located until 1860, when he moved to Wapello county. He settled in Columbia township, lived there until 1881, and then went to Colorado, where he worked by contract in the mines for about six months. At the expiration of that time he returned to Iowa and bought a farm in Adair county, on which he lived eighteen months. In 1883 he moved to Cass township, Wapello county, and located on the farm on which he now lives, situated in section 3, township 72, range 15. He owns 187 acres, and has one of the finest country residences in Wapello county.

In March, 1873, Mr. Sackett was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann Conwell, a daughter of Obadiah and Miriam (Heacock) Conwell. Her father was born in what is now Carroll county, Ohio, July 16, 1814, came to Iowa in the fall of 1854, and located in Cass township, Wapello county, where he died January 26, 1875. Her mother was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1818, a daughter of Samuel and Esther Heacock, and died February 2, 1879. Mrs. Sack-





JAMES J. ACTON.

ett was born May 15, 1853, and her union with Daniel M. Sackett has been blessed by the birth of four children, as follows: William L., born December 18, 1873, who married Ellen Fraser and lives in De Soto, Dallas county, Iowa, where he conducts a drug store; Claude C., born June 29, 1875, who married Myrtle Brooks and lives in Laurel, Nebraska, where he practices medicine; and Roy F. and Ray L., twins, born March 15, 1885. Ray L. died February 17, 1900, and Roy F. is living at home. In politics Mr. Sackett is a supporter of Republican principles.

JAMES J. ACTON, who owns 200 acres of valuable land in sections 13 and 20, Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in general farming and stock raising. His career has been marked by stirring activity, and he well merits the success which has attended his efforts. He was born in Washington township, in 1848, and is a son of J. W. Acton.

J. W. Acton was born in Ohio in 1825, and after growing to maturity moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1841, when he located in Van Buren county, Iowa. He came to Wapello county in 1843, and entered land in Washington township, where he farmed for the remainder of his life. He died in this county in 1875. He was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Myers, who was born in Ohio, and they reared the following children: Nancy J., deceased; Frances A., Mary, James J., Joseph

M. and John D. His second wife was Frances McDavitt, who bore him one son, Andrew M.

James J. Acton first attended school at the old Union school house in Washington township, and resided on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He applied himself to agricultural pursuits at an early age, and now owns an excellent farm in Washington township, which he devotes to general farming. He is engaged quite extensively in stock raising, and has his farm well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs of a high grade. He purchased this farm in 1875.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Acton was joined in marriage with Mary L. Pumphrey, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1851. They have seven children, as follows: Henry E., a farmer in Neosho county, Kansas; Elizabeth B., wife of Frank Hite, of Center township, Wapello county; Frank S., who is at home; Cora B., wife of J. W. Peebler; Emma C.; Nellie and Guy. Politically Mr. Acton is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in the affairs of his party. He and his family are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A portrait of Mr. Acton accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.

SYLVESTER WARNER was born in Schoharie county, New York, November 21, 1817, and died August 26, 1892. He was a blacksmith by trade, having completed an apprenticeship of three years when he was nineteen years old. He

went to Missouri, participated in the Black Hawk War, while there, and then moved with his father to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1837. He remained there until 1843, when he came to Ottumwa, Iowa, staked his claim under the homestead act, and finally received his patent three years later, August 8, 1846. He built the first wagon made in Ottumwa, and with a team of oxen made a trip to Des Moines, which consumed many days. Supplies which could not be raised at home and such necessities as hardware had to be obtained at Keokuk. The country at that time was thickly populated by Indians, and Mr. Warner often declared that the best meal he ever ate was prepared by a squaw. He was very successful in farming for one of that day, and was well known and highly respected throughout the county. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Juliette Ford, who was born in Clay, Onondaga county, New York, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom the following are deceased: Charles, born February 20, 1846, died October 3, 1849; Anna, born June 27, 1849, died September 18, 1851; Sarah, born August 18, 1851, died September 18, 1852; and Jacob L., born March 16, 1855, died November 19, 1856.

Ella, Juliet and J. L. were all born on the old homestead in Center township, which they now own. George E. resides at Agency City, and Guy N. lives in Ottumwa, Iowa.

The Warner family is of German descent and became established in this country at an early day, because of religious persecution in the mother country. George Warner, great-grandfather of Sylvester Warner, was a

soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Gates. He built a house in the latter part of the eighteenth century, which is still standing. His son, Jacob Warner, grandfather of Sylvester, was born in a fort during the progress of the Revolutionary War. His wife was also of Revolutionary stock, and came of the Canada family, of Irish origin, which was established in this country during the seventeenth century.

ARTHUR AREINGDALE, a prosperous young farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, operates a farm of 480 acres in Center township. He is a son of Richard Areingdale, and was born on his present farm, in 1876.

Richard Areingdale, one of the early pioneers of Wapello county, began working for himself at the early age of sixteen years, having learned the trade of a carpenter, which has stood him in good stead on the farm, as he has built many of his own buildings. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, at an early day, and aided in opening it up to civilization. He came into possession of the farm on which his son is now located, in 1865, when only a few acres were under cultivation. He built a house, barn and other outbuildings necessary to house his stock and grain, and placed nearly all the land under cultivation. He fed his grain to his stock, and dealt very extensively in live stock. In recent years he has been located at Ottumwa, where he is living a re-

tired life. He is a man who stands high in business circles, and makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, both in business and private relations. Richard Areingdale was married to Mary Cisne, by whom he had four children: Edward; Charles; Nora, deceased; and Arthur.

Arthur Areingdale attended the district schools in his early days, and supplemented this with two terms in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He concluded that farming was the most independent life to live, and he has never had cause to regret following that occupation. He is an industrious worker and an excellent business manager, and has made a success of it from the start. On August 3, 1899, he was married to Maggie Rowland, and has one son, who was born November 16, 1900, and named Richard, after his grandfather. In religious views, Mr. Areingdale is inclined to be liberal. He is a Democrat in politics.




W. MELCHER, a resident of South Ottumwa, Iowa, located on a tract of seven acres of land in section 12, township 72, range 14, Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he began the business of tile making, in 1882, and has found it a very profitable undertaking. He commands the best patronage of any tile manufacturers in this section of the State, his business having grown to large proportions from a very small beginning. He was born in Germany December 2, 1842.

Mr. Melcher received his mental training in Germany, and there learned the trade of making fine pottery, having served an apprenticeship in one of the best factories in that country. He came to America in 1866, and finally settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1870. In that year he moved to Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, and went into the business of making stoneware, as a member of a firm. His relations with his partners were not harmonious, and as a result the partnership was dissolved. In 1882 he purchased his present tract of land and began the manufacture of tiling, the land being especially adapted for this purpose. He began operations with a horse-power machine, and continued thus until 1887, by which time his business had multiplied in volume, making it necessary for him to purchase an 18-horse-power engine. He also bought a 30-horse-power boiler, and one of the most improved brick and tile making machines, and made other desirable improvements. He has a capacity for making 5,000 tiles per day, and virtually has all the tile trade of this section of the state. He is a man of high moral character, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Melcher was united in marriage, in 1872, with Caroline Dummmler, who was born in Galena, Illinois, and came to Ottumwa with her parents in 1859. Her father was born in Germany, and at the age of nineteen years came to America. He lived here until his death, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Melcher are the parents of seven children, namely: Frank, who died in

infancy; Joseph H., born April 20, 1874; Mary E., born October 25, 1876; John R., born September 22, 1878; Amy T., born July 20, 1881; William A., born August 28, 1885; and Carl N., born November 4, 1889. Politically, Mr. Melcher is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views and supports the man he deems best fitted for the office.

MANUEL GOTLIEB HARSCH, a farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, living on section 10, township 71, range 14, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 28, 1861. He is a son of Gotlieb Harsch, who was born in Germany and came to America at the age of fourteen years, settling in Morgan county, Ohio, and later in Iowa, where he reached the age of eighty years. Gotlieb Harsch served three years in the Civil war, and while he fought in many important battles, he was never wounded.

When our subject, Emanuel Gotlieb Harsch, was six years old his parents settled in Wapello county, where they purchased a tract of land in Green township. They lived there two years and then bought another farm in Center township, where they settled permanently. Mr. Harsch attended the public schools of Wapello county and remained at home until he reached his twenty-third year. After his marriage he rented a farm for two seasons and then bought from his father his present farm in Green township. He did not then locate on the farm, but moved to Ottumwa, where, for many sea-

sons he followed the trade of a painter and paper hanger, and accumulated enough money to put his farm in good condition. At the time of purchasing the land it was in a wild state; by much energy and perseverance he has made it one of the most attractive farms in Green township. A comfortable modern house, barns and outbuildings have been erected, adding greatly to the general appearance of the place, and about 2,000 trees have been set out. When the fruit trees are in bloom the picture is indeed a beautiful one. They bear each year a goodly amount of apples, cherries, pears and plums. Mr. Harsch is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary L. Hill, March 27, 1884. She is a daughter of J. F. Hill, of Wapello county, and was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 24, 1861. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Eva, born June 21, 1886, and Earl, born August 13, 1888.

Religiously Mr. Harsch and his family are members of the Congregational church. In politics he is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He is a public-spirited man and is highly respected in the community.



H. ABERNATHY, one of the best known business men of Blakesburg, Wapello county, Iowa, has been engaged in the mercantile business there since 1879, and is very successful. He is enterprising and progressive, and

tired life. He is a man who stands high in business circles, and makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, both in business and private relations. Richard Areingdale was married to Mary Cisne, by whom he had four children: Edward; Charles; Nora, deceased; and Arthur.

Arthur Areingdale attended the district schools in his early days, and supplemented this with two terms in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He concluded that farming was the most independent life to live, and he has never had cause to regret following that occupation. He is an industrious worker and an excellent business manager, and has made a success of it from the start. On August 3, 1899, he was married to Maggie Rowland, and has one son, who was born November 16, 1900, and named Richard, after his grandfather. In religious views, Mr. Areingdale is inclined to be liberal. He is a Democrat in politics.



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Mr. Melcher was united in marriage, in 1872, with Caroline Dummer, who was born in Galena, Illinois, and came to Ottumwa with her parents in 1859. Her father was born in Germany, and at the age of nineteen years came to America. He lived here until his death, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Melcher are the parents of seven children, namely: Frank, who died in

infancy; Joseph H., born April 20, 1874; Mary E., born October 25, 1876; John R., born September 22, 1878; Amy T., born July 20, 1881; William A., born August 28, 1885; and Carl N., born November 4, 1889. Politically, Mr. Melcher is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views and supports the man he deems best fitted for the office.

EMANUEL GOTLIEB HARSCH, a farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, living on section 10, township 71, range 14, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 28, 1861. He is a son of Gottlieb Harsch, who was born in Germany and came to America at the age of fourteen years, settling in Morgan county, Ohio, and later in Iowa, where he reached the age of eighty years. Gottlieb Harsch served three years in the Civil war, and while he fought in many important battles, he was never wounded.

When our subject, Emanuel Gottlieb Harsch, was six years old his parents settled in Wapello county, where they purchased a tract of land in Green township. They lived there two years and then bought another farm in Center township, where they settled permanently. Mr. Harsch attended the public schools of Wapello county and remained at home until he reached his twenty-third year. After his marriage he rented a farm for two seasons and then bought from his father his present farm in Green township. He did not then locate on the farm, but moved to Ottumwa, where for many sea-

sons he followed the trade of a painter and paper hanger, and accumulated enough money to put his farm in good condition. At the time of purchasing the land it was in a wild state; by much energy and perseverance he has made it one of the most attractive farms in Green township. A comfortable modern house, barns and outbuildings have been erected, adding greatly to the general appearance of the place, and about 2,000 trees have been set out. When the fruit trees are in bloom the picture is indeed a beautiful one. They bear each year a goodly amount of apples, cherries, pears and plums. Mr. Harsch is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

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JAMES M. ELDER.

has always had the best interests of the town at heart.

M. H. Abernathy was born at Agency, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1850, and received only such mental training as could be obtained in the district schools. By the time he reached the age of twenty years he had decided to engage in some line of business, and as a result moved to Blakesburg, where he embarked in the stock business, buying and shipping extensively for a period of four years. He conceived the idea of entering the mercantile business, and in 1879 established a store in Blakesburg, which he has since conducted in a most successful manner. He built a large store in 1893, and has it well stocked with a complete line of goods, such as one would expect to find only in a larger city. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and erected a building which he fitted up especially for use as a postoffice. It is conveniently located for the public, and his daughter acts in the capacity of assistant postmaster. In 1898 a bank was established at Blakesburg, and he became one of the stockholders and directors, and has since continued as such.

In 1879 Mr. Abernathy was united in marriage with Louisa Fritz, a daughter of Benedict Fritz. The latter was born in Germany, and was a young man when he came to this country. The first few years of his stay here were spent in mining in California, which proved very successful. He came to Blakesburg, purchased land and conducted a general store, becoming one of the town's most prosperous merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy

became the parents of four children, as follows: Achsa, born June 7, 1880; Clara C., born December 26, 1882; an infant who died at birth; and Moses W. F., born August 4, 1898. Politically, the subject of this sketch was a Democrat until Horace Greeley became a candidate for president. He then became a Republican, and is still affiliated with that party.

JAMES M. ELDER, for many years a prominent farmer of Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, has been a general merchant and lumber dealer of Highland Center since 1892. He is a very successful business man and has made friends wherever known. He was born in Decatur county, Indiana, June 30, 1845, and is a son of William M. Elder.

William M. Elder was born near Stanford, Kentucky, in 1812, and died at Greensburg, Indiana, in 1876. He married Sarah Sellers, who died in 1854. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: America, Mary, Sarah, George W., Henry H., Oliver Clay and James M.

James M. Elder was reared in Decatur county, Indiana, and in November, 1863, enlisted at Greensburg, in Company H, 5th Reg., Indiana Vol. Cav., in Sherman's army. He went with his regiment into Kentucky and Tennessee. In eastern Tennessee they participated in numerous skirmishes and engagements in the spring of 1864, and fought at

Resaca, Lost Mountain and Cartersville. His regiment was captured while on the Stoneman raid near Macon, Georgia, its captors being Wheeler's cavalry. The privates were taken to Andersonville prison and there remained from August 1 until the following October, when they were transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, and from there to Florence. With his compatriots imprisoned in the southern stockades, Mr. Elder suffered the pangs of hunger, cold, neglect and disease, and at one time almost despaired of his life. In December he finally obtained his parole, was exchanged with a sick contingent and sent to Annapolis. He was mustered out of the service September 15, 1865, and received his discharge and pay at Indianapolis. For two years after the war he was unable to apply himself to anything that called for physical exertion. At the end of that period he was sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties on the farm. In 1870 he moved to Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, locating on section 4, later on section 13, township 73, range 13, and there successfully followed farming until 1892. In that year President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Highland Center, and this responsible position he filled worthily and faithfully until removed under the Cleveland administration. When McKinley was elected president Mr. Elder was again the favorite of his neighbors and was commissioned postmaster for the second time in 1897. He still remains in that office, to the entire satisfaction of the community. He is a stanch Republican and has received the support of his neighbors

in being elected to office on several occasions. He has been clerk and assessor of his township and also school director of the district in which he resides. He is now rounding out his second term of three years as a member of the board of supervisors, and now finds himself chairman of that body.

James M. Elder was united in marriage December 12, 1897, with Lydia A. Pratt, a daughter of Vactor and Valeria (Baldwin) Pratt, and they are parents of two children: Louis H., who married Mabel Francis and lives in Los Angeles, California; and Valeria L., widow of J. W. Hull.—Mr. Hull died March 26, 1899, leaving her with one child, Leona. Fraternally Mr. Elder is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a member of J. M. Hedrick Post, G. A. R., No. 424, of Hedrick, Iowa. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. A portrait of the subject of this sketch is presented on a foregoing page.



RS. PHERRYBA PARKER, a well known resident of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a fine farm of 127 acres in section 7, township 71, range 14. She is the widow of J. A. Parker, and a daughter of Madison Wellman.

Madison Wellman came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1843, first settling in Center township, and then in Adams township, where he owned a farm between Kirkville and Fremont, on Big


Cedar Creek. The country was then full of wild game and often wild turkeys were shot from the door. The Indians were troublesome at times, especially after receiving their pay, at Agency from the government. On such occasions they always managed to procure whiskey in some way, and when on their way home were in bad condition, by the time they reached the Wellman farm. It required great bravery on the part of the women in those days, especially during the absence of the men, their only resource being to get down the gun and threaten to shoot if the Indians did not proceed about their business. They were also at times troubled with wild animals, the wolves sometimes being exceedingly dangerous, and the women needed to be as skilled in the use of fire-arms as were the men. In 1852 Madison Wellman owned a mill in Ottumwa, sawed lumber, ground feed, and ran a carding machine and turning lathe. While there Pherryba Wellman often went out in a skiff when the river was high, and rowed on what is now the main street of Ottumwa. Mr. Wellman sold his mill in 1852, and moved onto his farm, where he died at the age of thirty-two years.

Pherryba Wellman was united in marriage with J. A. Parker, who was born in Worcester, Maryland, in 1811. His early education was very good, as his father was a wealthy man, owning a large plantation and many slaves. His father, William Parker, operated a sawmill, and with the help of his slaves had it running day and night. He shipped his lumber to Baltimore, then the best market for it. The father of William Parker came to

this country early in the eighteenth century from England. J. A. Parker lived in his native state until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he moved to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. He was engaged in farming there for about ten years, and then moved to Iowa and purchased the farm on which his widow now resides. As his health was not good he started for California with ox teams. While en route he strayed so far from his team that he could not find his way back, and was left entirely without provisions. He wandered for many miles and finally got to the mountains. He staked out a claim and made a good strike, but soon sold his claim and started for home. He deposited his gold in a bank at Sacramento and received a deposit check therefor, retaining in his possession only a sufficient amount for passage home. He returned home by boat and met with exceedingly rough weather on the voyage, which consumed over a month. When he arrived he went to cash his deposit check and was informed that the bank had failed which meant that he had lost all he had made. He had been gone for two years, and after the excitement of the trip was not content to settle down to farming. He moved to Ottumwa and was engaged in teaming for a year, when he concluded to move back on his farm in Green township. He remained on this farm the remainder of his life, with the exception of a short period when he went as far as Omaha, on his way to Pike's Peak, but changed his plans and returned home after due consideration. He died on his farm in 1890, and his

death was a serious loss to the community in which he had lived for so many years. He was a Republican in politics, and, religiously, a member of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker became the parents of 12 children, of whom five survive, as follows: James Madison, born October 8, 1851; Charles, born October 30, 1853; Sherman, born April 7, 1865; Mamie, born September 11, 1873; and Lily Wave, born July 23, 1878. By a former marriage Mr. Parker had two children,—William, deceased; and Caroline, the wife of Zephaniah Wood.

OHN SCHWARTZ, a highly respected farmer residing in Adams township, Wapello county, on section 11, township 71, range 15, is a native of Germany; before coming to this county he fought with honor in the German army.

Mr. Schwartz was born in 1845, and remained at home, went to school and helped his father until he was twenty years of age. He then was drafted, placed in the 4th Regiment, Augusta Guards (named after the Queen), for a period of three years, and saw much hard service in the Austrian-Prussian War, during which he participated in the three greatest battles of that struggle. An instance of the dangers incident to his three years of service is here given. Upon one occasion he, with others, was sent out to spy the enemy's position. When they approached the lines of the enemy they divided into parties of four, each

going a different way. The party of which Mr. Schwartz was a member went through a wheat field and ran across an Austrian sleeping with two guns by his side. He was commanded to surrender, but refused to comply without a fight. He was overpowered and taken prisoner, but they had not proceeded far upon their way when they were subjected to the fire of the enemy, two of the party being shot and severely wounded. Mr. Schwartz lay down close to the ground, but the bullets fell so near him on all sides as to fill his eyes and ears with dust. Realizing that he would soon be shot, he decided to take the chance of running under their deadly fire, slender as it seemed to be; but the balls sped harmlessly by him. He escaped unscathed, and soon the company of which he was a member came to the rescue. The company numbered 266 men, but so vigorous was their onslaught that they deceived the Austrians as to their strength and forced them, 5,000 in number, to retreat. It was a great achievement for so small a force, and, upon establishing themselves on the Austrian camping ground, so great was their rejoicing that they spent the night in merry-making. Reinforcements came, and on the following day the Germans followed in pursuit of the enemy, and engaged in one of the fiercest battles of the war. In it 80,000 men were killed or wounded, and the fighting lasted from two o'clock A. M. until eight o'clock P. M. The Austrians were forced to retreat and were followed for twenty-seven days. Upon the day of battle the Germans were halted to wait for rations, which did not arrive until





HON. GEORGE W. DICKINS.




MRS. MARTHA E. DICKINS.



three days later. Mr. Schwartz was detailed to get the rations and was happy in the thought that he at least would soon have something to satisfy his hunger, but his disappointment was great when he found there was nothing to be had but hard-tack, which could not be eaten until soaked in hot water. It was carried to the camp, and a porridge made of it, and thus many were saved from the peril of over-eating. Soon afterward the war was terminated, and upon completing his term of service Mr. Schwartz returned to his home. In 1868 he came to America with his father, his mother having died in Germany. Coming west, after their arrival, they located in Adams township, Wapello county, Iowa, where they cleared 25 acres during the first winter. John Schwartz remained with his father several years, until there was a division of the property, of which he did not receive his full share. However, he did not complain, as he was young and industrious, and soon had a fine farm of 100 acres,—one of the best in the township,—and also a good house, barn and outbuildings. He has been engaged in general farming, and feeds his grain to his cattle and hogs, from which he derives his profits.

August 29, 1872, Mr. Schwartz was united in marriage with Margaret S. Smith, and 12 children were born: Mary J., born August 8, 1874, deceased November 7, 1880; Rosa E., born March 31, 1876; Sarah F., born October 16, 1873; Henry W., who was born January 30, 1880, and died February 13, 1880; James Udell, born June 12, 1881; Prince Carl, born January 9, 1883; Laura H., born June 2, 1885;

John J., who was born August 27, 1886, and died October 20, 1892; Ethel F., who was born August 14, 1888, and died June 12, 1895; Luday V., who was born June 13, 1891, and died November 18, 1892; Gertie V., born August 29, 1893; and Leo V., born September 21, 1896. Politically, Mr. Schwartz is a Democrat, and has served two terms as supervisor of his township, and two terms as school director. Religiously, he belongs to the Catholic church.

ON. GEORGE W. DICKINS, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, September 18, 1843, and left that state with his parents in 1846. They came to Compentine township, Wapello county, and he now resides on section 17, township 73, range 12, where he owns and manages a farm of 600 acres.

Thomas Martin Dickins, his father, familiarly known as "Martin," was born in North Carolina, March 12, 1802, and went to Virginia in 1850 with his parents, James and Mary (Haskell) Dickins. When he was fourteen years of age his parents died, and he was bound as apprentice to a preacher, who eloped with the wife of one of his parishioners, and this released the young man from his articles of apprenticeship. Taking advantage of his freedom, he walked 100 miles to the Kanawha salt works, where he found employment for a

number of years. He finally journeyed to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Staley, born in 1807, a daughter of Malachi and Elizabeth (Coons) Staley. This union resulted in the following offspring: Mary, wife of John Hooker, who died in Wyandotte county, Ohio, in 1847; James M. and Thomas A., both of whom died of lung fever May 21, 1847; Catherine A., wife of J. B. Harmon, who died in Competine township, this county; Anthony, who died in childhood in Ohio; Malachi and Harvey, of Competine township; Elizabeth; George W., the subject of this biography; and Hiram H., who died November 21, 1854. Mrs. Dickins died in 1863, and was buried in what is now called Dickins cemetery. Mr. Dickins formed a second matrimonial alliance by wedding Margaret A. Williams, and they became parents of two children: Eunice and Dexter, both of whom are deceased. Eunice married Edward Durbin, and left a son, Jesse. Thomas Martin Dickins came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1845, secured 320 acres in Competine township, and planted crops in the virgin soil. He finally became one of the largest land owners of this section of the state and lived until 1890, when he died and was buried in the Dickins cemetery.

George W. Dickins enlisted August 12, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa, in the 1st Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., and served principally in the western army, participating in most of the campaigns of the West. He was mustered out of the service at Austin, Texas, February 14, 1866. He was with the army of 60,000 sent to the Texas border to watch Maximilian and

Marshal Bazaine, and remained there until the collapse of the French scheme to establish a monarchy on American soil and to place Maximilian on the throne. Mr. Dickins has always been extensively engaged in farming, and is a large dealer in cattle, fine draft horses and hogs. He has a beautiful home and capacious and numerous farm buildings.

Mr. Dickins was united in marriage on June 21, 1864, with Elizabeth M. Hawthorn, and they had four children, as follows: Wilbur T., who died in June, 1871; Anthony, who died in infancy; Mary, born July 10, 1869, who married O. E. Dickey and lives in Competine township; and Hiram H., born October 7, 1871, who married Vinnie U'ry and lives in Competine township. Mrs. Dickins died June 10, 1874, and Martha C. Eller became Mr. Dickins' second wife. She was born September 19, 1855, and is a daughter of Harvey and Mary C. Eller. Three children have been born to them: Scott M., born August 1, 1876, who married Mabel C. Cook, and lives in Competine township; Rella M., born February 5, 1879, who married C. A. Dickey and lives in Competine township; and Kate, born May 30, 1881. Politically Mr. Dickins has always been a Republican and has held many township offices. In 1881 he was elected to the 19th general assembly of Iowa, and in 1897 to the 27th general assembly, and served in a most creditable manner. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dickins accompany this sketch.



ALTER ABEGG, a gentleman well known in the financial circles of Wapello county, Iowa, is cashier of the Blakesburg Savings Bank,

which, under his careful administration, has shown a wonderful increase in business during the past year. He has been engaged in farming and stock dealing for many years, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres in section 29, township 71, range 15, Adams township. He was born on his present farm, February 10, 1868, and is a son of Jacob and Ann (Tubaugh) Abegg.

Jacob Abegg and his wife were born in Switzerland, and after their marriage came to this country, and located on the old homestead farm in Adams township in 1851. They were the parents of 10 children, as follows: Benjamin; Henry; Jacob; William; Walter; Bertha; Susan; Milly; Mary; and Libby. All are living and are located in this county, with the exception of Jacob, who went to Mexico and was there murdered by a Mexican.

Walter Abegg attended district school and at an early age displayed an aptitude for mathematics, soon absorbing all there was to learn in that school. He possessed natural business ability, and at the age of eighteen years commenced buying and selling stock in association with M. H. Abernathy, with whom he continued in partnership for twelve years, and met with much success. At the age of twenty-one years he took charge of his father's farm, which he shortly afterward purchased, giving his note in payment. He applied himself diligently to his work, soon paid off his indebted-

ness, and was on the highway to prosperity, owning 200 acres of land as fine as can be found in Wapello county. He remained on this farm until his associates started the Blakesburg Savings Bank, which was organized on June 18, 1900, by the following substantial business men: W. H. H. Asbury, J. B. Mowrey, J. T. Hackworth, A. G. Harrow, T. D. Foster and J. H. Morrell, all of Ottumwa; and Heman Snow, J. S. Elerick, M. H. Abernathy, C. N. Udell, David Jay, Paris Smith, H. F. Derby, William Fritz, J. T. De Hoven and Walter Abegg, of Adams township. The officers elected were as follows: J. B. Mowrey, president; David Jay, vice-president; and Walter Abegg, cashier. The directors are as follows: J. B. Mowrey, David Jay, J. H. Morrell, W. H. Abernathy and Heman Snow. Their choice of cashier was a wise one. Mr. Abegg has had charge of all the affairs of the bank in its dealings with customers, and each month has shown an increase of business over the previous month, until now the monthly amount transacted is twice that of the corresponding month of 1900.

Mr. Abegg was united in marriage, September 10, 1890, with Jessie C. Smith, a daughter of Paris and Nancy Smith, both natives of Ohio, her father being a successful farmer of Adams township. Three children have blessed this union: Jacob, born March 7, 1893; Frank, born April 7, 1895; and Eugene, born October 10, 1897. Politically, Mr. Abegg is a Republican. In religious attachments he is a member of the Christian church.



N. UDELL, M. D., is a prominent physician and surgeon of Blakesburg, Wapello county, Iowa, where he has been engaged in practice for many years. He is widely known throughout this section of the state, and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the town and county. He was born in a log cabin in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Dr. N. Udell.

Dr. N. Udell was born in 1817, and is a son of John Udell, who was born in New England and served in the War of 1812. The father of John was born in England, but was of French descent. Dr. N. Udell stands at the head of the medical profession here, although eighty-five years of age, and is an old pioneer of this state. He became a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and has held the position of president of the former body. He was elected a state senator in 1855, and served his constituents most faithfully, being twice reelected to that office. He served for three years as surgeon in the army, during the Civil War.

Dr. C. N. Udell received his early mental training in the common schools, and, being naturally of a studious mind, soon began to read medicine in his father's office. He acquired a fair knowledge of medicine, but realized the benefits of a better education, and as a result entered Hiram College in the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where at that time James A. Garfield was president of the faculty. After finishing a course there he attended Keokuk Medical College for two terms. He went to

St. Louis, where he took a polyclinic course, and finally graduated at the school of medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. He then began the practice of medicine at Centerville, Iowa, and remained in Appanoose county ten years. Deciding upon Blakesburg as a larger field for his professional work, he came here at a time when there were two other physicians with whom to compete. His reputation at Centerville preceded him and he soon became the leading physician here,—the other two leaving in the course of two years. He established an excellent practice, and is considered the leading consulting physician in the locality.

Dr. Udell enlisted as a private in the 3d Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., in 1861, and served seventeen months, when the governor of the state sent him a commission to come home and recruit a company for the 8th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., which gave him the right to serve as its captain. Wishing a class friend to accompany him, he tendered the captaincy to him, and it was accepted. Captain Walden, who commanded the company, upon his return from the service, was elected lieutenant-governor, and later served the people as a member of Congress. Dr. C. N. Udell took the next position in rank, that of first lieutenant, and accompanied the command to the South. They were in active service for three years, and were in many hard-fought battles. While at Florence the company was surrounded, and was obliged to cut its way out. At Pea Ridge it lost 27 men, killed by General Pike's brigade of Indians, who also scalped the dead. At or near





LORENZO D. BAKER.

Franklin the Doctor participated in an engagement with Hood's army, in which 6,000 men were killed and wounded. The company to which he belonged was in the thick of the battle, and followed Hood in his retreat,—fighting every day for a month or more. At Pulaski they fought General Forrest's army, which had reinforced General Wheeler, and the Union troops were forced to retreat. They got reenforcements from Murfreesboro, and then the tables were turned, and the Federal forces regained all the lost ground. For six weeks the horses were not unsaddled, and the men went to sleep with the halter straps in their hands, ready to mount at an instant's notice. At Lost Mountain while in the thickest of the fight, Dr. Udell was taken sick with cholera and sent to the rear, and thus he escaped capture, as his entire company was captured, and confined in Andersonville Prison for nearly a year. Upon recovering, he was placed in command of another company, and served as captain until he returned home. His company participated in 34 engagements, many of them cavalry charges in which it was difficult to tell friend from foe, and they won a reputation in that, when surrounded by the enemy, they always fought their way out in some manner, although it required fierce fighting.

In 1868 Dr. Udell was united in marriage with Harriet C. Wilson, a daughter of T. O. and Mary (Cupp) Wilson, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Wilson was a cabinetmaker by occupation, and also a contractor, and moved to Iowa in 1856, being one of the pioneers of his neighborhood. Dr.

and Mrs. Udell became the parents of the following children: Myrtle, who died in 1893; Orrin, who died in 1900; Lola P., who is the wife of Ernest Finney; Roy C., a government clerk, residing in Washington, D. C.; Valena H., the wife of Rex E. Davis; Zarelda; and Mary G. Dr. Udell is a Republican in politics, but has taken but a passing interest in party affairs. He is a member of the Big Four Old Settlers' Club, which comprises four counties. He has always been an enthusiastic worker in this club, and at a meeting held in Blakesburg was selected as historian,—an office he has filled with pleasing results. He is, and has been for the past thirty-two years, a member of the Christian church.

LORENZO D. BAKER. This gentleman owns 365 acres of land in sections 22, 26 and 27, Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born March 1, 1845, in Chautauqua county, New York, and located in Iowa in 1857.

Samuel P. Baker, his father, was born in New York in 1824. He married Jane Wood, and they reared nine children five of whom reached maturity, as follows: Lorenzo D., James K., William, Oliver and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are now living in Frontier county, Nebraska.

Lorenzo D. Baker enlisted in the Civil War in 1861. He entered the army at Burlington, Iowa, and served in the 14th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., with which he remained eighteen months.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and paroled at Macon, Georgia. He was mustered out of service at St. Louis, March 5, 1863. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in the 4th Reg., Illinois Vol. Cav., at Joliet, Illinois, and was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, June 15, 1865. He saw much active service, but never received so much as a scratch during all his service.

In 1869, in company with his father, Mr. Baker located in Wapello county. He settled on section 26, township 73, range 13, in Highland township, and in 1883 he bought his farm, which consists of 365 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Baker is engaged in general farming and is much interested in raising cattle. He has always taken a deep interest in the growth and development of the county in which he lives, and is always ready to assist in any enterprise which is for the advancement of the community.

In 1869, Mr. Baker married Mary Stoughton and they reared six children: Jessie L., Nellie, James, Samuel, William and Ellsworth. Mr. Baker married, secondly, Sarah Dennis, and they had one child,—Eva. He formed a third union by wedding, in February, 1893, Rhoda McCormick, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stevens) McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of three children, namely: Searle, Warren and Noel. They are members of the Baptist church.

Politically Mr. Baker is a member of the Republican party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He has a wide circle of friends in the

community in which he resides, who will view with interest his portrait that appears on a foregoing page.



L. COHAGAN, one of the most prosperous farmers of Adams township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on sections 30 and 31, township 71, range 15, where he has lived since 1885. He was born in Ohio, and is a son of Thomas Cohagan.

Thomas Cohagan was born in West Virginia, and was a son of William Cohagan, who was born in Virginia, was engaged in farming, and lived to a very old age. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Cohagan, James Huff, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier.

S. L. Cohagan was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and settled in Davis county, where he underwent his early mental training. The schoolhouses were primitive, and oftentimes there were no schoolhouses, but any vacant room obtainable was used. He spent his early manhood in farming with his father, and began saving the money he made, which gave him his start when he wished to buy a farm for himself. After his marriage he rented a place, but finally purchased a farm for himself. He and his second wife acquired their present large farm in 1885. He is a hard and consistent worker, and a clever manager, and has made considerable money out of general farming and stock

raising. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has 100 head of cattle, 125 head of Shropshire sheep, and 80 head of hogs, and feeds them all the grain he produces.

Mr. Cohagan was first united in marriage with Amanda Edwards, in 1869, and they became the parents of the following children: Bertha, born December 9, 1870; Bessie, born March 12, 1873; Mary, born March 14, 1876; Ellet, born February 20, 1880; and Thomas, who was born in 1872, and died in 1874. Mr. Cohagan was married, secondly, to Martha Jay, February 13, 1883. Mrs. Cohagan's father, Job P. Jay, married Rachel Commons, whose father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cohagan are the parents of three children: Orval, born in 1884; Arthur, born in 1885; and David J., born in 1889. Mr. Cohagan has always been a Republican in politics. He identified himself with the M. E. church years ago, when the ministers came on horseback with their saddlebags to preach. He has been an active member of the M. E. church for the past thirty-two years.



THE DEVIN FAMILY name is one which has been most closely identified with the history of Ottumwa and Wapello county for many years.

Thomas Devin, who came west and located in central Illinois, in 1836, was born in the immediate vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, June 17, 1792. His grandparents were of the Huguenots driven from France, who settled in

Ireland, and his father came to America and located in Maryland.

Thomas Devin went as a young man to the Ohio country, located near Beverly, Ohio, at a place then known as Ludlow, and was there engaged in the produce and commission business on the Ohio River, between Louisville and Pittsburg. In 1833 he removed to Oxford, Ohio, where his children attended school, and he was engaged in mercantile pursuits up to about 1836, when he removed to the vicinity of Decatur, Illinois. About 1839 we find him at Pittsburg, Iowa, near which place he purchased a large farm. Extending his mercantile interests, he came to Ottumwa in 1854 and built his home, which still remains in the family as the property of his grandson, James C. Devin, and is occupied by the Wapello Club. His sons had preceded him some years, and were engaged in business. He died at Ottumwa in 1873, aged eighty-two years, and left large landed interests in Wapello and other Iowa counties.

Mr. Devin was married at what is now Lowell, Ohio, to Lucena Davis, who was born near Lowell, and died at Pittsburg, Iowa, in 1846. A daughter was born to them who died quite young, but six boys were reared to maturity, their names being as follows: John D.; Michael L.; Thomas J.; James D.; George W.; and William D. John D., of Seattle, Washington, who is now retired from active life at the age of over eighty years, was an attorney, and at one time engaged in business at Ottumwa. Michael L. was a farmer near Des Moines, Iowa, and died August 6, 1899.

Thomas J., born May 20, 1826, at McConnells-ville, Ohio, has been for some years past in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Ottumwa. James D., born March 20, 1830, was an attorney and died at Ottumwa in 1866. George W., who died in Ottumwa, August 29, 1898, was born August 27, 1832, and was a soldier during the Rebellion with the rank of major. William D., born March 16, 1819, and died in 1886, was in business in Cincinnati, and later on resided at North Bend, Ohio. By marriage with his second wife, Elizabeth B. Chambers, who died at Ottumwa April 17, 1886, Thomas Devin had a son, Brooks C., who died at Ottumwa on August 6, 1892.

The firm of Thomas J. Devin & Brothers was engaged in business in Ottumwa in the "forties." After its members induced their father to come to Ottumwa the firm became Thomas Devin & Sons, in 1856-57. In 1858 Thomas J. Devin purchased his father's interest, and conducted the business alone for one year, when he was joined by his brother, James. A year later they began wholesaling, which they continued throughout the Civil War, their trade extending over a large area. In 1887 a fire destroyed the building and stock, and the business was closed out to Garner & Lawrence.

As a fitting termination of this sketch of Thomas Devin and his sons it may be recalled to the memory of the citizens of Ottumwa that the head of the family gave to the school district the slightly location on which now stands the Adams school.



MR. WEALTHY CLOYD, who resides on a farm of 80 acres in section 8, Adams township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in 1839. Her parents were natives of New York. They had a family of 11 children, and the father, thinking he could better his condition financially decided to settle in a new country where land could be obtained cheap. He removed from New York to Michigan, thence to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1843, to Wapello county, Iowa, where he bought some land in Adams township. There he lived for a number of years, highly respected by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch married Caleb Cloyd. Caleb came to Iowa with his father in 1844. He was raised on a farm, and had but slight educational advantages, having attended the primitive district schools only a few months. Mr. Cloyd bought the farm on which Mrs. Cloyd now lives, and this, with the assistance of his father, he cleared and began to improve. He was a very successful farmer, and when he died, in 1891, he left to his widow and children a comfortable home and income. He was a man of upright honest character, and his death was sincerely mourned by all in the community in which he lived. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and a charitable and generous neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Cloyd had five children, all of whom are living. Manford is a farmer in Adams township, Wapello county; Caroline is the wife of Sanford Ross, a farmer, of Davis county, Iowa; Caleb S. is a farmer of Monroe county, Iowa; Lee is a farmer of Adams township, Wapello county; and






ELLJAH JOHNSON.

George is a farmer of Monroe county, Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Cloyd was a Democrat. In 1856 he became a member of the school board in his district, and served in this capacity for a number of years. Mrs. Cloyd now manages the farm which her husband took such pride and interest in improving for so many years. She is a woman of many estimable qualities, and is highly esteemed in the community.


LIJAH JOHNSON, whose portrait is herewith shown, is a prominent farmer of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he owns 1,200 acres of land. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1838, and is a son of Nicholas and Diadama (Henshaw) Johnson.

Nicholas Johnson was born in North Carolina and was a farmer by occupation. He married Diadama Henshaw, also a native of North Carolina, and they reared nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: Isaac, Elizabeth, Elijah, Rebecca, Mahala and Nicholas.

Elijah Johnson lived in Morgan county, Indiana, until he was ten years of age, when he came to Iowa with his parents in 1848, the journey being made by wagon, in two weeks' time. His father located in Washington township, Wapello county, and Elijah remained with him until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then located on the southwest quarter of section 24, Agency township, and in 1881 moved upon his present farm in

section 25, Agency township. When he first came here he was in debt to the extent of \$800, but by hard, energetic work and the exercise of good judgment he wiped out all indebtedness and at the present time owns 1,200 acres of excellent farm land in Wapello county. In 1882 he built his present two-story, eight-room house, which is of good appearance and comfortably arranged. He rents most of his land and is engaged in general farming.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Priscilla Johnson, who was born in Ohio, in 1843, and they reared the following children: C. E., W. L., E. D., A. Z., D. W. and E. H. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has served as trustee of his township for sixteen years. Both Mr. Johnson and his wife are members of the M. E. church of Agency City.

ENRY FRITZ is the proprietor of the general store at Blakesburg, Wapello county, Iowa, which was established by his father at a very early day. He carries a complete line of general merchandise,—the largest line kept by any store in the town, and enjoys the patronage of the leading citizens of the vicinity. He was born in Adams township, Wapello county, and is the third son of Benjamin Fritz.

Benjamin Fritz was born in Germany, and at a very early age determined to seek a fortune in America. After completing his schooling he came to the United States at a time when the gold fever was raging; contracting

the fever, he crossed the plains to the gold regions of California. He mined and saved for a few years, and after accumulating a sufficiency to establish him in a safe line of business, in 1857, he returned to the East. Believing the West afforded the best opportunities, he moved to Iowa, and his first investment was in a farm in Adams township, Wapello county,—the old homestead which is still in possession of the family. After improving the land, building a house, and completing every arrangement for settling down, he went to St. Louis to marry a lady with whom he had been acquainted for some time. They returned to the farm, and raised a family of four sons and four daughters. Soon after his marriage he decided to give up farming, as he was better qualified to be a merchant. He went to Blakesburg, purchased a site, and soon became the leading merchant of that prosperous town. He kept in his store almost everything for which there was a demand, and worked up a large patronage. His trade with farmers was especially large, and he traded with them for stock and produce. When the hard times came on he stood by the farmers, and kept them supplied with what they needed to live on until better times should come,—no worthy customer ever being turned away by him. It is doubtful if any other man had the number of friends in the community that he did. He and his wife died in Blakesburg.

Henry Fritz, as soon as he was old enough, went into his father's store and clerked for a few years, always saving a large portion of his wages, so that when his father decided to re-

tire he was enabled to buy the business. He purchased the stock and store in 1887, which were consumed by fire in 1895. He immediately rebuilt, and now has one of the largest general merchandise stores in Wapello county. He has continued as a worthy successor of his father, and is still doing the largest business of the kind in the town.

In 1887 Mr. Fritz was united in marriage with Milly Barnes, a daughter of Wright and Ellen (Redding) Barnes. Her father was an old settler of Wapello county, and her mother was a descendant of Governor Redding, of Indiana. Two children blessed this union: Ella Fay, born January 7, 1892; and Ona May, born July 18, 1896. Mr. Fritz has always been a Democrat in politics. He is liberal in his religious views, and is a generous supporter of all charitable undertakings in the community.



S. PHILLIPS. This gentleman is one of the retired farmers of Wapello county, Iowa, and makes his home in Agency City. Mr. Phillips was born in Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, September 21, 1822, and is a son of James and Eliza (Douglas) Phillips.

James Phillips was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and during his active business career followed the occupation of a farmer. He married Elizabeth Douglas, and they reared the following children: J. S.; James and Jane, deceased; William, who is a ranchman and butcher in California; Charlotte and Luther,

deceased; and America, who is a farmer living in Lake county, California.

J. S. Phillips, the subject of this sketch, lived in his native county for a number of years. He moved to Indiana, and in 1839 settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he remained until 1843. He moved to Wapello county soon after, took up a claim in section 27, Agency township, and after making extensive improvements on the place lived there until 1856. He built a 16-by-16-foot cabin, and carried on general farming. In 1856 Mr. Phillips bought his present farm in Pleasant township, and in the fall of that year located there. He now owns 140 acres of fine farming land in Pleasant township, and his son William conducts the home farm. Since 1881 Mr. Phillips has made his home in Agency City, where he lives a retired life, after many years of unceasing labor at agricultural operations. He has numerous warm friends in Wapello county, where he is known for his honest and upright dealing with all his fellow men.

Mr. Phillips married Sallie Moss, who was born February 11, 1825, in Tennessee. She died December 13, 1890. To them were born 12 children, of whom those living are as follows: Francis, a farmer living in Nebraska, who served in the Civil War, in the 15th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf.; Amelia, who also lives in Nebraska; Jane; George, who is employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and whose home is in Ottumwa; Mary; William; Ella; Douglas, who lives in Boone county, Nebraska; and Emma, who lives in Agency City, Iowa.

Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics. The people of his township have shown their confidence and trust in him by electing him to various township offices. He has served as justice of the peace and township trustee, and has acted as clerk of the school board in Pleasant township. Fraternally, Mr. Phillips is a member of the Masonic order.



MS. CAROLINE HANAWALT, who for many years has been a well known resident of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1834. Her maiden name was Caroline Sprague. In company with her father she moved to Wapello county, in 1845. They located in Walnut Grove, where she lived until 1849. She then removed to Agency City, and two years later was united in marriage with Maj. John Beach.

Maj. John Beach was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, February 22, 1812. He was appointed a cadet at West Point, and graduated in the class of 1832, at the early age of twenty years. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st Reg. U. S. I., under Cap. Zachary Taylor, who subsequently became president of the United States. Upon the death of General Street, in 1840, Major Beach received the appointment of agent to the Sac and Fox Indians. He filled this office with much credit to himself and to the government, until 1847, when he was obliged to resign, as his hearing had become seriously affected.

From 1847 until 1863 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Agency City, and from the latter year until the time of his death devoted himself to literature. He died August 31, 1874, at two o'clock, A. M., at the age of sixty-three years. He was a member of the Masonic order, and acted as deputy grand master of Iowa. His death was sincerely mourned by all in the community, where he was held in high esteem. Major Beach and his wife reared four children, namely: Augustus and Franklin, deceased; Edward, who is manager of Barr's clothing house in St. Louis, Missouri; and Frederick N., who lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is acting as manager of Gimble Brothers' clothing house.

December 2, 1876, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with her present husband, John Hanawalt, a carpenter, who has lived in Wapello county since 1870. Mrs. Hanawalt has lived in her present home, which is the first brick house erected in Wapello county, since 1849. She is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a lady of many estimable qualities, and her friends are many.



WILLIAM DENNY, postmaster of the village of Dahlonga, and actively engaged in mercantile business in that place, has been a resident of Wapello county, Iowa, since 1881. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1859, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Brooks) Denny.

Benjamin Denny was born near London,

England, in 1823. He came to the United States when twenty-one years old, and located in Keokuk county, Iowa. There he still resides, engaged in farming. He married Martha Brooks, who was born in Ohio in 1831, and they reared the following children: George, who is a farmer near Hedrick, Iowa; Rachael, who married T. J. Williams; Samuel, who is a farmer in Ida county, Iowa; William, the subject of this sketch; and Alice, who married Arselus Sykes, of Ida county, Iowa.

William Denny, whose name heads these lines, left Hedrick in 1881, and located in Dahlonga, where he clerked for six months. He then entered the mercantile business with William Anderson. They conducted a general store for one and a half years. Mr. Denny opened his present store in 1886. In 1901 he completed a new two-story, frame building 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. He carries a full line of groceries, rubber goods and hardware. Mr. Denny treats all his customers with fairness and is honest and upright in all his dealings. He owns a farm of 155 acres in sections 4, 9 and 16, and in addition is the possessor of 40 town lots, and three houses, which he rents.

Mr. Denny married Mary A. Goehring, who was born in Dahlonga township. They have been blessed by the birth of the following children: Benjamin L., who assists his father in the store; Thomas F.; W. Burton; Philip H.; Leslie D.; Mary R.; and Victor S.

Politically, Mr. Denny is a Democrat. He has served as postmaster of Dahlonga since January 25, 1894. He has served as clerk of





LAFAYETTE DUDGEON.

his township for the past fourteen years, and no public enterprise is undertaken without his assistance. Mr. Denny belongs to the Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 302.




AFAYETTE DUDGEON, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Dudgeon, was born in 1857, in Knox county, Ohio.

The Dudgeon family moved to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1865, and purchased of S. Rayl 320 acres in section 14, Compentine township. On this farm "Lafe" remained until he attained his majority. Having acquired a good education, he taught school from 1879 to 1886. In 1882 he wisely and fortunately became the husband of Mary E. Scott, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Scott, who were pioneers in this locality,—having located in the township in 1843. Mr. Dudgeon made his first purchase of 80 acres, and has from time to time acquired additional land, until now he is the possessor of considerably more than the average farmer, which ownership represents an unusual degree of wealth for a comparatively young man, not yet forty-five years of age. He is a type of the model farmer, and his sturdy manhood and sound information on all social and governmental questions has made him a leader of men.

In observations made in this county no farm was visited that revealed a higher state of cultivation, or was nearer to the top price of farm valuations than Mr. Dudgeon's. It is bountifully supplied with running water and

wells, and is well fenced and improved. It has upon it the best stock barn in the county, although it is not, perhaps, the largest. It was built in 1894. The design, for room and convenience, is ideal. The center entrance from the west approach is 16 feet wide, with stalls to the right and granaries to the left, and hay lofts above. Here and there are noticeable many late patterns of ornamental steel fixtures and other artistic finishings, which give the interior a pretty and substantial appearance. Around the front acre-lot enclosure are 30 maple trees, and a large tank of 30 barrels capacity fed from a never-failing well by wind-mill power, is so placed that stock in three different lots may drink their fill in long, cool draughts. To the careful observer it seems that not even a suggestion could be offered by way of improving the plans for the easy and expeditious care of stock. At present the farm contains about 500 Merino sheep, an industry which engages the proprietor's almost exclusive attention. Mr. Dudgeon has attracted much attention by the activity he has shown in recent campaigns on reform lines involving the questions of money, land and transportation. In 1892 he accepted the nomination for county supervisor, tendered him by the People's party, in the face of certain and inevitable defeat, and his earnest and eloquent speeches, made during the few weeks preceding the election, were commendable efforts. In 1893 he responded, being called upon to run for the legislature, and again his stirring speeches marked the sincerity of the man and won many accessions to his party's vote. In 1896 he

was again nominated by the Democratic party for the legislature, and added materially to the strength of that ticket by his vigorous canvass. As in former instances, he accepted the nomination from a sense of duty and for the sake of the principles embodied in the platform upon which he stood. He was thrice a delegate to state conventions. Mr. Dudgeon is a frank and pleasing speaker, and gains friends among his audience. He is one of Wapello county's most enterprising business men. He and his family are members of the Baptist church at Compentine, which has the finest country edifice of worship in the county. He has for years been the superintendent of his Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon have two children: Winfield S. and Millie Ellen, who is eight years of age. He is a Mason, holding membership in Martinsburg Lodge, No. 106, A. F. & A. M., of Martinsburg, Iowa. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

ENRY LEIGHTON. This gentleman is one of the well known residents of Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1873, and is a son of A. C. Leighton.

Mr. Leighton, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Ottumwa, Iowa, and since 1896 has managed his father's farm of 380 acres. It is considered one of the best farms in the township, and is kept in excellent condition. Mr. Leighton is a thorough business

man, and has always assisted in any movement which is for the good of the community in which he resides.

Henry Leighton was united in marriage with Oral Gardner, and they have reared one child,—James. Mr. Leighton is a Democrat in politics, and is at present serving as trustee of Dahlonga township.



V. BARE, a resident of Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, is at present living in section 23. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Nibel) Bare.

Thomas Bare was a native of Pennsylvania, and was, by trade, a blacksmith. He died when J. V. was but a small child. Thomas Bare married Catherine Nibel, and their union was blessed by the birth of 12 children, J. V. at this date being the only living child.

J. V. Bare lived in his native county until he reached the age of seventeen years. In 1842 he removed to Iowa, and in 1846 located in Davis county, Iowa, where he bought a farm on which he lived until he removed to Wapello county. In 1865 Mr. Bare bought a farm four miles north of Ottumwa, and on it lived for a period of thirty-two years, engaged in carrying on general farming. In 1897 he located on his present home farm in Agency township, having owned it for over twenty years. He carries on general farming, and is highly successful. Mr. Bare is considered one of the best farmers

in the county, and is well known in the community in which he lives.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Caroline Burkhalter, who was born in Ohio in 1838. She is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Young) Burkhalter. Adam Burkhalter was born in Germany, as was also his wife. They came to the United States in 1833, and located in Ohio. In 1856 Mr. Burkhalter removed to Davis county, Iowa, where he died two years later, his wife having died in California in 1876. He and his wife reared six children, of whom those surviving are: Mrs. E. B. Vogel, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Caroline, the wife of J. V. Bare; Charles, an astronomer and teacher in Oakland, California; and Mrs. Mattie Martin, of Washington.

Mr. Bare has one daughter,—Rachael,—by a former marriage. Politically, he is independent. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

NORMAN RENO, who first came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1854, has a fine farm in section 12, Pleasant township, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is well known throughout his section of the county, and has been very successful in his work. He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cowell) Reno.

John Reno was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1813, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He first married Rebecca Cowell, who was born in

Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and they reared three children: Norman, the subject of this biography; Elizabeth and Benjamin, deceased. His second wife was Elizabeth Barris, by whom he had 11 children, namely: Ludlow B.; Lorenzo D.; Susannah; John S.; Lucy; Willis; Francis M.; Catherine, deceased; Clara; Milo and Dora.

Norman Reno was seven years of age when he moved to Indiana with his parents, and in 1854 came to Wapello county, Iowa, where his father located in Pleasant township. He resided with his parents until 1857, and then went to Southwestern Missouri and followed the carpenter's trade until the Civil War began. He then returned home, enlisted in Company E, 3rd Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., in 1861, and served until the close of the war. He endured much hardship and was in the battles of Gun Town and Tupelo, Mississippi, and fought against the raid of Price, and in that of Wilson. He received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, and located on his present farm in Pleasant township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising of all kinds, and owns 700 acres in the township. He is one of the substantial and influential men of the community, and has a large circle of friends.

Norman Reno was united in the bonds of matrimony with Elizabeth Gillis, who was born in Pleasant township, and they reared two children,—Cora and Maria, deceased. Mrs. Reno died in 1871, and Mr. Reno was united in marriage, in 1872, with Matilda Smith, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1853.

Four children resulted from this union, as follows: John E., a farmer in Pleasant township; Mary E.; Frank H., a farmer of Pleasant township; and Effie G., who is living at home with her parents. Mr. Reno is a Republican in politics, and served on the county board one term. He served on the school board for about twenty years, and is now a township trustee.



L. TROUT, a veterinary surgeon, farmer and stock raiser of Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1850. He is a son of Mathias and Mary (Ireland) Trout.

Mathias Trout was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, and was a farmer and veterinary surgeon. He died in 1893. He married Mary Ireland, who was also a native of Tennessee, and they reared the following children: Kate; Melvina; Dr. A. W.; Imogene; and H. L., the subject of this sketch.

H. L. Trout, whose name opens these lines, was reared on his father's farm. He attended the Tremont High School, and the veterinary school at Pekin, Illinois, for three months. He has been a veterinary surgeon since he was fifteen years old. March 3, 1896, Mr. Trout bought a farm known as the J. V. Bare farm, in Dahlonga township. This farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, and is in section 5. Mr. Trout carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a thorough

knowledge of farming matters, and takes great pride in the management of his property.

Mr. Trout married Elizabeth Owens. She was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1855, and is a daughter of John and Martha (Lackland) Owens. John Owens was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, and his wife is also a native of that county. They were the parents of several children, whose names are: Georgine; Adolphus; Laura; Emma; Elizabeth; Stephen; and John. Mr. Trout and his wife have reared the following children: Gertrude, who married Charles C. McCoy, of Center township, Wapello county; Luella (McClung), who lives in Dahlonga township; and John, and Nina B. who are at home.

Politically, Mr. Trout is a Democrat. He has served as trustee of the township, and is at present a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has many friends in Wapello county, where he has become well known and is highly respected.



JOHN M. WILSON, who has for many years been a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Wapello county, Iowa, is now making his home with his son, Hamilton C. He was born in the northwest part of Pennsylvania in 1823, and is a son of Alexander Wilson.

Alexander Wilson was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer and miller by occupation, who owned three





MR. AND MRS. ADAM DECKER.



WILLIAM J. DECKER.
CORA E. DECKER. ELIZABETH DECKER.



farms in Pennsylvania. He lived to reach the remarkable age of ninety-nine years and six months. He was joined in matrimony with Jane McCombs, who was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and they reared the following children: Allen; Hettie; Hannah; Jane; Elizabeth; Robert; Mary; Alexander; John M.; and Jemima A.

John M. Wilson was reared on a farm, and early in life learned the trade of a miller. At the age of nineteen years he commenced boating on the Allegheny River, and followed this line of work for about fifteen years. He left Pennsylvania in 1855, moved to Iowa with his wife and family, and located on Grove Creek in Jones county, where he lived for nine years. In 1864 he came to Wapello county, and first stopped in Ottumwa. He rented a farm in Richland township two years, and in 1866 bought his present farm in section 26, where he successfully carried on general farming and stock raising until 1900. He now resides with his son, Hamilton C., who purchased the home farm. With the exception of two winters spent in California, he has lived in Wapello county, Iowa, continuously since 1864.

Mr. Wilson formed a matrimonial alliance with Jane C. Guthrie, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and died in 1898. They reared the following children: Mary O. (Kitterman), of Richland township; Chambers, deceased; Thomas A., a merchant in California; Hamilton C., a farmer of Richland township, who married Lucinda Shepherd, who was born in Ohio in 1854; George Allen, superintendent of the Wapello

county poor-farm; Ida J., wife of John Shepherd, of Richland township; C. Etta (Berry), of Arizona; and an infant named Lincoln. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and has served as justice of the peace for twenty years, and for seven years on the school board of his township. Religiously, he belongs to the Presbyterian church. He is the founder of the Wilson Presbyterian church, of Richland township, erected at a cost of between \$1,200 and \$1,500. He has been an elder of the church for fifteen years, and has been liberal in its support.

ADAM DECKER, one of the well-known residents and farmers of Wapello county, Iowa, is living on a farm of 218 acres of land in Compentine township, section 28. He was born in Indiana in 1844, and is a son of William and Lydia (Baney) Decker.

William Decker was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815. He married Lydia Baney, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. She died when Adam was but four years old. She was the mother of four children, namely: John, David, Adam and Elizabeth. William Decker married, secondly, Mary Houdyshell, and to them were born two children,—Lydia and Jacob.

Adam Decker enlisted in the Civil War in 1862. He entered Company E, 17th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., at Compentine. He remained with this regiment some time, and after being mustered out at St. Louis, Missouri, by a general order from the war department, to enable

him to go into the marine service, he enlisted for a term of three years in the First Mississippi Marine Brigade, commanded by General Elliott. He was chiefly employed in doing scout duty on the Mississippi. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and in a number of other important engagements. The command was mustered out by general order at Vicksburg, in 1865.

After returning from the army Mr. Decker went into the Rocky Mountains, where he drove an ox team as a freighter. He was at Cheyenne before the advent of the railroad, and has been all over the western country as a frontiersman. While in charge of a wagon train he was attacked by a band of Indians and narrowly escaped death. He has also freighted on the overland trail between Utah and Idaho, and had much practical experience of the rough and dangerous life of a plainsman.

Mr. Decker located in Iowa with his parents in 1858. They lived on a farm in Competine township. Mr. Decker bought his present home farm of 218 acres in Competine township, on section 28, township 73, range 12, and there he is engaged in the tilling of the soil. His land is well improved and kept in excellent condition, and constitutes one of the most attractive farms in the township.

In 1872 Mr. Decker married Editha Snyder, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Snyder. She died at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Decker then married Nancy J. Glenn, who was born in 1849, a daughter of James and Annie Glenn. Three children have blessed

this union, namely: Elizabeth, who was born in 1877; Cora E., born in 1880; and William J., born in 1883.

Mr. Dexter and his wife are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as trustee of his township for nine years, as school director and as secretary and treasurer of that board for eighteen years. He is a public-spirited man, and takes a deep and active interest in all public enterprises which are for the good of the community. On preceding pages are shown portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Decker and of their children, Elizabeth, Cora E. and William J.

IRA WILSON, a highly respected resident of Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in farming in Richland township, where he has resided for many years. He was born in Indiana, in 1833, and is a son of David Wilson.

David Wilson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1785, and was eight years of age when he moved with his parents to Ohio. He afterward located in Indiana and was engaged in farming until 1852, when he came to Iowa. He stopped six weeks in Des Moines county, and then moved to Richland township, Wapello county, and took up the farm on which Ira Wilson now resides. He had previously purchased a farm of 280 acres, on which he resided at the time of his death, in 1863. He was a Republican in politics, and served as trustee of the township one term.

He married Margaret Conaway, who was born in South Carolina, and they reared the following children: Charles, Hannah and Henry, deceased; Ira; and Lucy, deceased.

Ira Wilson was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and here he lived with his father until after his marriage. He then purchased a portion of his father's farm, on which he has since resided. He carries on general farming and has raised some stock. He has lived a life of great activity, and success has attended his efforts. He is a man of high character, and is held in the highest esteem wherever known. He has lived in this county since the spring of 1852, and has formed many warm friendships in that time.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Letitia Brown, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and they have reared the following children: Joseph, of Ottumwa; Laura; Lettie; Elmer, who lives at home; and Benjamin F. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics.

EDWIN P. STEWART, engaged in general farming in Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, is living on section 10. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1853, and is a son of James and Nancy (Whiteley) Stewart.

James Stewart was born in New York in 1806. In his youth he went to Ohio. He moved to Iowa in 1857, and located in Mahaska county, where he lived until 1861, and then settled in Wapello county. He died in 1877. Mr. Stewart married Nancy Whiteley, who

was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1820. Her death occurred in 1862. They reared the following children, namely: Andy, a farmer living at Lincoln, Nebraska; Kitty Ann, the wife of Cyrus Ray, of Missouri; Esther, the wife of Ernest Otto, of Holt county, Nebraska; Joseph and Wilson, of Boone county, Nebraska; Edwin P., the subject of this sketch; Laura, who lives in Noble county, Indiana; Nancy, who lives in Pleasant township, Wapello county; and Edie, who lives in Boone county, Nebraska.

Edwin P. Stewart, whose name heads this sketch, has 60 acres of well improved farming land in Washington township. He is engaged in general farming, and is making quite a success of this occupation. Mr. Stewart married Nellie Stangland, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, in 1805, and they have reared three children, namely: Ernest, born in Noble county, Indiana; and Gladys and Lena, born in Wapello county, Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Stewart is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. Religiously, he is a Methodist. He has a wide circle of friends in Wapello county, and is always a ready supporter of any worthy cause, or any measure which tends to advance the welfare of the people in the community.

DAVID THOMAS EVANS, a prosperous farmer residing in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in California, in 1861. He is a son of E. J. and Mary (Edwards) Evans.

L. J. Evans was born near Cardiff, North Wales, in 1840. He came to the United States when he was twenty-four years old, landing in New York, and afterward located in Pennsylvania. He was engaged in mining for a number of years. In 1858 Mr. Evans went to California, making the voyage by way of South America. He lived in California five years, and after accumulating \$8,000 returned to Pennsylvania. His next location in the West was in Illinois, and in 1863 he settled in Iowa. He named and laid out the town of Enterprise, the postoffice of which town is Beacon, where he bought 100 acres of farming land. Mr. Evans died in 1885, and his death was much mourned by all who knew him. His wife was Mary Edwards, who was born in North Wales. They reared three children, namely: T. F.; David Thomas; and Mary E., who married a Mr. Jones.

David Thomas Evans was but four years old when his parents settled in Iowa. He remained with his father until his death. Mr. Evans settled on his present farm in Richland township in 1886. He owns 255 acres of land in sections 2 and 11, where he carries on general farming and sheep raising. He is very successful, and is well known in the county. A man of energy and good business ability, he has made much headway in his chosen occupation, and is among the foremost farmers in his vicinity.

Mr. Evans was married to Hester C. Smith in 1885. She was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1863. Two children resulted from this union, namely: Harry S. and Edward J.

In politics Mr. Evans is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.



ROBERT T. ISRAEL, a gentleman who has filled many positions of trust in this county and in other places where he has resided, is a prominent farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in this county, February 19, 1856, and is a son of Moses C. and Ruth (Brownfield) Israel.

Moses C. Israel was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 20, 1820, and at an early day located in Iowa and entered a claim. He is a very successful farmer, and owns about 300 acres of land in Washington township. He married Ruth Brownfield, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became parents of the following children: Joseph A.; Mary; Robert T.; Hiram J.; and George P. He was originally a Whig in politics, and voted for William Henry Harrison, but since 1844 he has been a Democrat, having voted in that year for James K. Polk. Religiously he is a Baptist.

Robert T. Israel attended the public schools of Washington township, and lived with his father until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1889 he located in Salida, Colorado, and was deputy postmaster there for five and a half years. He was also baggage master for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Salida for two and a half years. He was deputy United States marshal during the railroad strike of 1894, and then returned to Wapello





H. C. HUMBERT.

county in the fall of that year, and located on his present farm in Washington township. He is engaged in general farming and stock-breeding, and makes a specialty of breeding hogs.

Mr. Israel was united in marriage with Louisa Gonterman, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1858, and they have reared two children,—Alta and Carl. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He and his faithful wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.



C. HUMBERT, mayor of Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is a prominent carpenter and contractor of his vicinity. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1827, and is a son of Jacob Humbert.

Jacob Humbert was born December 31, 1790, in Pennsylvania, and died there in 1881. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life. He married Hester Cremer, a sister of Major Cremer, deceased, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1807, and died December 25, 1886. This union resulted in the following offspring: H. C., the subject of this sketch, and Aaron, deceased, who were twins; Samuel; John; Josiah; Adam; Jacob; Rebecca; Harriet and Michael, deceased.

H. C. Humbert lived in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of thirty years, and fol-

lowed the trade of a carpenter during his early career. He came west to Iowa in 1857 and located in Agency township, Wapello county, where he purchased a farm and followed farming and carpenter work. He resided upon this property until 1896, when he removed to Agency City and purchased his present home. He is following carpenter work and contracting and owns seven lots and three houses in the town. He is now serving his fourth successive year as mayor of Agency City, and has given general satisfaction as the town executive.

Mr. Humbert was joined in marriage with Lydia Deitz, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1824. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party and has served as township trustee, treasurer and as president of the school board of the township. He is a veteran of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, 22d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and became captain of the company. He was in the siege of Vicksburg and served until 1863, when he received an honorable discharge on account of poor health. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order. In religious attachments he is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



SAC T. FLINT, for many years a well-known journalist, is located on a farm in Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 18, 1839, and is a son

of Joseph H. and Rebecca (Abraham) Flint.

Joseph H. Flint was born in Maryland, and was four years of age when taken by his parents to Indiana. There he was reared and mentally trained, and afterward engaged in teaching school. He became a minister of the Baptist church and followed that vocation nearly all his life. He moved to Iowa, and during the winter of 1841-42 lived in Fairfield. He then moved to Locust Grove township, where he remained until the spring of 1843, when he located in Wapello county. He took up a claim half a mile east of Eldon, in Washington township, where he lived until 1866, and then bought what is known as the Knight farm in Washington township. There he resided until his death, May 22, 1871. He married Rebecca Abraham, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and they reared the following children: Isaac; William, of Jefferson county, Iowa; Wilson F., who lives in Texas; Rebecca, wife of Edward E. Thompson, of California; and Susanna, wife of Z. T. Knight, of Washington township. He was a Democrat in politics and was elected to the State legislature from Wapello, Jefferson and Van Buren counties in 1846. He was county judge from 1858 to 1862, serving in that capacity for two terms. His service in the State legislature covered five terms.

Isaac T. Flint attended the public schools of Washington township, and in 1857 attended school for a year in Ottumwa. He resided at home until he was nineteen years of age, and then was married. He was engaged in the

newspaper business for a period of fifteen years, and for a time was identified with Capt. S. B. Evans, on the *Ottumwa Democrat*. He was connected with the *Ottumwa Times*, and then with the *El Paso Times* for three years. In 1899 he purchased his present farm, and removed to it in the spring of 1900.

In 1858 Mr. Flint was united in marriage with Anna Thomas, who was born in Wales, and they have one daughter, Mrs. L. J. James, of Mexico, where her husband is a merchant. Mr. Flint is a Baptist, and preaches in the church of that denomination in Washington township. He is a man of high principles, and has always exerted an influence for good in the affairs of the township and county.

JAMES M. ABERNATHY, who comes of a prominent old family of Wapello county, Iowa, is an influential farmer of Richland township, where he now owns 174¹/₂ acres of land. He was born in Richland township, Wapello County, Iowa, in 1852, and is a son of John A. Abernathy.

John A. Abernathy was born in Virginia in 1796, and when fourteen years of age went to Ohio, where he resided for three years. He then located in Indiana, and resided there until 1847, when he came to Wapello county, Iowa, and settled at Agency City. He conducted a hotel there until 1851, when he moved to Richland township, where he lived until his death. He married Lucy Schaffer, who was born in Virginia, and they reared five children,

as follows: James M.; Elias; Sarah C.; Francis M.; and Randolph. He was a Whig in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active church worker.

James M. Abernathy lived with his father until 1874, and during his early life attended the public schools in Richland township. He then spent four years in Blakesburg, Iowa, and in 1878 returned to Richland township, where he has since followed general farming and stock-raising. In 1890 he purchased 174¹/₂ acres of land in section 19, on which he now lives.

Mr. Abernathy was united in marriage with Sarah Comstock, who was born in Richland township, July 27, 1859, and is a daughter of the late Dr. A. B. Comstock. Dr. Comstock was born in Franklin county, Ohio, near Columbus, March 1, 1818. He came to Iowa April 9, 1837, crossing the Mississippi at Fort Madison into what was then Wisconsin Territory. He came to Richland township, Wapello county, in the summer of 1843, in which season the county was opened for settlement. There were at that time 24 families besides his own in the township, and probably 400 inhabitants in the county. He married, June 17, 1838, at Bentonport, Van Buren county, Iowa, Sarah Ann Sullivan, who was born at Sweet Home, Missouri, July 2, 1821. His first vote was cast for Harrison in 1836, and he always voted the Republican ticket after the formation of that party. He represented his county in the first legislature convened in the State. He had two sons in the Civil War,

one of whom was wounded in the foot by a musket ball. Dr. Comstock was educated at Augusta College, Kentucky, prepared for his profession in the office of his father, Dr. James Comstock, at Hamilton, Ohio, and then followed the practice of medicine for twenty-five years. For one year after coming here he was one of the only three physicians in the county. During his later life he farmed and raised stock.

James M. Abernathy and his wife have 11 children, all of whom are living at home, as follows: Anna; Frank; Bell; May; Augustus H.; Carrie; James H.; Lucy A.; Ruby; Paul; and Theodore R. Mr. Abernathy is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, and belongs to Kirkville Lodge, No. 47. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN F. CHISMAN, a pioneer settler of Wapello county, Iowa, owns and cultivates an excellent farm of 90 acres in Columbia township. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, October 1, 1834, and is a son of James M. and Mary (Canfield) Chisman.

James M. Chisman was born in Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Indiana at an early age, and there followed farming until 1850, when he removed to Iowa. He located in Polk township, Wapello county, where he purchased a farm and cultivated it the remainder of his life, dying there in 1886,

at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who was born in Indiana, and came of New York parentage, died in 1889, at the age of seventy-five years. Religiously they were Methodists. Mr. Chisman was a Republican in politics. They became the parents of the following children: Benjamin F.; Curtis; Noyes; Alfred; Cornelia; Calvin; George; Frances A.; Zora; and William.

Benjamin F. Chisman received a meager education in the common schools of Wapello county, Iowa, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He then started life for himself by working in a grist-mill operated by Hamilton Olney, near Columbia church, and received a salary of \$14 per month. He then married and received 80 acres of wild land from his father, which he cleared and otherwise improved. He built a small home, in which he lived until the breaking out of the Civil War. Wishing to serve his country, he enlisted in Company B, 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., under Capt. E. L. Joy, of Ottumwa. He served with honor for three years, when he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He returned to his farm, resumed agricultural operations, and remained on that place until 1874. Wishing to engage more extensively in business, he sold this property to his brother Curtis, and purchased 170 acres of land, which forms a part of his present farm. He has added to the original purchase, and at one time had a tract of 280 acres of good farming and grazing land. He is engaged in diversified farming and stock-raising, and when in the prime of life succeeded

in accumulating a goodly share of this world's goods, enabling him to spend his declining years in peace and comfort. He has always been a hard-working man, honest and upright in all his dealings, and well merits the success which has been his reward. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has many warm friends in the township and county.

Mr. Chisman was united in marriage, in 1858, with Elizabeth Wolf, a daughter of B. D. Wolf, who settled in Wapello county in 1855. Previous to that time Mr. Wolf and family were residents of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chisman became the parents of four children, as follows: H. Wesley, who died in infancy, while his father was in the service of his country; Lida, wife of Wells Chapman; Sadie, who married George E. Jenkins; and Frank W., who married Nellie Dunkle. Politically Mr. Chisman is an unswerving Republican. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist church. Fraternally the former is a member of John Wilcox Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Moses C. Israel, a progressive and influential farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, owns about 300 acres of land in Washington township. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, near Middletown, November 20, 1820, and is a son of Thomas Israel.

Thomas Israel was born in Virginia in 1777 and located in Ohio when a young man,





CHARLES PETER BENNETT.

trading along the Ohio River. He married Christiana Deem, who was born in Ohio, and they reared the following children: Ellen, Mary, John, William and Joseph, all deceased; Moses C.; and Lucinda, who resides in Indiana. A half-brother, George, was killed while serving in the Civil War.

Moses C. Israel lived in Ohio until he reached the age of six years, and then moved to Indiana with his parents, where he remained until 1849. He moved to Iowa in the fall of that year, and located in Van Buren county. He came to Wapello county in 1854, and purchased a farm in Washington township,—the north half of the northwest quarter of section 11,—the one on which he now lives. He has always followed farming, and has met with good results. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has a large number of friends throughout the county in which he has lived for so many years.

Mr. Israel was united in marriage with Ruth Brownfield, who was born in Pennsylvania and went to Indiana with her parents at the age of ten years. She was born in 1825, and is now enjoying life at the age of seventy-six years. This union is blessed with the following children: Joseph A.; Mary; Robert T.; Hiram J.; and George P. Moses C. Israel was a Whig originally, and voted for William Henry Harrison, but since 1844 has been a Democrat, having voted for James K. Polk in that year. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church.

Joseph A. Israel, the oldest son, now resides in Denver, Colorado, and is tax collector

for the Colorado Southern and Colorado Midland railways. He is a Democrat in politics, and while a resident of Wapello county was elected to the State legislature. He served as United States marshal of Colorado during the second term of President Cleveland. He also served in the Colorado Senate.



CHARLES PETER BENNETT, a prosperous farmer of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is herewith shown, was born in Ohio in 1848, and is a son of De Witt and Sarah (Nunnemaker) Bennett.

De Witt Bennett was a carpenter and followed that trade quite extensively for many years. When Charles Peter Bennett was but six months old his father moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and was located near Kirkville for the first two years. He then purchased a farm southeast of Kirkville, in Pichland township, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming. Upon first coming to this county he followed his trade and built the first grist-mill in Ottumwa. He was an excellent workman and erected many of the substantial buildings in the vicinity of Kirkville, some of which are standing to-day as monuments of his workmanship. He married Sarah Nunnemaker, and to them were born nine children, namely: Margaret, Catherine, Jane, Peter, Melissa, William, Eliza, Lucy and George. In religious belief they were Lutherans for several years and later Presbyterians. Mrs. Bennett

is still living at Kirkville, Iowa, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Charles Peter Bennett attended the common schools of Wapello county, and then worked with his father for several years at carpentering. Being the eldest son, the care of the farm devolved upon him, and consequently his life work has been farming, which he has found very remunerative. He owns the old homestead, in addition to which his wife owns a farm of 106½ acres. His attention is devoted to general farming and stock raising, and he is meeting with great success. He has been much interested in breeding fancy ponies, and has a fine black pony stallion, the sire of many valuable ponies.

On March 6, 1890, Mr. Bennett was joined in marriage with Lydia Shawver, who was born in Ohio. In political affiliations he is a Democrat, and takes an earnest interest in party affairs. He possesses many fine qualities, is honest and upright in business transactions and is very popular in his vicinity.



J. GARDNER, one of the representative farmers of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and owns a valuable farm of 200 acres. He was born near Montreal, Canada, February 21, 1850, and is a son of John R. and Amelia (Barrington) Gardner, both natives of Canada, and of Scotch descent.

John R. Gardner and his wife lived in Can-

ada all their lives. He was a farmer by vocation, and for many years was a justice of the peace, being known as "Squire" Gardner. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy years, and Mrs. Gardner died in the same year, at about the same age. They were members of the Presbyterian church. He was a Liberal in politics. They became parents of 10 children, namely: A. J.; William T.; Susannah; Elizabeth; Thomas B.; John R.; James; Amelia; Margaret; and George W.

A. J. Gardner was mentally instructed in the provincial schools of Canada, and also attended Huntingdon Academy. His first work after leaving school was in Huron county, Michigan, in the Saginaw district, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. He remained there until 1875, and then came to Iowa, and settled in Wapello county, near Eddyville. He first purchased a small farm, which he later sold, and purchased his present property, in 1886, of James Anderson. Since locating here Mr. Gardner has devoted all his time to general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the latter branch. He keeps on an average 60 head of cattle and about 40 head of hogs, and is very successful in this line.

In 1878 Mr. Gardner was united in matrimony with Jennie Buchanan, of Monroe county, Iowa, by whom he has five children, as follows: Edna M.; Walter E.; Clara B.; Ralph W.; and Elmer R. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is now serving his third term as trustee of Columbia

township. He is a candidate for county supervisor at the next election. He is a man of high character, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors and his many friends in the county.

HIRAM J. ISRAEL, a representative farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on section 10, and owns a farm of 127 acres. He is a good manager, and by hard work has made a great success of farming. He was born in Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, October 4, 1849, and is a son of Moses C. and Ruth (Brownfield) Israel. Moses C. Israel is an influential farmer of Washington township, a record of whose life may be found elsewhere in this work.

Hiram J. Israel received his mental training in the common schools of Wapello county, where he first attended Elm Grove school. He lived with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He first purchased a tract of 40 acres in section 10, Washington township, where he has lived since his marriage. He worked hard and has since increased his holdings to 127 acres, located in sections 10, 20 and 21. He has followed general farming and stock-raising and success has attended his efforts on every hand. In 1899 he erected a two-story, 10-room house, which adds greatly to the appearance of his farm, and is one of the best country homes in this section of the county. George P. Israel, the youngest brother of

Hiram J., now farms the old homestead in Washington township, and his father, Moses C. Israel, lives with him; he married Nora Peebler, who was born in Warren county, Iowa, and they have two children: Maggie R., aged eleven years; and Charles S., aged eight years.

In 1881 Hiram J. Israel was joined in marriage with Augusta Vass, who was born in Washington township, in 1864, and is a daughter of J. C. Vass. They have reared four children,—all living and at home,—their names and ages being: Ira, nineteen years; Fred, fifteen years; John, ten years; and Ada, four years. Politically Mr. Israel is a Democrat, and has served on the school board of his township a number of years. He and his wife are faithful members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES H. R. SPILMAN, one of the leading agriculturists of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a farm of 146 acres of valuable land in section 32, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Indiana, in 1855, and is a son of Thomas F. Spilman.

Thomas F. Spilman was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, in 1821, and followed farming most of his life, although he kept a dry goods store in Indiana for a number of years. On October 15, 1844, he was united in marriage with E. Ann McCnllough, who was born in Kentucky, November 29, 1821, and both now make their home with their son, James

H. R. They became parents of the following children: William H., born August 20, 1846; John M. H., born in March, 1849, and Sarah D., born December 5, 1852, both deceased; James H. R., born August 25, 1855; and George C. H., born April 15, 1861.

James H. R. Spilman moved to Iowa in 1865, and located in Marion county. In 1885 he came to Wapello county, where he spent one year at Eldon. He then moved to Ottumwa, where he followed civil engineering and building for several years. In 1892 he located on his present farm in section 32, Washington township. He has followed general farming and stock-raising with much success.

Mr. Spilman was united in marriage with Anna Baker, deceased, and they had two children: William and John. Eliza Dodson, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, in 1852, became his second wife, and they have seven children: Gussie; Fred; Anna; Zoe; George; Mary; and L. Mr. Spilman is a Republican in politics, and is serving as a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1886 he served in the capacity of county surveyor in a most creditable manner. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.



CARL F. KRUEGER is a well-known farmer and horse breeder, of Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, and has two of the finest stallions in the state. He was born in Wapello county, Iowa, August 15, 1869, and is a son of J. G. and A. E. (Martching) Krueger.

J. G. Krueger was born near Frankfort, Germany, in 1824, and came to the United States when thirty-five years of age, landing at New York. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1859, and has resided here since that time. He was in the music business for a number of years, but is now a retired farmer. He was united in marriage with Miss A. E. Martching, who was born near Frankfort, Germany, and they reared the following children: Louisa, wife of Mr. Rose; Mary (Muller); J. G., Jr., who resides in Ottumwa; Dora; J. Henry, deceased; and Carl F.

Carl F. Krueger was reared in Dahlonga township, and has been engaged in farming most of his life. He now runs his father's farm in section 9, and carries on general farming. He is a trackman and breeder of fancy horses. He has some of the finest-bred stallions in the United States, among them being Shadeland Athlete and Xevier. Shadeland Athlete, No. 29,695, was foaled July 10, 1895, small star, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands high and weighs 1,125 pounds. He is high styled, and shows high quality and an easy, pure, trotting gait. He is inbred to one of the greatest stallions that ever lived, the mighty Onward, No. 1,411, through two of his greatest sons, Shadeland Onward, No. 6,010, and Onslaught, No. 3,744. His breeding combines two of the greatest mares, Dolly, dam of Onward, and Nettie Time, dam of Shadeland Onward. Mr. Krueger has refused an offer of \$1,600 for this horse. He also has the trotting-bred stallion, Xevier, No. 29,650, with a record of 2:12 over a half-mile track. He stands 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands





J. S. WELLMAN.

high and weighs 1,200 pounds. He is inbred to the founder of the American trotter, Hambletonian, No. 10, on a Mambrino and thoroughbred foundation. Mr. Krueger has made a great success of this branch of his business. He owns at present 20 registered head of horses.



RS. MINERVA WELLMAN is the widow of J. S. Wellman, whose portrait accompanies this sketch.

Mr. Wellman was born in Greentown township, Wapello county, Iowa,—being one of the first white children born in the township,—and there spent his early days and grew to manhood. He was a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, and at an early day took up a claim and made that place his home through life. He was public spirited and gave a tract of land from his farm for a cemetery. It has since become known as the Wellman cemetery, and in it, by his request, he was buried. He was a patriotic lad and when old enough enlisted in Company D, 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., in March, 1862. The regiment was sent to quell the Indians in the West, who were very troublesome during the Civil War. While located at Topeka, Kansas, he contracted typhoid fever and was discharged from the army because of disability on February 1, 1863. He returned home, and upon recovering his health enlisted in Company B, 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and got south as far as Helena, Arkansas, where he was stricken with epilepsy and again discharged from the service. Coming home lie

helped recruit a company and joined a 100-day regiment, at the expiration of which period of service he returned. He went south to Nashville, Tennessee, to work for the government in the wagon and blacksmith department, and while there was conscripted just before the battle of Atlanta, in which he was wounded. He was again discharged and returned home, where he again took up his trade as a blacksmith and wagonmaker, which he followed all of his life. Religiously he was a Baptist. In politics he was a good Republican and served as justice of the peace many years. He was also a school director and took an earnest interest in educational work in his town. J. S. Wellman died June 23, 1876.

January 1, 1865, Mr. Wellman was united in marriage with Minerva George, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Monroe county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Lewis George. Lewis George was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 1, 1817, and was reared on a farm. He applied himself to study at every spare opportunity, and qualified himself to teach in the district schools of his native county. During the remainder of his stay in Ohio he taught school during the winters and in the summers worked on the farm. Having laid by sufficient means, he came west in 1851 with his family, to take up land in Iowa. He was accompanied by several other families, and made the journey overland in wagons. They forded streams, and on new roads doubled their teams. When they got farther west there were no roads whatever, but only Indian trails. They located in Monroe county,

Iowa, about six miles from Albia, and there he purchased and entered about 640 acres of land, on which he founded the town of Georgetown, named in honor of the founder. In 1853 he received a commission as postmaster, in which capacity he served until his death. In 1851 he began to haul lumber from Keokuk, with which to build a house, and his wagon was the first to make a roadway to that city, where before there had been only Indian trails. He built a fine home, for that early period, and died in it in 1859. He was very public spirited and Georgetown felt his loss greatly. He was united in marriage with Samantha McCreary, a daughter of James McCreary. The McCreary family has been established in this country for many generations, and a history of the family, written by one of its members, and read before a family reunion held in celebration of the birthday anniversary of George W. McCreary, is herewith given, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Doubtless most of you have some time or other met some one who was determined to relate to you from whom and where they descended. I am not going to exempt myself from this class. You have heard of the first families of Kentucky, South Carolina and Georgia, but there are none more distinguished than the first families of Virginia, from whom we are descended.

"I find that George McCreary was born in the north of Ireland, in 1752, and was one of that strong and rugged type of manhood known as Scotch-Irish. He came to this country at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

We first find him at York county, Pennsylvania, where, on May 1, 1776, he enlisted in the colonial army, served eight months as a private and afterward was promoted to be a sergeant. He served part of the time under Captain Reed and Colonel Gilland. He took part in all the skirmishes in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, was in the battle of Long Island and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. History states that this was one of the most severe blows that the American army received during the early days of the war. After the expiration of his term of service we find him back in Virginia, Loudoun county, bordering the Potomac River, one of the most fertile valleys of the East. There he remained until about the year 1801, and then settled in Ohio, in what is now Morrow county, at a time when things were all but pleasant. There are no new places remaining in this country that can compare with the small inducements then existing for one to leave a settled country, as Virginia was at that time, and come over into Ohio, where there was nothing but the wild forest, swamps, chills and fevers, and last, but not least, our fast departing brother, the red man. But with all the inconveniences of the early days, we find a sturdy lot of descendants, and one grandson, who is with us to-day, and has related his early life in southern Ohio. Some of us here to-day remember what Wood and Sandusky counties were twenty or thirty years ago, and realize what a picture he can draw of the same conditions in Morrow county sixty and sixty-five years ago.

"The colonial George McCreary applied for a pension on January 14, 1834, at the age of eighty-two years, and was placed upon the pension roll April 3rd of that year, drawing \$40 per annum. He drew a pension from March 4, 1831. He died in Knox county, Ohio, in 1842, and was buried at the Chester burying ground. The following children constituted his family: Thomas, Nancy, James, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, William and Sarah.

"Benjamin McCreary was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1791. He married Deborah Mathews, December 31, 1812, in Licking county, Ohio, where both died in 1866. Their son, John, married Emily Brown. George married Elizabeth George. Nancy married her cousin, John McCreary. Ruth married Noah McVey, first, and, secondly, C. McCracken. Silas married E. M. Allworth. Ezra died at sixteen years of age. Asa married E. Williams. Eliza married Eli Sible.

"James McCreary, the father of George McCreary, who is with us to-day, married Mary Holt for his first wife, for his second wife, Paga Holt, and for his third wife Paga Clapp. They moved from Ohio to the Black Rock reservation in Illinois, then moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, near the Des Moines River, where they died and were buried in the Ottumwa burying ground. He was the father of 24 children. The record of part of them is as follows: Joehile married and two of his children are living at some place in Nebraska. George W. McCreary married Mary Hayden March 3, 1836; his second wife was Marilla

Stickney, whom he married October 1, 1861. Charity married Mr. Leyman. Samantha married Mr. Sanford, now living at Speed, Kansas. Even married May Bishop. Thomas married Polly Roland. Minerva married a Mr. McKinley. Mary married Mr. Mattice. Jeret died when eighteen months old.

"Thomas McCreary, the son of the original George McCreary, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and moved from there to Brooke county, West Virginia. He had a son, William McCreary, who was born in 1802. William McCreary had one son, William Miller McCreary, who was also born in Brooke county, West Virginia, and is now living in Centerville, Iowa.

"George W. McCreary, whose birth we are celebrating, was born July 4, 1812, and as above stated, married Mary Hayden. Their children are eight in number and are as follows: Roselta, Hayden, Alfred, Vinal, Jane, Samantha, George and Nable Wortha. They married as follows: Roselta married Amos Ladd. Hayden was married at Marysville, California; there is no record of his wife. Samantha married Louis Housholder. George is not married. Jane married Jacob Klink. Alfred married Sarah Jones. Vinal married Elizabeth Muir. Nable Wortha died when nine years of age. The sons and daughters from these marriages are nearly all here to-day and without doubt will be able to account for themselves before we take our departure.

"The deaths as nearly as I could get them are as follows: Mary McCreary died February 28, 1857. Nable Wortha died October 17,

1861. Roselta died December 16, 1882. Hayden died about 1888 or 1889. Alfred died March 16, 1899.

"I also find that James McCreary, my great-grandfather, served during the War of 1812. He took part in the battle of northwestern Ohio, and I find that a few days before Perry's victory, in 1813, General Harrison was urging Perry to hasten his work nearer Erie and Put-in-Bay, and hurry to his assistance up the Maumee River, which the latter promised to do, but before he could do so Harrison had achieved a success at Fort Meigs, where James McCreary was wounded, and from which point he returned home.

"I have found that there are a number of McCrearys throughout the country, and while I have not positive proof that all of them are descendants of the McCrearys of Virginia, still they all claim kinship. Some of the most distinguished are: General D. B. McCreary, of Erie, Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Thomas B. McCreary, of Richment, Kentucky; Mrs. Chalfaut, of Washington, D. C.; ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia George D. McCreary, as well as George W. McCreary, who afterwards changed the spelling of his name from 'ea' to 'a,' making McCrary, and who was secretary of war under President Hayes. John McCreary, of North Twenty-fourth street, Omaha, Nebraska, is a half-brother to George W. McCreary, and a son of James McCreary. He married a Miss Crayton, sister of John A. Crayton, and had a family of seven children,—six boys and one girl.

"Benjamin McCreary's son, George, was

born April 19, 1816, in Knox county, Ohio, and died in February, 1847. He married Elizabeth George, and they were the parents of three children,—Mary, Benjamin and Davis M. Davis M. is now a resident of Findlay and was born August 3, 1845. He married Sarah J. Sanders June 29, 1877. Their son, Charles, is now a resident of Massillon, Ohio.

"It was during the early days of the Revolutionary War that our ancestor, George McCreary, came across the sea and made his home among a much oppressed nation, but we do not find him sitting idly by, but see him putting on the cross of American independence, and throwing off the yoke of British tyranny. As previously stated, we find him taking part in the battle of Fort Washington, and it was there that he was taken prisoner. Fort Washington, on the east side of the Hudson, was held by Colonel Magaw and General Greene and was surrendered to General Howe. The capture of Fort Washington was one of the most terrible blows that befell the American army during the whole course of the war. It was there that our ancestor saw one of the most horrible things witnessed in his life. Howe had demanded the surrender of the force or all would be put to the sword, but after the surrender, he ordered his troops not to put any of the prisoners to the sword, but the ignorant Hessians, who thought they were fighting heathens, put to death several of our soldiers. (Howe, a good natured general, once said in England that they could not enlist enough soldiers to subdue the Americans.) Washington, at Fort Lee, across the Hudson from Fort

Washington, viewed the whole affair, and in one of his notebooks said that the murdering of soldiers under his own eyes,—and he powerless to do anything,—was the most heart-rending thing he ever witnessed.”

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wellman became the parents of four children, as follows: George W., who was born in Monroe county, Iowa, April 24, 1867; Charles A., who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, August 16, 1872; Ada M., born in Lucas county, Iowa, September 10, 1869; and A. J., who was born at Georgetown, Monroe county, Iowa, April 28, 1875.



GARVAIS FAIS, a prominent grain dealer of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 5, 1831, and is a son of Felix and Theresa (Eppe) Fais, who lived in Germany all their lives. They were parents of nine children, all of whom are deceased, with the exception of Garvais. The father was a grain and stock dealer in Germany, and at one time was quite well-to-do, but met with reverses and lost nearly all he possessed.

Garvais Fais attended the schools of his native country, and at the age of twenty-two years came to America, landing in New York City, March 14, 1853. He proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he expected to meet his uncle, who had located there, but upon making inquiry found that he had died a short time previously. He remained in Toledo one year, and went thence to Indianapolis, Indiana, then

to Dayton, Ohio, and still later to Lebanon, Ohio. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Eddyville, where he engaged in work as a brick-mason and stone-mason, a trade which he had learned in the old country. He followed this in Eddyville for twelve years, and then accepted a position in Cheney's dry goods store as a clerk. Afterward he worked for Fish & Whiteman, in the same capacity, for ten years. He next engaged in buying and selling grain and produce, at which he continued until the spring of 1873, when he went to Colorado. After remaining there a short time he returned to Eddyville, and was engaged with the Iowa Central Railroad Company, as freight and baggage man, until 1885. He then entered the grain business, which he has followed since that time. He is considered an expert in his line and although he has met with some reverses he is considered a good business man. He is honest and upright in his dealings, and has won the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Fais was one of the original stockholders of the company which built the bridge over the Des Moines River, in 1856. This was the first bridge across that stream,—the passage previous to that time having been effected by ferry.

In 1855 Mr. Fais was united in marriage with Frederica Hensel, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America in 1854. The marriage took place at Burlington, Iowa, December 31, 1855, and the following children were born to them: Frederick W.; Emma; Lucy; Minnie; Addie; and Flora V. Frederick was engaged in the ice business at

Eddyville, married Belle Y. Young, of Rochelle, Illinois, and they have a son, Garvais, and an adopted son, Oscar Biddle. Emma is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Union, Iowa, and has a son, William W. Lucy is the wife of Frederick Lenkell, and has a son, John F. Minnie is the wife of Ira E. Reed, of Denver, Colorado, and has four children, as follows: Glenwood; Truman; Thomas; and Garvais. Addie is the wife of J. T. Lynch, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, and has two children,—Graham and Winifred. Flora V. married Edward E. Bettrell, of Washington, Arizona. In politics Mr. Fais has been a Republican since the Civil War, but is now inclined to be independent. Fraternally he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



AMUEL A. SHAWVER, the well-known grocer and baker of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born near Philadelphia, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Melinda S. (Shober) Shawver.

Samuel Shawver was born in Ohio, and there received a common school education. Early in life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, a vocation he followed the remainder of his days. In 1853 he moved west with his family and settled in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a kind neighbor and excellent citizen, and was held in the highest esteem. He mar-

ried Melinda S. Shober, who was born in Virginia, and they became the parents of the following children: John; Margaret; Charlotte; Lydia; Lucinda; Gideon; and Samuel A. In religious belief they were Lutherans. Samuel Shawver was a Democrat in politics. His wife died in 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Samuel A. Shawver attended the common schools of Columbia township, Wapello county, and remained at home until he was thirty-eight years old. Upon his father's death he inherited a part of the home farm, which he cultivated a short time. He then went to California and engaged in the wheat-growing industry, in which he was very successful. He remained west about five and a half years, and in 1877 returned to Eddyville, Iowa, and accepted a position as clerk with F. W. Fais, the grocer. He subsequently bought out his employer's business, including a first-class bakery, which has proved a paying investment. He employs four people the year through, and finds a ready sale for nearly all of the output of his bakery in Eddyville and the vicinity. He is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of the place, and has made many friends throughout this section of the county.

In 1881 Mr. Shawver was united in marriage with Belle Totman, a daughter of Simeon and Christina (Oldham) Totman, pioneer settlers of Mahaska county. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children,—Fred and Geneva. In political belief Mr. Shawver is a Democrat, and is serving as school direc-

tor. He has served as assessor in a most acceptable manner. In 1885 he was made a member of Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Oskaloosa Chapter. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously he is inclined to be liberal in his ideas.

PETER FRANCIS, a prominent citizen of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, who is engaged in the wheelwright business, is one of the pioneer settlers of this thriving town. He was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, 10 miles south of Wheeling, March 30, 1828, and is a son of Emanuel and Sabra (Crow) Francis.

Emanuel Francis was born in Maryland, while his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. They lived in West Virginia most of their lives, and there Mr. Francis followed blacksmithing during his early manhood; but the latter years of his life were devoted to farming. He served in the 12th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., during the Civil War. He died in 1899, aged ninety-nine years. His wife died in 1864, aged sixty-two years. Fourteen children were born to this couple, 11 of whom reached maturity, and nine of whom are now living, as follows: Peter, the subject of this sketch; Edward; Samuel; Smith; Joseph T.; Eliza; Ellen; Martha; and John Knox. Emanuel Francis and his wife were Presbyterians. Mr. Francis was an old-time Whig, and later joined the ranks of the Republican party.

Peter Francis attended the common schools of West Virginia, and when a youth learned the trade of a wagon-maker. This he followed in his native state for some time, and in 1855 he left home. He reached Eddyville April 10, 1855, and there he has since lived. With the exception of fourteen years spent in railroad work and in a sawmill, he has always worked at the trade of a wheelwright. He is a very fine workman, and before wagon-making machinery was introduced he made many wheels by hand. He now devotes most of his time to general repair work.

Mr. Francis married Mary Raymond, in 1848, and to them have been born eight children, two of whom are now living,—William, of Ottumwa; and Edward M., of Albia. Mr. Francis is a Democrat in political belief. Externally he is a member of the Masonic order.



W. DE LONG, a gentleman prominently known as postmaster of Eddyville, is proprietor of the *Eddyville Weekly Tribune*, a publication that has a large circulation throughout Wapello county. He was born in Wilmington, Will county, Illinois, and is a son of C. A. and Sarah M. (Fletcher) De Long, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

C. A. De Long was a portrait artist and followed that profession all his life. He moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he lived for a period of thirty years, and then moved to Canton, Dakota, where he died, in

1882. Mr. and Mrs. De Long became the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, as follows: F. K. and L. S., of Minneapolis; and W. W., the subject of this biography. Fraternally C. A. De Long was a Mason. Mrs. De Long died in 1873, at the age of forty-nine years.

W. W. De Long was a pupil in the grade and high schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and early in life developed an ambition to become a scenic artist. He studied the art of scenic painting in several of the best schools of this country. He spent four years in study, mastered the art and followed this vocation in different parts of Iowa with much success. He located in Eddyville in 1881, and was its mayor from 1893 to 1894. In 1897 he purchased of Jacob Kussart, Jr., the *Weekly Tribune*, which he has since edited and published. He is a clever, versatile and well-informed writer, and makes his paper attractive from every point of view. He has much influence in the community, and through the medium of his paper does what he can to further the best interests of the county. His paper not only has a large circulation in Wapello county, but in Monroe and Mahaska counties as well. In July, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Eddyville, and re-appointed in January, 1901, having served in a most creditable manner. He is a Republican in politics, and an earnest worker for party success.

W. W. De Long was united in marriage, in 1883, with Laura J. Watkins, a daughter of John and Emma Watkins, of Eddyville, and

they have three children: Gene; Gladys; and Marjorie. Religiously Mr. De Long is liberal in his views. Fraternally he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias.



MILAN BOLIBAUGH, one of the leading, influential farmers of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born February 7, 1853, in this county. He is a son of Aaron and Perna (Whitehead) Bolibaugh.

Aaron Bolibaugh was born, reared and schooled in Indiana. He left his native state in 1851, and settled in Wapello county, Iowa, where, three years previously, he had entered 134 acres of land. He has since purchased 80 acres more in Wapello county and 240 acres in Mahaska county,—making a total of 454 acres of highly cultivated land. He is recognized as one of the principal farmers in the county. He married Perna Whitehead, a native of Indiana, and to them were born the following children, namely: Isabel; Milan; Willis; Emma; Clara; Aurilla; Ollie; Della; Grant; and Charles. Mrs. Bolibaugh died in 1891, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Bolibaugh still resides on the old homestead.

Milan Bolibaugh attended the common schools of Wapello county, Iowa, and after his school days were over engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained under the parental roof forty-four years, and in 1896 settled on his present farm, which then consisted of 74 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Boli-





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM S. PELHAM.

baugh has added to this until now he owns 134 acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he is very successful. He has hosts of friends in the vicinity, and is a public-spirited man.

WILLIAM S. PELHAM, who conducts the largest general merchandise store in Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa, has been located in the county since the opening of the "New Purchase," and has been the proprietor of his present store for the past twenty-two years. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1838, and is a son of B. C. Pelham.

B. C. Pelham was born in Ohio and reared in Illinois, near the city of Springfield. He was a cooper by trade, and was engaged in farming the latter part of his life. In 1843 he came to Iowa with his family and stayed at the home of General Street, at Agency. The family was among the very first to make a settlement in Wapello county, and later stayed with Mr. Eddy. B. C. Pelham was united in matrimony with Miss B. Sinnard, and after coming to Iowa they located in the southwest part of Mahaska county. Mr. Pelham moved to Richland township, Wapello county, in 1849, and remained there until his death. He and his wife reared the following offspring: William S.; Abraham, deceased; Amanda; Asbury L., and Charles W.

William S. Pelham lived in his native state until 1843, when he moved to Iowa with his

parents. He lived at home until he was of age and after the death of his father assisted his mother by managing the farm. He started in the mercantile line in Kirkville twenty-two years ago, and prospered from the first. He carries the largest line of general merchandise in the town, including dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and hardware, and well merits the large patronage he receives. He is an excellent and wide-awake business man, and is one of the most public spirited citizens of the town. He owns several gold mines in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

In 1862 Mr. Pelham was united in marriage with Miranda Ruble, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1845, and they have four children: Lottie A. (Johnson), who lives in Oklahoma; John L., who is at home; Minnie; and Barton O. Politically the subject of this sketch is independent, and has served as trustee and as a member of the school board of his township a number of terms. A picture of Mr. and Mrs. Pelham accompanies this sketch.

JOHAN M. FISH, who is one of the pioneer settlers of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Underhill, Vermont, May 24, 1815, and is a son of Dr. Samuel and Eunice (Elliott) Fish.

Samuel Fish was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1782, and was a young child when taken by his parents to Barnard, Vermont. He was educated in the subscription schools of that state. Upon arriving at manhood he took a

course of study in the Hanover Medical College, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and then practiced at his profession in the vicinity of Barnard. Later he moved to Underhill, Vermont, then to Thornton, New Hampshire, and practiced, and then went to Boston, Massachusetts. In 1842 he moved to Missouri, and in 1844 to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he practiced about two years. He next moved to Eddyville, where he spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement. He was a scholar and an exceptionally well-educated man. He married Eunice Elliott, who was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, and they became the parents of six children, two of whom died young. Those who grew up were: Erasmus D., born January 13, 1813, who helped to lay out the town of Eddyville, with Dr. Ross and Mr. Eddy, of Eddy's Trading Post fame; John M.; Benjamin F., born March 21, 1817, who is a member of the Fish Wagon Manufacturing Company, in Michigan; and Mary A., born February 22, 1829, who married William H. Dunlap and now resides in Keokuk, Iowa. Religiously they were members of the Congregational church. Dr. Fish died in 1849, and his wife in 1878.

John M. Fish attended the common schools of Vermont and New Hampshire, and was a pupil in the New Hampshire Academy. After he left school he clerked in a store at Goffstown, New Hampshire, for about two years, and then moved to Alton, Illinois, which was considered very far west. The trip was made in 1835, from Goffstown to Nashua by stage,

to Lowell via the Boston & Providence Railroad, to New York City by railroad and thence to Albany by boat. He then took the railroad to Shenectady, the Erie Canal to Buffalo and made the trip to Cleveland by boat. The trip from Cleveland to Cincinnati was made by stage, and from the latter city to St. Louis by boat. He then crossed the river to Alton. The whole trip consumed twenty-seven days, and cost him \$78. He was engaged as a clerk for one year at Alton, and then embarked in the hotel business, conducting for one year what is now known as the Alton House. He went from there to Sand Hill, Missouri, and six months later to Tippecanoe, Missouri, where he was engaged in mercantile business for a period of ten years. In the meantime his brother, Erasmus D. Fish, had moved to Eddyville, in 1843, and opened up a store, which John M. purchased in 1846. He did not, however, locate there until 1852, when he went into partnership with Mr. Dunlap. This partnership continued until 1856, when he sold out to Mr. Dunlap, and purchased the land at what is now known as Fishville, situated about 17 miles from Eddyville. This property he leased to outside parties for a royalty of one cent per bushel for coal, and thus received a handsome income. He later leased successively to the Dudley Coal Company, of Ottumwa, for one year, the Leighton Coal Company, the Mahaska Coal Company, H. B. Foster, Mrs. H. B. Foster, and, in August, 1901, to the Garfield Coal Company, for a period of fifteen years. For the past twenty-five years

he has devoted his attention to looking after his interests, and at one time owned considerable farming property.

In 1843 Mr. Fish married Mary Ann Forsha, a native of Missouri, and the following children were born to them: Mary E. (Horner) of St. Louis; Elizabeth; Henrietta, deceased; William, of Union county, Iowa; Lottie, deceased; and William, who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Fish was first a Democrat, then a Whig, and finally a Republican. While in Missouri he served in the capacity of postmaster.



ADAM W. BELL, a pioneer settler of Wapello county, Iowa, who was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, is now living a retired life in the town of Eddyville. He was born in 1831, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a son of Nathaniel and Celia (Wright) Bell, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of North Carolina.

Nathaniel Bell followed farming for many years in Indiana, where he was a pioneer settler of Putnam county. He moved west to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1846, and settled in Center township, four miles northwest of Ottumwa. There he remained until he died, in 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Martha; Elizabeth; Lucy A.; Adam W.; Sarah M.; Benjamin F.; Thomas J.; Cerissa; and Ellen. They were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Bell died in the

early "seventies," at the age of about sixty-seven years.

Adam W. Bell received his mental training in the common schools of Indiana and Wapello county, Iowa, but is practically a self-educated man. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-three years, and then started in life for himself. He rented land the first year, and then purchased a piece of raw prairie land in Appanoose county, on which he lived for eighteen months. He sold out, moved back to Wapello county, and bought a farm of 160 acres, a mile southeast of Chillicothe. This he improved and cultivated until February, 1900, when he moved to Eddyville, where he is now spending his declining years in the peace and comfort of retired life. At one time he owned 420 acres, and this, with the exception of the original 160 acres, he divided among his children. He contends that his wife was a large factor in helping to make and save the means with which this land was purchased, and the children should benefit by the fruit of her industry. He has always been a hard-working man, and has been honored as an upright citizen by those who best know him. His advice has been sought in matters of public interest, and he has always added his influence and support to enterprises tending to benefit the community.

In 1854 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Nancy E. Goodwin, a daughter of Rolla and Hannah Goodwin, who settled in Wapello county, Iowa, as early as 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Bell became the parents of two children: Catherine, who married John Jordan, of Cass

township, Wapello county, by whom she has three children,—Minnie, Ethel and Bessie; and one who died young. Some time after the death of his wife Mr. Bell married Mary I. McGlothlen, of Wapello county, to whom four children were born, as follows: Adda; Lucy; Buckley; and Nellie V. Adda married Harvey Shahan, of Ottumwa, and has four children: Erville; Alma and Elma (twins); and Gladys. Lucy married Dudley Fagerstrom, of Page county, Iowa, and has four children: Frank; Paul; Grace; and Fay. Buckley married Dilla McFadden, and has three children: Floyd; Audrey; and Harold. Nellie V. married A. W. Oxander, of Oskaloosa, and has two children,—Marguerite and Gertrude. Mr. Bell wedded for his third wife Mary E. Shahan, of Monroe county, Iowa. In religious belief they are members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Bell is a staunch Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace in Cass township for a number of years. He is strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, and is not in favor of placing a license on anything tending to destroy souls.

LEVI LORE, a prominent agriculturist of Wapello county, Iowa, owns and operates a fine farm in Columbia township. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Landis) Lore, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Michael Lore was reared to agricultural

pursuits, which he followed in his native state for several years. Upon coming to Wapello county, Iowa, he rented land, which he cultivated for some years. After his return from the war he purchased 62½ acres of land, which he subsequently traded for 160 acres in Appanoose county, Iowa. This farm he lived upon for four years, and then sold it and moved to Lincoln county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres. After cultivating this tract for a period of five years he sold it and moved to Missouri, where he is now located. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 36th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and served with credit until the close of the Civil war. His union with Barbara Landis resulted in the birth of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth; Henry; George; Levi; Mary; Ella; and Lillie. Mrs. Lore died in 1869, at the age of about forty-four years, and Mr. Lore afterward married Elizabeth Williams, of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa. After her death he was married to a Miss Crispen, by whom he had two children. Religiously he and his family are Methodists.

Levi Lore received a common school education, and then moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, with his parents. He remained there for seven years and then left home and worked in Wayne county, Iowa, for two years. He returned to Wapello county, Iowa, and worked on a farm, by the month, until after his marriage, and then purchased a farm of 84 acres, in 1889. He has since been located on this farm, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a good





MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. STUBER AND FAMILY.

manager and has made many improvements on his farm, which is neat and attractive in appearance. He has a good farm house, barn and other outbuildings so necessary to successful farming.

In 1888 Mr. Lore was united in marriage with Delila Dotts, a daughter of Philip Dotts. The latter was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 5, 1834, and was a son of Thomas and Delila (Kindle) Dotts, the former of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. His parents were pioneer settlers of Carroll county, Ohio. Philip Dotts came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1855, where he engaged in farming, and still owns a valuable farm in Columbia township. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Margaret Shawver, a daughter of Samuel Shawver, and they reared the following children: Gideon; Jane; John H.; Etha M.; Delila; Alice; Thomas B.; and Nellie M. Mr. and Mrs. Lore are parents of two children,—Philip and Lillie. Politically Mr. Lore is a Democrat, and has held several township offices. Fraternally he is a member of Kirkville Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs; and of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman.



CHARLES H. STUBER, a prominent farmer of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Wapello county, December 3, 1855, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Bowen) Stuber, the former a native of Germany, and the latter a native of Missouri.

Abraham Stuber was one of the pioneer settlers of Wapello county, Iowa. He was born on the River Rhine, in Germany, January 1, 1831, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Gehres) Stuber. Peter Stuber was a wagon-maker by trade, in addition to which he followed farming in his native country. He came to the United States in 1837, landing in New York City, and thence went to Wayne county, Ohio, where he lived between two and three years. He next located in Pike county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm and remained until October, 1846. Then he moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased a claim of 160 acres two miles southwest of Chillicothe. This tract he cultivated until 1849, when he died at the age of forty-six years. Peter and Catherine Stuber were parents of the following children: Abraham; Peter, who died in the army; Catherine; Philip; Charlotte; Fred; William; and two who died in infancy. In religious attachments, they were Lutherans. Mrs. Stuber died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years.

Abraham Stuber attended the common schools, and lived at home until he was twenty-two years old. Upon the death of his father, he took charge of the homestead property and kept the remainder of the family together. He started in business for himself by purchasing 40 acres in 1853, and later sold out and moved to Chillicothe, where he resided some time. He then rented a farm for five years. In 1862, he purchased 150 acres of his present farm, and added to this until he owned about 500 acres; at the present time, however, he owns but 283

acres. In 1853, he married Mary Bowen, a daughter of Peter Bowen, a native of New York, and they became the parents of the following children: Amanda E.; Charles H.; Abraham F., deceased; George P.; Laura E.; and Emma and Ella, twins—Emma died when a few months old. In religious belief, Abraham Stuber is a Baptist. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party, and has held a number of township offices.

Charles H. Stuber, the subject of this record, received but a common-school education, and remained at home until he reached his majority, when he started in business for himself. His first purchase was a tract of 80 acres,—a part of his present farm,—and he has added to this from time to time, until he now owns 200 acres of valuable farming land. This he devotes to general farming and stock raising, in which branches he has made a success. He resides in a modern dwelling, erected in 1895, which adds greatly to the general appearance of the place. The main part of the house is two stories high, and 16 by 28 feet, in dimensions, with an ell, 18 by 18 feet in size; there is also a wing of one story, measuring 16 by 17 feet. It is a model house in every way, and is supplied with all the conveniences.

In 1877, Mr. Stuber was united in marriage with Phoebe L. Blackman, a daughter of George Blackman; she was born in Vinton county, Ohio, and died February 21, 1901, aged forty years. Three children blessed this union: Clara, who was born in September, 1878, and died the same year; Estella, who was

born in July, 1882, and died in February, 1900; and Charles E., who lives at home. Mr. Stuber also reared Fred Stuber Bowen, who was left an orphan at the age of eleven years. Fred was born April 4, 1875, at Chillicothe, Iowa, and is a son of William and Catherine (Stuber) Bowen; he graduated from the Eddyville High School. He taught school three terms, and then studied in the office of Dr. F. E. Vance. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, January 21, 1901, and is practicing medicine at Eddyville, Iowa. Mr. Stuber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward; he is also circuit steward. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, Mr. Stuber is a Republican, and has been school treasurer of Columbia township since 1886.

A picture of Mr. and Mrs. Stuber and family is shown on a preceding page.



ILLIAM A. WAUGAMAN, who is the owner of a truck farm and is engaged in raising small fruit in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Truby) Waugaman, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Waugaman was reared to agricultural pursuits, followed that line of work in his native state all his life, and died in the vicinity of Kittanning, in 1894, at the age of eighty

years. His wife died on the old homestead in 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. They were parents of the following children: Michael T., George W., Philip H., William A., Sarah J., Samuel E., Amanda and one who died in infancy. They were members of the German Reformed church. In political belief the husband was a Republican, and held numerous township offices.

William A. Waugaman received a common school education in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and then moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in repairing county bridges in Washington, Jefferson, Lee, Henry and Louisa counties for a period of four years. He followed the trade of a carpenter at Eddyville for one year, having moved to that town in 1883. He then spent two years on the Iowa Central Railroad as bridge builder. He purchased a house and five lots, which he later sold, and bought his present farm of 53 acres in Columbia township, a mile and a half from Eddyville, in 1887. He has since devoted his attention to raising small fruit, sweet potatoes, melons, etc., in which he has met with good results, having found a ready market for his produce in Ottumwa and vicinity.

In 1878 Mr. Waugaman was united in wedlock with Ella Bickford, a daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Rierdon) Bickford, both natives of Ohio. This union was blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Jessie, deceased; John B.; Anna; Frank; Martha; and

Hazel L. In religious belief the family is Congregational. Fraternally Mr. Waugaman is a member of Day Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

JOHAN DIBLE, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and is a son of Zephaniah and Catherine (Moore) Dible.

Zephaniah Dible was born and reared in the Keystone State, where he was variously employed until the Civil War began. He then became an engineer on one of the boats running on the Ohio River. He followed this line of work for a number of years, and in 1869 removed to Iowa. He settled in Monroe county, near Albia, where he remained until he moved to Wapello county, where he engaged in farming. In 1880 he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm, which he operated until 1896. In that year he sold it, moved to Missouri and engaged in prospecting and mining. He married Catherine Moore, and to them were born three children, as follows: John; Mary; and Harry. After the death of his wife he was again married, this time to Clarinda Stodghill. Their marriage took place in 1870. Three children were born to them, namely: James; Blanche; and Frank.

The subject of this sketch, re-

ceived limited instruction in the common schools of Monroe county, Iowa. When a young boy he worked at farming for some time by the month. In 1875 he settled in Wapello county, Iowa, where he farmed until 1890. He then purchased 120 acres of land, which he has devoted to general farming and grazing purposes. He owns 240 acres of fine land in Thomas county, Kansas. He is at present living with his wife's parents, on their farm in Columbia township.

In 1885 Mr. Dible married Laura E. Stuber, a daughter of Abraham Stuber. Two children have blessed this union, namely: Minnie M.; and Leola R. Mr. and Mrs. Dible are members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Dible is a deacon. Politically he is a strong Republican, and is at present serving as president of the school board. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Dible is well known and highly respected in the community, and his friends are many.



THOMAS STODGHILL, ex-sheriff of Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Columbia township. He was born on the place where he now lives, August 21, 1863, and is a son of Christopher and Martha (Crook) Stodghill, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio.

Christopher Stodghill moved from Virginia to Ohio in 1855, and settled on the property now owned by his son, Thomas, which he

purchased of R. M. Gibbs. It originally consisted of 160 acres, but as he continued to prosper in his business he added to it, until at the time of his death he owned 640 acres of fine farming land. He engaged in general farming and stock raising, and kept a fine grade of cattle, hogs and sheep. He died June 26, 1876, at the age of fifty-seven years. His union with Martha Crook resulted in the birth of the following children: Andrew; Thomas; Henry; George; and Emma, who became the wife of Henry Lammes. Mrs. Stodghill died December 16, 1897, at the age of seventy years. Religiously they were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his first wife, Rachel Swope, Mr. Stodghill had six children, four of whom are living, namely: Nancy J.; Charles; Alice; and James. Those deceased are Clara and Isabelle.

Thomas Stodghill attended the common schools of Wapello county, and at an early age applied himself to farming. He then engaged in railroad construction on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after which he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and worked in a canning factory. He subsequently returned home, and for two years was engaged in a stone quarry at Dudley. He then conducted the affairs of the home farm for his mother, and in addition to farming bought and sold cattle and hogs until 1893. In that year he was elected sheriff of Wapello county on the Republican ticket, having been an active worker in that party. He assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1894, and served two terms in that capacity. In 1899, upon the





W. E. WILLIAMS.

death of his mother, he returned to the farm and purchased the interests of the other heirs. He is now sole owner of the old homestead, consisting of 240 acres of choice farming land. He deals extensively in cattle, horses and hogs, and feeds on an average 150 head of cattle. He is a very prominent business man, and in addition to the property above mentioned owns an interest in the telephone company at Salida, Colorado. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Sir Knight of Malta Commandery; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



E. WILLIAMS, a resident of Keb, Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is herewith shown, is superintendent of the Keb coal mine, a position he has filled in a most efficient manner for a period of eight years. He was born in South Wales in 1844, and is a son of W. E. Williams, Sr., who was born in South Wales, and was a coal miner.

W. E. Williams, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States in September, 1869, landing at New York City. He went to St. Louis, and for two years was located in New Pittsburg, St. Clair county, Missouri, engaged in the mining business. He moved to Sand Creek, Indiana, where he was occupied in coal mining for seven years, and during that time was promoted to be inside boss. He later mined five years in Fountain county, Indiana, then moved to Grape Creek, Vermilion county, Illi-

nois, where he remained one year, and sank a shaft for a Chicago company. He then came to Kirkville, Iowa, and worked in the mines seven years. In 1892 he moved to Keb, where he worked two months as a miner, and was then promoted to be outside boss. He was still later promoted to the position of superintendent of the mine, in which he is displaying great ability, being an expert in all the details of bituminous coal mining. The output of the mine is about 600 tons per day, and an average of 225 men is employed. The coal is of a high grade and sold to different railroads. The mine is what is known as a dry mine, the main shaft being 63 feet deep, and the vein from four to five and a half feet thick.

In 1872, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Phoebe A. Nowling, who was born in Indiana, and died in 1886. In 1889 he married Margaret Loyd, who was born in South Wales. He is a Democrat, in politics. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and B. P. O. E., of Ottumwa, Iowa.



BENJAMIN F. OGDEN, deceased, who was a prominent pioneer settler of Wapello county, Iowa, and a prominent educator of his day, was living on a farm of 340 acres in Columbia township, at the time of his death. He was born in Maryland, in 1811, and was a son of David and Mary (Deems) Ogden, both natives of Pennsylvania.

David Ogden left his native state at an

early age, and located in Maryland. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, which he followed in Maryland, and later moved to Leesburg, Virginia, where he followed his trade for several years. He then moved to Ohio, and afterward to Keokuk, Iowa, where he died November 29, 1863. His wife died in 1811, at the age of twenty-nine years, when Benjamin F. was an infant. Mr. Ogden married a second time, wedding Elizabeth Crow, by whom he had several children. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin F. Ogden, the only child born to his parents, received his early mental training in the public schools of Virginia, and then took a complete course in Leesburg College, at Leesburg, Virginia, from which institution he graduated with honors. He then began teaching school in Virginia, and subsequently followed that vocation in several states in the South. Previous to the war he taught school on a large plantation in Louisiana, on which several hundred slaves were employed. This did not prove to his liking, as he was a strong Abolitionist, and as a result he returned north and taught school in Pennsylvania. It was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that he met and married Mrs. Hannah (Supplee) Frame. In 1865 they came west to Wapello county, Iowa, where he was already the owner of a farm of 349 acres, in Columbia township. He died July 30, 1874, and his farm was divided among his heirs, Mrs. Ogden receiving 185 acres of the land and a fine old-fashioned brick house. The tract is the finest grade of bottom land, and makes one of the best pieces for farming in

the county. In his political belief, Mr. Ogden was a staunch Republican.

Mrs. Ogden was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William and Louisa Supplee, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her first marriage was to Thomas Frame, in 1852, by whom there was one child, Mary Frame, wife of Edgar Ogden, of Mahaska county, Iowa. As a result of her union with Mr. Ogden four children were born, as follows: George D., deceased, who left two children, Stella and Blanche; David, deceased; Charles S., who married Nellie B. Young, and resides with his mother; and Rebecca, wife of Charles W. Sullivan, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who has two children, Edith and Ruth. Mrs. Ogden is a woman of many estimable traits of character, and has numerous warm friends in the community. Mr. Ogden was not a member of any church, and was not liberal in his belief, as that term is generally applied, but was a man who loved to be good and to do good, from a high sense of justice to his fellow beings, rather than from fear of a hereafter. He had, however, an abiding faith in a supreme being.




A. WEBBER, a gentleman well known in Wapello county, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Columbia township. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, September 8, 1860, and is a son of Jacob H. and Anna N. (McGinley) Webber, the former a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

Jacob H. Webber at an early age learned the trade of a bricklayer, and was engaged in contracting for many years. In 1858 he came west to Burlington, Iowa, and one year later to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he engaged in the bricklaying and contracting business. He erected many of the substantial brick buildings of the city, which now stand as monuments to his memory. He is remembered by many of the older residents of Ottumwa as an upright and honest citizen, and a man who always did as he agreed to do, even at the penalty of losing on his contracts. In 1870 he moved to Eddyville, where he purchased a farm, the work on which was superintended by his wife, as he still continued at his trade in Ottumwa. He died in 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Webber were the parents of 10 children, as follows: Alice C.; Elvora Z.; John; William; Florence, the inventor of Mrs. Potts' Cold Handle Sad Irons, who married J. H. Potts, for many years a member of the firm of Potts Brothers, dry goods merchants of Ottumwa; George; Frank; Linnie, deceased, the wife of H. G. True, of Eddyville; and Lorena and Loren A., twins. In religious belief, Mr. Webber was a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Webber died in 1894, at the age of seventy-five years.

L. A. Webber attended the common schools of Wapello county, Iowa, and at an early age turned his attention to farming. Thinking to better his condition in life, he worked as a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for a period of three years, when he became disgusted with the work and returned

to the old homestead. He applied himself to farming with such a good will and energy that he soon paid off the indebtedness on the property. His parents lived with him until Death called them to their Heavenly reward. He still owns the old homestead, and has added 266 acres to it, making a total of 366 acres of good bottom land. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, devotes much of his time to the latter industry, and makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

July 11, 1888, Mr. Webber was united in marriage with Lyda Nichols, of Eddyville, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Leper, and two children have been born to them.—Lorena M. and George W. Fraternally, Mr. Webber is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In political attachments, he is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs.

HOMAS J. NEWELL, deceased, for many years was one of the foremost agriculturists and land owners of Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, near Columbus, in 1830.

Thomas J. Newell received his early mental training in his native state, where he remained until 1849. In that year his parents located in Wapello county, Iowa, where the elder Newell entered 39 acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 15, in Columbia township. On this land Thomas J. Newell lived for forty-six years, his father having died one year after his

removal to Iowa. His mother departed this life in 1875. Mr. Newell inherited 15 acres of the land on which his father settled, and it was but a short time until he had accumulated enough money to purchase the interests of the other heirs. Being a very industrious man, he made rapid progress in his chosen occupation, and from 1875 until the time of his death, August 19, 1900, he acquired 679 acres of land, besides paying a debt of 500. He gave 93 acres of this land to his son Samuel, who always remained at home with his parents.

Mr. Newell married, in 1854, Margaret A. Arrington, a native of Springfield, Illinois, and to them were born 13 children, of whom the following reached maturity: Columbia A.; Lennie; Rhoda; Belle; Lydia; Arminda; Flora and Laura, twins; Samuel; and Ruie. In political belief, Mr. Newell was a Democrat until his last vote, when he voted the Republican ticket. He held several township offices, and was honored and respected wherever known.



ARNOLD E. JOHNSON, a prominent farmer of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, lives on government lots 2 and 3, section 7. He was born on his present farm August 27, 1862, and is a son of Arnold and Mary (Arans) Johnson, both natives of Holland.

Arnold Johnson came to America in 1847, landing at New Orleans. He immediately thereafter located in Wapello county, Iowa, and settled upon the land in Columbia township

which is now owned by his son. The tract contained 101½ acres, and to this he added 40 acres of wholly unimproved land. He set to work improving the land and fenced it in. He built a log house, which he later replaced by a frame dwelling, which was destroyed by fire in 1879. The following year he erected the present substantial nine-room house. He also built a barn and other outbuildings, and made the property one of the best improved farms in the township. He was one of the most prosperous farmers of the community, and had a large number of friends. He sold his farm to his son, Arnold E., April 23, 1892, and died on May 16 of the same year, at the age of seventy-two years. He was three times married, his first union being with Mary Arans, by whom he had the following children: Mary; George; Nellie; Louisa; Dora; Adrian; Annie; Elizabeth; Lizzie; and Frank. Mrs. Johnson died on March 15, 1873, and Mr. Johnson was married to Jennie Nixon, who died six weeks later. He was later married to Annie Cramer, who died in 1892. In religious belief, he was a Roman Catholic. Politically, he was a Democrat, and served on the school board.

Arnold E. Johnson attended the common schools of Wapello county, and at an early age applied himself to farming, which he has followed all his life. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and prefers Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm is well watered and under a high state of cultivation.

In 1890 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Martha J. Brown, who was born





MR. AND MRS. ALBERT J. WARREN.

October 23, 1868, and is a daughter of David Brown, a record of whose life may be found in this work, under the title of W. A. Brown. This union resulted in the birth of two children, Helen, born June 19, 1892; and Wilbur E., born October 26, 1896. In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, while in religious attachments he is a member of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and holds a policy in the Des Moines Life Insurance Company.

ALBERT J. WARREN, one of the leading agriculturists of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, residing on section 21, has a farm of 233 1-3 acres, and is engaged in general farming. He was born in Washington township, Wapello county, May 21, 1859, and is a son of Washington J. and Belinda (Newhouse) Warren.

Washington J. Warren was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 11, 1828, and has been located in Wapello county, Iowa, since 1850,—living in Washington township. He answered the call of his country for troops in 1863, and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He went with his regiment from Ashland to Iowa City, where they remained a short time at Camp Pope. From there the regiment went to St. Louis Barracks, and thence to the front, at Rolla, Missouri. He was in a number of engagements, the principal ones being those of

Mississippi Springs, Port Gibson, Black River, and Winchester. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Winchester he was shot through the left knee, and was sent to the hospital. After recovering from his severe wound, he again joined the regiment and remained with it until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in February, 1865. On November 15, 1849, he was joined in wedlock with Belinda Newhouse, who was born February 21, 1828, and was a daughter of William and Annie (Ritchie) Newhouse. They had eight children, as follows: Anna, Sarah, Emma, Eva, Albert J., John R., George W., and Nellie. Mrs. Warren died March 4, 1894, in her sixty-seventh year, and was buried at Ashland.

Albert J. Warren was reared and schooled in Wapello county, Iowa, and at an early age began farming. On June 5, 1890, he married Etta McGuire, who was born January 30, 1859, and died August 10, 1891, leaving one child, Lela M., who died when six months and fourteen days old. On May 9, 1897, he was united in marriage with Mary Dennis, a daughter of Alexander and Miriam (Reed) Dennis, and they reared two children, Isal B., and Marietta. On May 17, 1900, Mrs. Warren died, at the age of thirty-six years, and is buried at Martinsburg, Iowa. Mr. Warren is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, but, being a very busy man, has had little time to devote to political affairs. He has, however, served faithfully and well in the capacity

DAVID NEWELL, deceased, was for many years one of the influential farmers of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, June 24, 1842, and is a son of Zachariah and Lydia (Sheler) Newell, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania.

David Newell received his education in the common schools of Iowa, his parents having located in this state when he was a small boy. His father settled on the home place in 1849, and remained there all his life. David Newell inherited 53 acres of the land, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He soon added 40 acres to this farm,—making a total of 93 acres of land. Mr. Newell was one of the most enterprising citizens of Columbia township, and his death was keenly felt in his vicinity. To himself and wife were born the following children: Thomas T.; Benjamin R.; Lydia T.; Cassie Melinda; and Mary L. In his religious views, Mr. Newell preferred the Methodist creed. He died July 9, 1900.

Mrs. Newell still lives in Columbia township, in a neat little cottage adjoining the old homestead. Her son, Benjamin R. Newell, inherited this property, and there he carries on diversified farming. He was born March 5, 1865, and attended the district schools of Columbia township. Being the youngest son, the care of his parents devolved upon him, and thus, upon the death of his father, he inherited the home farm. There is an abundance of good water on the place, and everything is kept in excellent condition.

September 1, 1895, Benjamin R. Newell married Florence Newbold, a daughter of W. F. Newbold, who was a native of Indiana. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Blanche L., aged eight months at the time of her demise; Albert E., aged three years; and Neva M., aged one year. Benjamin R. Newell is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 47, of Kirkville; and of the M. W. of A., Kirkville Camp, No. 4186.

CHARLES A. HOWELL. Among the well-known farmers of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the gentleman whose name heads these lines. He was born in Madison county, Iowa, November 8, 1854, and is a son of Benoni C. and Jane A. (Williams) Howell, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter a native of Kentucky.

Benoni C. Howell, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, received his early mental training in the common schools of Indiana. He learned the trade of a carriagemaker, which he followed in that state for a number of years. In 1852 he moved to Madison county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until he entered the Union army. Mr. Howell enlisted in May, 1862, in Company H, 23d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in several other engagements. He was discharged from the army on account of disability, after which

he returned to Madison county, where he remained until 1866. He removed to Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in the sawmill and machine business. He remained in that town until 1869, when he returned to Iowa and located in Mahaska county, near Fremont, where he purchased a farm. He lived there until the time of his death, which occurred November 3, 1896. To him and his wife were born the following children: Aaron; John F.; Charles A., the subject of this sketch; Benoni C.; and Emma J. Mr. and Mrs. Howell were members of the Methodist church of Fremont, and were influential in helping to build its place of worship. Mr. Howell held the office of sheriff of Madison county for a number of years. In political opinion, he was a Republican. His wife died at the age of forty-four years.

Charles A. Howell attended the common schools of Madison and Mahaska counties, Iowa, and of Mexico, Missouri. He engaged in farming after his school days were over, and moved later to Macedonia, Iowa, where he went into the livery business. He then returned to Mahaska county, and farmed on the old homestead. He continued this until 1898, when he sold out and purchased 80 acres of land in Columbia township. There he has devoted his time to general farming and stock raising. He has 75 head of Poland-China hogs and is especially interested in Hereford cattle. Mr. Howell is a man of much energy and ability, and his success is well earned.

In 1879 the subject of this sketch married Amelia Stevens, a daughter of Carlos and Belinda (Eldridge) Stevens. Carlos Stevens was

a native of Vermont, and his wife was a native of New York. She died September 19, 1898, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Stevens, who made his home with Mr. Howell during the last years of his life, died September 10, 1901, aged seventy-six years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell, namely: Walter C.; Jesse R.; Benoni C.; Stevens C.; Leah A.; Emma J., deceased; and a child who died in infancy.

Mr. Howell and his wife attend the Methodist church. The former was made a Mason in 1876, having then joined Toleration Lodge, No. 236, of Fremont, Iowa. Politically, he is a Republican.



RS. JANE GARDNER, who superintends the work upon her farm in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the widow of Joseph Gardner. She has a very pleasant home, and, being a good manager, has made a success of farming.

Joseph Gardner, who was a native of Ireland, when fifteen years of age came to America with his parents in 1834. He landed at New York, worked about the docks there for some time, and in 1844 came to Iowa. He settled in Columbia township, where he purchased a farm, a part of which is now owned by his son, William B. He was thrice married, his first union being with Clarissa Nogle, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth; James; John; and Lydia. He was next married to Eliza Black, and they had one child, William

B. He was then married to Mrs. Jane Johnson, the subject of this sketch; no children were born to them.

Mrs. Gardner has been twice married, her first union having been with Joseph Johnson, deceased, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Wapello county, Iowa, having located in Eddyville in 1854. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, and was a son of John and Nancy Ann Johnson, both natives of Ireland, where they always lived. Joseph Johnson came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, and soon afterward located in Ohio, where he lived about five years. He there met and married Jane Conley, daughter of John and Mary (Robison) Conley. He engaged in quarrying, and was foreman of a stone quarry in Ohio. He left that state, stopped at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for three weeks, and then proceeded with his wife and baby to Eddyville, where he remained for nine years. During this time he was engaged in the stone business, and afterward rented a farm now owned by Mr. Gordon, on which he lived for three years. He then purchased the farm which is now owned by his widow. It contained 53 acres, and he added an adjoining 86 acres. There was an old log shanty on the property, into which, after repairing it, he moved with his family, and there they lived for nine years. He died in 1877, at the age of forty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity and are now living, as follows: John; Hugh; Mary; James; Nancy A.; Joseph; and Ella J. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Politically, he was a Democrat, and a strong supporter of party principles.

Mrs. Gardner well remembers her first visit to Ottumwa, at a time when there were but two log houses where now is located a beautiful and prosperous city. After the death of her first husband, she was united in marriage with Joseph Gardner, who lived but three years after their marriage. She built her present five-room house in 1888, a very comfortable dwelling, with a large porch which adds greatly to the general appearance of the place. She is an intelligent woman, with a good understanding of business principles, and, as before mentioned, has met with success in conducting the affairs of her farm. She has a large number of friends in the community in which she has lived for so many years. Religiously, she is an Episcopalian.

OTTO BREMHORST, the oldest grocer of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, first located here in 1871. He was born in Prussia, Germany, March 11, 1846.

He was reared in his native country until he reached the age of eighteen years. He has been engaged in the grocery business since he was thirteen years old, when his father died. His mother died in 1880, having given birth to six children, of whom Otto was the only one to come to this country. In company with a party of six young men he came to this country and located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent a couple of years as a grocery clerk.





BENIAH DIMMITT.

Having distant relatives in Lee county, Iowa, he moved thither and engaged in the grocery business in the town of St. Paul. His employer also owned a farm, and Mr. Bremhorst divided his time in working on it and in the store, and thus recovered his health. He came to Ottumwa, Iowa, December 11, 1871, entered the employ of H. C. Grube in the grocery business, and continued with him for a period of fourteen years. He then engaged in business for himself, and since November 19, 1888, has occupied his present quarters at No. 101 South Court street, the building being owned by Mr. Grube. He carries a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, flour, etc., and up to 1897 handled a large amount of feed. He ships flour by the carload, and has an excellent patronage in this line, making a specialty of the "Gold Coin" and "Owatonna" brands. The building is 120 feet deep, and he has added to it in the rear, to secure sufficient room for the business. Seven people are employed in the store,—four of them being members of his family,—and two or three delivery wagons are kept busy all the time. He is a very progressive man and an excellent manager, and the sum total of business transacted in 1900 exceeded that of 1899 by over \$5,000.

Mr. Bremhorst was united in marriage, at Ottumwa, with Catherine Osttick, and they are the parents of eight children, as follows: Catherine, wife of Henry Stoessel, residing in Minnesota; Herman, who is head man in his father's store; Henry, who is also employed in the store; Lena; Amelia; Mary; and Leo, who drives one of the delivery wagons used

in his father's business. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. In religious belief, he is a Catholic. For the past twenty-six years his residence has been at No. 1005 North Court street.

BENIAH DIMMITT, a gentleman of high educational attainments, is superintendent of schools of Wapello county, Iowa, and is serving as such in the most efficient manner. He has great natural ability as an instructor and received training in high class institutions for educational work. He was born in Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1864, and is a son of the late Beniah Dimmitt, Sr.

Beniah Dimmitt, Sr., settled in Highland township, in 1844, having come from Indiana. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and lived here until his death in 1875. He was married here to Elizabeth Padgett, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and is now living in Ottumwa, at the age of seventy-four years. This union resulted in the following offspring: Austin; Laura; Olive; Lincoln; Beniah; Samuel; Tolbert, and Lada. Austin died in 1884, at the age of about thirty years. Laura resides at Ottumwa with her mother. Olive died in 1880, having been married, in 1885, to George Phillips, who was formerly county superintendent of schools and is now located at Ottumwa, in the employ of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company. Lincoln resides in Dalton township, Wapello county. Samuel re-

sides with his wife on the old family homestead in Highland township. Tolbert is employed in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Chicago, Illinois. Lada is deceased.

Beniah Dimmitt was reared in this county and attended Mrs. Peck's Normal School, where he completed a four-year course in 1885. He then followed the profession of teaching four or five years in Wapello county, after which he was superintendent of schools at Richland, Keokuk county, for three years. He resigned to attend the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. In that year he went to Hopkins, Missouri, where he served as principal of schools for five and a half years. In 1899 he was elected superintendent of schools of Wapello county, Iowa, succeeding Joseph Parks, and this office he has since filled in a most creditable manner. In the summer of 1896 he spent some months in psychological work in Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts, and has also held positions as instructor in various institutes during the summer. He stands very high in his profession, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Ottumwa. He resides with his mother and sisters at No. 318 West Maple avenue, Ottumwa.

In politics Mr. Dimmitt is a Democrat, although his family is mainly Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a Mason, belonging to the Commandery, K. T., at Ottumwa, and to Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Jo-

seph, Missouri. He is a member of the State Teacher's Association. A portrait of Mr. Dimmitt accompanies this mention of his life.

JOHN S. KRIEGH. This gentleman was born in Knox county, Illinois, January 11, 1854, and is a son of John and Margaret (Hayes) Kriegh. He is living in section 23, township 72, range 12, Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, and is actively engaged in the tilling of the soil.

John Kriegh was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 5, 1822, and his death occurred in Knox county, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Margaret Hayes, who was born in 1823. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary; John S., the subject of this sketch; William; Maggie; Ida; David; and Alice. In 1854 Mr. Kriegh moved to Knox county, Illinois, and settled on the farm which was his home for forty-three years. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith, and was a Christian in the truest sense of the word. His death was sincerely mourned in Knoxville and that vicinity, where he was known for his many amiable traits of character and his kindness to all. A man of retiring disposition, gentle and hospitable, he won for himself many lifelong friends.

John S. Kriegh married Eva Allen, September 6, 1878. She was a daughter of John and Lydia (Epperson) Allen. Her union with

Mr. Kriegh was blessed by the birth of eight children, namely: Frank; Harley; Fred; Mary; Alice; Harry; James; and John. Mrs. Kriegh died June 26, 1897, and was laid to rest in the Carter cemetery, west of Bladensburg. On December 25, 1899, Mr. Kriegh married Elizabeth Swank, and in less than a year her death occurred.

Mr. Kriegh is now living with his children on his farm of 150 acres. His two eldest daughters act as housekeepers, and the house is well managed by them. Mr. Kriegh is engaged in general farming. He is a conscientious man, of upright, honest principles, and is held in high esteem by the citizens of Wapello county. He belongs to the lodges of the Woodmen, Odd Fellows, and Royal Neighbors. In politics, Mr. Kriegh is a Democrat. He has served as township trustee, road supervisor and school director.



MRS. MARY ANN RENFEW, widow of the late John Renfrew, resides on a farm of 160 acres of land in Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, in section 18, township 71, range 14. She was born in Maryland, and is a daughter of William and Catherine Graves. William Graves was an Englishman, and came to this country early in life, following the trade of a bookbinder. He worked in New York City some time, and then removed to Maryland, where the subject of this sketch was born. Shortly after removing to Maryland his wife

died of the cholera, and his death occurred shortly afterward. Mary Ann Graves, the subject hereof, was left an orphan at the age of nine years. Until the time of her marriage she was obliged to work out in order to support herself. She married John Renfrew in 1843.

John Renfrew was born in 1819, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Isaac Renfrew. The grandfather of John Renfrew was a native of Ireland, and taught school during the winter months, working at his trade the rest of the year. His son Isaac was a weaver by trade, and he, too, was a native of Ireland. In 1850 John Renfrew settled in Jones county, Iowa, where he remained for a period of three years. He then returned to Pennsylvania, but, not finding the place to his liking, remained there only a short time and then came back to Iowa. He settled in Eddyville, where he made shingles and followed the trade of a carpenter until 1858. He then bought 40 acres of land in Green township, on which he lived for twelve years. He sold this land and bought the homestead on which his wife now resides. Mr. Renfrew died in 1883, and his death was sincerely mourned in the community. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian church.



A. V. TINSLEY, the genial proprietor of a large hotel and livery stable in Blakesburg, Wapello county, Iowa, was born on a farm and is one of eleven children. He was born in 1820, and is

a son of F. M. Tinsley, who is a native of Kentucky. F. M. Tinsley followed farming for a number of years, and is now living in Blakesburg, where he bought a home, having settled in Wapello county in 1849.

A. V. Tinsley, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the district schools of his native county. His father's family was large, and his father was obliged to give the children only a limited education, because he needed their assistance on the farm. Mr. Tinsley was always a conscientious boy, and by paying strict attention to business he gained a practical knowledge which has always been of great benefit to him. In 1889, after leaving the farm, he built a livery stable in Blakesburg. This was the first business of the kind established in the village. The building is 42 by 92 feet in size, and is stocked with all kinds of carriages, buggies and hacks, necessary to run such a business. In 1899 Mr. Tinsley built a large two-story hotel, 42 by 32 feet in dimensions, which is a very popular resort for the traveling public. Mr. Tinsley has also increased his work by engaging in the machine business with his son Charles, and in this they have been very successful. Mr. Tinsley is one of the best business men of Blakesburg, and his opinion is often sought on affairs that pertain to the advancement of the village and its surroundings.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Julia Rowe in 1873. She is a daughter of John Rowe, who is a carpenter. Four children have resulted from this union, and their names are: Fannie, born December 26, 1876; Maggie, born March 19, 1878;

Paulina, born September 1, 1879, who is the wife of Howard Woodford, of Blakesburg; and Charles H., born August 1, 1881. In politics, Mr. Tinsley is a Democrat, and has held the office of constable for fourteen years. He attends the Methodist church.

ANDREW J. HICKS, JR., a prosperous farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, who lives on a farm of 80 acres in section 8, township 71, range 14, is a native of Green township. He was born October 7, 1865, and is a son of A. J. and Mary (Luther) Hicks.

A. J. Hicks, Sr., is a native of Indiana. There he received his mental training, near Lafayette, and in 1861 removed to Iowa. He purchased a farm in Green township, and from time to time has added to this land until he now owns 213 acres. This land is in a high state of cultivation, and constitutes one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Hicks carries on general farming and stock raising. He married Mary Luther, who was born in Indiana. They reared the following children: Joseph; Marilda; Margaret; and A. J. Politically, Mr. Hicks is a Democrat, and has held several township offices.

A. J. Hicks, Jr., the subject of this brief biography, received his early instruction in the common schools of Green township. His was the lot of the average farmer boy, as he remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority. With the exception of two years





J. F. BIZER.

spent in Nebraska, he has lived in Wapello county all his life. From the time he started out to make his own way in the world until 1899 he rented farms in Green township. In 1899 he bought 40 acres of land, which, in connection with 40 acres owned by his wife, makes up his present farm. His success has been the result of his own exertion, as he left his father's home without a dollar in his possession. He is now considered one of the most progressive farmers in the township.

Mr. Hicks was united in marriage with Maria Reed, a daughter of Benjamin and Delilah Reed, pioneer settlers of Wapello county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been born three children,—Estella, Benjamin and an infant, deceased. Mr. Hicks casts his vote with the Democratic party, and has been honored by receiving the votes of his fellow citizens which elected him to several of the township offices. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

F. BIZER, a prosperous and progressive farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, operates an excellent farm in sections 4 and 9, township 72, range 14, Center township. He has one of the best and most modern farm houses in the vicinity; it is two stories high and 32 by 56 feet, in dimensions, and the barns and other outbuildings are in keeping with it.

O. P. Bizer, father of J. F., was born in Ohio, and died in Wapello county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-three years. He followed farm-

ing nearly all his life, although he worked on a steamboat on the Ohio River for some time, running from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and then up the river, to St. Joseph. He followed this work for five seasons and in 1850 moved to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Center township, Wapello county. This he cultivated until 1860, when he purchased the farm now operated by his son, one mile west of the former. He was a man of high standing in the community, and his advice in matters of public interest was highly valued. He was county supervisor at the time the court house was built, and served on the building committee, of which he was made chairman. Being a man of great public spirit and fine personality, his death was mourned by his neighbors and fellow citizens as a loss to the community. He married Margaret Booth, whose grandfather belonged to the nobility of England, but came to this country to escape an unpleasant matrimonial alliance, fostered by his parents. He showed his sterling qualities by carving out an honorable place for himself in this country.

J. F. Bizer was born in October, 1856, and came with his parents to this farm in 1860. It was then very little improved. There was a log house upon the property, which was replaced in 1875 by a fine, modern home. One of the best farm houses in the county. In 1895 O. P. Bizer built a two-story barn, 42 by 52 feet in size, with a basement running under the whole of it. He set out many small trees, — which he has seen grow to magnificent proportions, — and prided himself on the fine appearance of his farm. He also set out a good cr-

chard of various kinds of fruit, which bears heavily. He had good outbuildings, and his entire farm was well fenced.

J. F. Bizer has had this farm rented for the past twenty-four years. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, and has an elegant herd of about 50 head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He was united in marriage, in 1881, with Flora M. Farmer, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Edna, born March 12, 1883; O. P., born August 19, 1885; and Joseph, who was born August 10, 1888, and died at the age of three years. The subject of this sketch has always been a Democrat, but is liberal in his views. His portrait accompanies this sketch.



JOSEPH FRANKLIN HILL, a well-known farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, living on a farm of 80 acres in section 21, township 71, range 14, was born in 1838, in Clermont county, Ohio, six miles from the place where General Grant was born. His father, John Hill, who was a native of Pennsylvania, died in Iowa, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Hill's ancestors came from Germany and settled in this country in the early colonial days. They were tillers of the soil.

Joseph Franklin Hill attended the common schools of his native state. In 1864 he enlisted in the 184th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., at Camp Chase. His regiment was sent south to do duty. After the war was over Mr. Hill returned to

Clermont county, Ohio, and in 1873 moved to Wapello county, Iowa, settling on the farm which he now owns, in Green township. He at once began clearing the land and improving it generally. It has now reached a high state of cultivation, and he has one of the most comfortable homes in the county. Mr. Hill built a house and a number of outbuildings on the place, and everything about the property presents a neat and attractive appearance. Mr. Hill has an old horse, twenty-nine years of age, which he keeps and cares for just because it helped him to make his farm what it is. This is but one instance of Mr. Hill's kindly character, and many similar ones might be mentioned.

In 1858 Mr. Hill married the daughter of Thomas S. Donley. She was born in Ohio August 20, 1840. Thomas S. Donley was born in Kentucky, and when a boy moved to Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He married Mary Patterson, a native of Ohio, who also reached the age of eighty-four years. She was a daughter of John P. Patterson, and her grandmother, a highly educated woman, was a famous physician of her day. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have five children, as follows: Susan Frances, wife of Newton Wilson, who resides in South Ottumwa; Mary Louisa, wife of E. G. Harsch, of Green township; Dora C., wife of Alvin Kendall, of Ottumwa; Josie Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Marts; and Sarah Ethel, who is at home.

Mr. Hill has been reelected clerk of Green township, an office he has filled in an able manner for a number of terms. For nine years he

acted as secretary of the school board, and under his administration one of the best school-houses in the township was erected, and the term was lengthened to a duration of seven months. Politically, Mr. Hill is a Democrat.

TJOHN PARKS, a pioneer settler of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose home is now in Kirkville, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1832. He is a son of Thomas and Elsie (Burley) Parks.

Thomas Parks was born in Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirty years moved to Ohio, where he farmed. In 1839 he located in Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1845 settled in Richland township, this county, where he purchased a farm. Politically, he was a Whig, and later in life a Republican. He died at the age of eighty years on his home farm in Richland township. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and did much to assist in the progress and development of the community. He married Elsie Burley, and they reared the following children: Nancy, Mary, Joseph, Ellen, Clinton, and Stewart, all deceased; Emily; Joshua and Agnes, both deceased; John; and James.

John Parks, whose name heads this sketch, was six years old when his parents located in Iowa. He received his mental training in the country schools, and assisted his father on the farm. He followed that occupation until a few years ago, when he retired from active life and took up his residence in Kirkville, where he

now lives. Mr. Parks married Lydia Wittermyer, who was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1835. The record of their children is as follows: Mary, deceased; Sarah Ann, who married C. Brown, and now lives in Richland township; Jonathan: N. S.; Jane; William; and Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks are members of the Methodist church of Kirkville. Politically, the former is a Republican. He is widely known in Wapello county, and is deserving of the confidence reposed in him by all.

WILLIAM HIRST, a highly respected farmer of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1819, and is a son of Thomas and Phoebe (Greenroyd) Hirst.

Thomas Hirst was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1777, and was a son of John and Mary (Pearson) Hirst, both natives of England. He was a weaver by trade, but later in life engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, in 1868. His union with Phoebe Greenroyd, who was born in Yorkshire, England, resulted in the birth of the following children: John; Ann; William; Joseph; James; Benjamin; Mary; Sarah; Alice; Louisa; and George. James came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until his death, in 1897. He was a machinist, and was the inventor of the Hirst motor, of which he was also the manufacturer.

William Hirst came to the United States

in 1847, at the age of twenty-four years, and landed at the port of New York. He then located in Ohio and lived there until 1850, when he came west to Iowa, locating in Burlington. Up to that time his work had been that of a shoemaker. He moved to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1851, and was located at Eddyville until the fall of that year, when he settled on his farm in section 21, Richland township, where he now owns 160 acres of valuable land. He lived on this place until 1892, when he moved with his wife to his present home in Kirkville, where he lives a retired life, having rented his farm. He is a Republican in politics, although he cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He also voted for John C. Fremont. He has served as a director of the school board in his district for a number of years.

Mr. Hirst was first married to Eliza Kershaw, who died in 1861, having given birth to the following children: Sarah A.; Thomas, a farmer in Richland township; James, a blacksmith at Ottumwa; Martha; John, a blacksmith of Ottumwa; Lincoln, a blacksmith; and William, deceased. Mr. Hirst married a second time,—wedding Elizabeth J. McNair, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1838, and they have one child, Rosella, who married David Willenmyer, a farmer in Richland township.



GEORGE T. GOUDY. This gentleman stands high among the foremost farmers of Wapello county, Iowa. He resides in Pleasant township, his farm of 110 acres being located in sections 7

and 8. Mr. Goudy was born in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, in 1864, and is a son of Andrew J. and Rachel (Kight) Goudy.

Andrew J. Goudy was born in Virginia, September 19, 1823, and died February 15, 1887. He was a cooper and sawyer, and his early life was spent in Ohio. In 1852 he moved to Wapello county and located in Dahlonga township, where he lived until 1867. He then bought a farm in section 6, Pleasant township, and that place was his home until his death occurred. His wife was Rachel Kight, who was born in Ohio, January 18, 1828, and died December 2, 1887. They reared the following children: James F., born June 17, 1848; Sarah E., born March 10, 1851; Mary L., who was born November 19, 1854, and died October 16, 1855; Nancy A., born August 16, 1857; Rhoda V., born April 25, 1861; George T., born April 5, 1864; Cordilla, who was born July 23, 1866, and died September 18, 1896; and Verdie, born October 12, 1870.

George T. Goudy was but twenty-two years old at the time of his father's death. From 1889 to 1892 he rented a farm in Pleasant township, and in 1892 bought the farm which he now owns. Mr. Goudy had a thorough training in agricultural matters, and much of his success has been due to this fact. He is a man of shrewdness and much business ability and his career has been a very successful one.

Mr. Goudy was united in marriage with Nora Timonds, a native of Pleasant township, who was born February 19, 1868. She is a daughter of James Timonds, a prominent farmer of Pleasant township. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT LONG AND FAMILY.

are the parents of three children,—James C., Harry T. and Mary I. Mr. Goudy is a member of the Republican party, in which he takes a deep interest. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

ALBERT LONG. This gentleman lives on sections 13 and 14, Highland township, Wapello county, Iowa. He owns a farm of 120 acres, which he keeps in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Long was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 2, 1851, and is a son of Emanuel and Matilda J. (Davidson) Long.

Emanuel Long was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He married Matilda J. Davidson, in January, 1850. They were the parents of 12 children, eight of whom reached maturity. These are: Albert; John, who married Mary Dimmitt, and is living in Dahlonga township; George, who married Kate Miller, and is also living in that township; Erie M., who married Emma A. Lane, and resides in the same township; Theodore, who married Mary Bemer, and lives in Taylor county, Iowa; Chester R., who married Annie Ankrom, and is living in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miranda, who is the wife of John Reynard, of Osceola, Iowa; and Mattie A., who is now teaching school in Center township.

Emanuel Long died November 19, 1895, in his seventy-third year. His widow married Rev. J. B. Hill, a superannuated Methodist

minister, who at one time was presiding elder of the Ottumwa district. This old couple are now living at their ease in Agency City.

Albert Long, the subject of this biography, removed to Iowa in 1869. He located in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, where he hired out by the month to Benjamin Randall, a well known farmer of Center township. He worked by the month for seven years, and after his marriage moved onto one of Mr. Randall's farms in Richland township, and later bought his present home farm in Highland township. There he carries on general farming. He has had a thorough training in operating a farm, and has been very successful.

Mr. Long was wedded to Mary F. Lane a daughter of L. D. and Elizabeth (Springer) Lane, March 2, 1876. Ten children were born to them, of whom five are now living; the record is as follows: Glennie, born July 18, 1877, died February 25, 1878; Ivy A., born August 2, 1879, died January 19, 1893; Virgil E., born September 9, 1881, died August 24, 1884; John D., born February 5, 1885; Albert, Jr., born February 21, 1888; Blanche G., born May 28, 1891; Ruth E., born July 25, 1893; Norton R., born February 18, 1896; Ralph W., born March 21, 1898, died August 17, 1899; and Myrtle, born October 10, 1900, died March 24, 1901.

Mr. Long and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Fraternally, Mr. Long is an Odd Fellow. He records his vote with the Republican party. He is well known and highly respected in Wapello county. On a pre-

ceding page is shown a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Long and family, reproduced from a photograph taken in the fall of 1901.

LEANDER POWELSON is a well known resident of Wapello county, Iowa, and is located in Pleasant township, where he is engaged in general farming, and rents most of his farm. He was born in Ohio in 1838 and is a son of Abraham and Rachel (Connor) Powelson.

Abraham Powelson was born in Virginia in 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He located in Ohio when a lad, and lived there until his death. He was united in marriage with Rachel Connor, who was born in 1814, and they reared eight children, as follows: Lewis; Martin V.; Leander; Lovina, deceased; an infant, deceased; Delilah; Elmira and Irwin.

Leander Powelson engaged in farming at an early day, and then followed the trade of a carpenter in Ohio, where he lived until 1861, when he located in Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1866 he came to Wapello county, Iowa, and settled in section 36, Pleasant township. He enlisted from Batavia, Iowa, in 1862, in Company D, 19th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., under Captain Wright, and served nine months, when he received a wound in the left leg, above the knee, in the battle of Prairie Grove. He was kept in the hospital from December 7 until April, and was then discharged at Springfield, Missouri. He returned to Wapello county,

and for three months* was located at Ottumwa. He then lived in different parts of the country and followed his trade of carpenter for a number of years. In 1866 he bought his present farm of sixty acres in section 12, Pleasant township, and located upon it in 1870. He followed general farming for many years, but now rents most of his land. In 1894 his house and barn were destroyed by fire; later in the same year he erected a seven-room, two-story house, in which he now lives.

Mr. Powelson was united in marriage with Mary E. Smith, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1848. Her father was one of the early settlers of the county, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. Powelson is a Democrat in politics and has served as justice of the peace, trustee, clerk and school director of his township. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.



A. BROWN, a well known farmer and stock raiser, residing in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Columbia township, a mile and three-quarters southeast of his present farm, June 17, 1849. He is a son of David and Eliza (Forester) Brown, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother, of Indiana.

David Brown moved to Indiana with his parents when a small boy, and settled in Johnson county, where he grew to manhood. He was a farmer, and owned a small tract of land

there, which he disposed of and then moved to Missouri. In 1846 he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he took up a claim and remained for two years. He then disposed of his claim and moved to Columbia township, Wapello county, on the farm now owned by Philip Dotts and his son, Gideon Dotts. He entered this tract of 160 acres, on which he made many improvements and which he put under a high state of cultivation. He added to his original entry until he had a farm of upwards of 640 acres, and was at one time considered the wealthiest farmer in the township. He was industrious, honest and upright in all his transactions, and stood very high in the community. His union with Eliza Forester resulted in the following offspring: Catherine, Martha, Lewis V., Barbara Ellen, Rachel E., W. A. and George W. and Jackson, twins. After the death of his first wife he married Barbara Foglesong, a native of Indiana, by whom he had four children, as follows: Mary Jane, Florence, Mack L. and Mattie. Mr. Brown was a member of the Lutheran church and helped to erect a church at Eddyville. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in May, 1900, at the age of eighty-three years.

William A. Brown received a common-school education in Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He engaged in farming for himself, and in 1882 made his first purchase of land,—a tract of 40 acres. This he subsequently sold, and purchased a tract of 155 acres of Alexander Black, which is his present homestead. The

farm is devoted to general farming and stock raising. He raises good crops of corn, wheat and oats, and in stock raising—makes a specialty of high-grade hogs,—always keeping on an average 45 head of the Poland-China breed. His farm is well adapted to raising stock, as it is well watered by springs and also by Kavanaugh Creek, a small stream that seldom runs dry. He has made a great success of his occupation, and stands well in the county in which he has lived all his life.

Mr. Brown was united in matrimonial bonds in 1878 with Maretta Chapman, a daughter of Wells Chapman, a native of Ohio, where she was born May 12, 1855. She came with her parents to Missouri, thence to Illinois, and in 1872 to Iowa, settling in Mahaska county. The parents of Mrs. Brown now reside in Monroe county, Iowa, where they own a farm. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: William L.; Ida M., deceased; Mary Ellen; Minnie Esther, wife of William S. Hindman, of Mahaska county; Elizabeth; Bertie L.; and Edna M., deceased. In political views Mr. Brown is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Day Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHIN MURRAY. This gentleman is one of the prominent farmers living in Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Ohio in 1830, and is a son of Adam and Charity Murray.

Adam Murray was born in Virginia, where he lived all his life. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. He married Charity Elliott, a native of West Virginia, and they reared 12 children, namely: Margaret; John; Andrew, deceased; William; Fanny, deceased; Simon; Mary E.; George and Andy, deceased; Elliott, who lives on a farm in Ohio; Thomas, who is a farmer in Pleasant township; and Catherine, deceased.

John Murray lived in his native county until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, 64th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He saw seven days' continuous fighting at the battle of Stone River, and also took part in the battle of Perryville, having marched two days and nights to reach the battle-field. At that time one canteen of water served for two men. At the close of the war Mr. Murray returned to Ohio, where he remained for one year. In 1866 he made a journey to Wapello county, Iowa, where he remained for two years with his uncle, William. In 1867 he married Catherine Campbell, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839. They located on the Dennison farm and continued there until 1870, when they moved to Newton county, Missouri. After living in that county three years, they returned to Wapello county and took up the farm which Mr. Murray now owns and conducts. It consists of 118 acres, and is in section 10, Pleasant township. Mr. Murray is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a public-spirited man, and takes a deep and active interest in local affairs.

His union with Catherine Campbell re-

sulted in four children, as follows: Charity, who lives at home; Mary, who married Charles Parker, and lives in Knox county, Missouri; Josephine; and Essie, who married Charles R. Ingram, and lives in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mr. Murray is a member of the Republican party. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.



LINCOLN DIMMITT, a prosperous farmer residing in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Highland township, Wapello county, in 1860. He is a son of Beniah and Elizabeth (Padgett) Dimmitt.

Beniah Dimmitt was a native of Virginia. After leaving his native state he removed to Pennsylvania, and later to Indiana. From there, in 1844, he came to Wapello county, Iowa, where he died in 1875. All of his life he followed farming and stock raising. He married Elizabeth Padgett, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Five of the children born to them are now living, namely: Lincoln, the subject of this sketch; Beniah, who is school superintendent of Wapello county, making his home in Ottumwa; Laura; Samuel; and Tolbert, who lives in Chicago. Those deceased are Olive, Austin and Lada.

Lincoln Dimmitt received his schooling in his native county. He lived on his father's farm until he had reached the age of twenty-seven years, when he located on his present





L. T. CRISMAN.

farm in Dahlonga township. He now owns 133 acres of land in the north half of section 12. For fifteen years he dealt extensively in horses. At present he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Dimmitt is a man of much thrift and energy, and his success has been due entirely to his own efforts. He takes an active part in local affairs and readily lends his assistance when any new movement for the good of the community is started.

Mr. Dimmitt married Mary M. Robertson, who was born in Wapello county in 1862. She is a daughter of W. M. Robertson, of Ottumwa. Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt have reared six children, namely: Carrie C., Lena, Noble, Earl, LeRoy, and an infant. Mrs. Dimmitt is a member of the Methodist church.

The subject of this sketch has always been a member of the Republican party. He has held various township offices, and filled them in an able manner.



L T. CRISMAN, a prominent resident of Ottumwa, Iowa, whose portrait is herewith shown, is at the head of the firm of L. T. Crisman & Company, contractors and planing mill operators. This firm transacts the largest business of the kind in the county, and has erected many buildings in Ottumwa and other towns in this section of the state. Mr. Crisman was born in Morgan county, Illinois, June 28, 1866, and is a son of Washington and Frances (Scott) Crisman.

Washington Crisman was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock and was a butcher by trade. He served in the Civil War for two years in Company B, 27th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., and was wounded in the service. This wound caused ill health and finally resulted in his death on July 31, 1872. His wife was Frances Scott, who originally came from Kentucky, and who died January 7, 1897. They were the parents of one son and four daughters, as follows: L. T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. J. N. Lawrence and Mrs. A. C. Thorne, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. R. C. Butcher, of Hennessey, Oklahoma; and Mrs. H. S. Ball, of Oklahoma. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Crisman was united in marriage to B. H. Meier, by whom she had two sons: John H. and Alvin, both of whom are in the employ of Mr. Crisman.

The subject of this sketch lived at home until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he began to work for his living. He began to learn the trade of a carpenter, but at the age of eighteen years left his native town and traveled around for some length of time. He located in Ottumwa in 1880, and completed his apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, which he has since followed. He began general contracting in Ottumwa in 1889, first being alone, and then in partnership with James A. Fulton, for two years. This firm was dissolved in 1892, and he continued alone until 1897, when he became associated with his present partner Robert McMasters, having an office at No. 117 East Main street. They have since followed contracting, and in March, 1899, purchased the

planing mill at No. 314 West Main street, which they are operating in connection with their other extensive business. It is the oldest mill of its kind in the city, and was started about nineteen years ago by J. E. Dietrich & Son, who were succeeded by Dietrich & Capell. Under Mr. Crisman's capable management the business has been increased, and the plant enlarged; about 17 men are employed in it. The building is 36 by 100 feet in dimensions, and general mill work and planing are carried on. The office is located in an adjoining building, in the rear of which are kept glass, paints, lumber and other materials, as the demand justifies. At the present time there are about 50 people on the pay-roll of the company. The firm has built many of the large buildings in Ottumwa, has erected a bank building at Kellerton, Iowa, and other important buildings at various places. Mr. Crisman has been a very successful man, and all that he has accomplished has been through his own efforts.

He was united in marriage with Bertha Kiefer, of Eldon, Iowa, and they have two sons: Verne B., aged seven years; and Charles A., aged two years. He has a fine home on Morrell street in the Janney Addition, built by himself. In politics he is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1894 was a candidate from the Sixth Ward for alderman. Fraternally he is a Mason, and belongs to the B. P. O. E.; Royal Arcanum; Woodmen of the World; A. O. U. W., with its side degrees; and Fraternal Order of Eagles. His wife is a member of the Congregational church.



WILLIAM GIFT, a gentleman who bears an honorable record for service in the Union army during the Civil War, is a well known farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, and owns 118 acres of land in sections 11, 14 and 23, township 71, range 14. He was born in Washington county, Tennessee, April 9, 1828, and is a son of Adam Gift.

His grandfather, also named Adam Gift, was a native of Germany, and came to this country at an early period. An old German pipe which he used to smoke, which he brought to this country, is still in the possession of his descendants, and is prized very highly. Adam Gift, William's father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was engaged in farming. He married Sarah Smith, who was born in Maryland; her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to reach the advanced age of ninety-six years.

William Gift was two years of age when his parents moved from Tennessee to Maryland, where they lived until he was eight years old, and then moved to Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two years, he moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he began saving from his earnings, and there laid the foundation for his present handsome competency. With a little money he purchased 40 acres of the farm now owned by him, in 1865, but got credit for the most of the purchase price. By degrees he paid off the indebtedness and gradually added to his holdings until he had 200 hundred acres of farming land, all of which is under a high


state of cultivation. He has built excellent barns and outbuildings, and is very successful in carrying on general farming. He also owns considerable realty in Ottumwa, and has a great deal of personal property. His good fortune in a business way has resulted solely from his individual efforts, and to his untiring industry is due his high standing in the community.

Mr. Gift enlisted in Company G, 30th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., in August, 1862, under Captain Cramer and Colonel Torrence. The regiment went to St. Louis, thence to Helena, up the Yazoo River to White River, where they captured a number of Confederates, and thence to Young's Point. The division of the army to which the regiment belonged was then ordered to drive the Confederate troops from the Mississippi River, which it did, crossing the river and pursuing them through Raymond to Jackson, Mississippi, and then to Black River. At the battle of Champion Hills Mr. Gift was in the reserve forces on the extreme right. The regiment then went to Vicksburg, where he was sent with a detachment of his regiment to guard a flour mill and grind corn for the army. After holding it for ten days they were sent back to the regiment and Mr. Gift was detailed at headquarters. He participated in the charge at Vicksburg, and was afterward sent back to his regiment, which was ordered to drive General Johnston from Jackson. By a forced march they quickly arrived at Jackson, where he was again put on the reserve, in full view of the fight and storming of the fort. After

this they camped at Walnut Hill, then returned to Memphis, and thence to Paint Rock Station, where his regiment remained until early the following spring. He was present at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The fighting there was very severe and lasted over seven hours, during which time four bullets passed through Mr. Gift's clothes, one striking him in the neck. In the hot fighting at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, under General Sherman, Mr. Gift was wounded. The next day the Confederates were driven to Rome. Mr. Gift participated in all the engagements of this army, and then accompanied General Sherman on the famous march to the sea. On reaching Savannah they camped for a few days and then went to Thunderbolt station, from which point they took an ocean voyage to Buford, consuming several hours. They then went to Raleigh and fought General Johnston, but soon received information of the surrender of General Lee. They went from Raleigh to Washington, participated in the grand review and then returned to Davenport, Iowa, where the regiment was mustered out.

Mr. Gift was married in July, 1856, to Catherine Walner, a daughter of Jacob Walmer, who was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and died January 5, 1863. The following children blessed this union: Sarah J., who was born May 2, 1857, and lives in Kansas; Joseph, who was born January 25, 1858, and now holds a position in the St. Louis Linseed oil mill; Charles W., who was born November 18, 1860, and is a locomotive engineer, of Omaha; Pluma, who was born


April 8, 1866, is married and lives in Thayer, Kansas; Elizabeth, who was born April 4, 1869, and is at home; Ada C., born July 20, 1873; and Ray W., who was born March 11, 1876, and assists his father in operating the home farm. Politically Mr. Gift is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

RS. ELIZABETH J. BURTON, widow of George R. Burton, for many years a resident of Wapello county, Iowa, is living on the farm in Center township, in section 34, township 72, range 14, which she and her husband first settled upon in 1883. Mrs. Burton's maiden name was Elizabeth Janett Lindsay, and she was born January 12, 1855, in New York State. Her parents were William and Jeanette (Henderson) Lindsay, both natives of Scotland, where they were married in 1848. They came to America in 1852, settling in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in 1856 moved to Wisconsin. There they remained until 1874, when they came west to Iowa. They were parents of 11 children, as follows: George, Susan May, Elizabeth Janett, Christina, David H., William, Francis, Emma M., Etta, Lloyd, and one who died in infancy. In religious belief they were both spiritualists, but formerly belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lindsay died November 26, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died in June, 1889, aged sixty years.

Elizabeth J. Lindsay came to Iowa with her

parents in 1874 and in 1875 was united in marriage with George R. Burton, their entire married life being spent in Wapello county. Mr. Burton was born December 9, 1850, in Ohio, and his death occurred in Wapello county, November 30, 1889. His parents settled in Wapello county in 1852, where they were well known and highly respected, for many years being the most prominent family in their section. Mr. Burton's father was a farmer, as were his ancestors before him, therefore he was well trained in agricultural matters. He purchased the farm of 120 acres in section 34, township 72, range 14, in Center township, in 1883, and since his death his wife has successfully managed the place. She also owns another farm of 100 acres in Center township.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burton, the record being as follows: Anna L., born February 4, 1876, died March 29, 1876; William H., born March 5, 1877; David E., born October 10, 1878; George F., born January 31, 1880; and Charles Alfred, born September 22, 1882. Mrs. Burton is a woman of refinement and learning, and is much loved in the community. She is a member of the Christian church.

OSEPH RUFFING, a well known farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, lives on a farm of 91 acres, in section 23, township 71, range 14. He was born January 15, 1855, in Indiana, and is a son of Jacob Ruffing.





DR. W. W. VANCE.

Jacob Ruffing was a native of Germany and early in life came to America, where he followed the occupation of a farmer during his active career.

Joseph Ruffing was a small child when his parents removed to Wapello county, Iowa. There he received his mental training in the country schools, and early in life began to work for himself. He worked on many of the neighboring farms, and gradually earned enough to give himself a small start in the world. He purchased the land which is now his home, for the greater part of which he went into debt. He bought the tract owned by N. C. Peters, in 1893, when it was all brush-land,—with no improvements whatever. Since that time he has cut many hundred cords of wood from it, for which he found a ready sale in the city of Ottumwa. The brush he piled up and burned, and he now has fully 60 acres in a fine state of cultivation. In 1894 Mr. Ruffing built a frame house, 16 by 28 feet, in size, and in 1900 he added a wing measuring 14 by 16 feet and another wing, 5 by 12 feet in size. He also built a large stable, and built a wire fence around the farm. Mr. Ruffing raises staple crops, and has plenty of stock. He also set out a good sized orchard, which bears considerable fruit each year. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, and has earned his success. By virtue of his upright character and strict integrity, he has won an enviable place in the community.

In 1883 Mr. Ruffing was united in marriage with Mary Rouch, a daughter of Philip Rouch. Philip Rouch, who was a native of Bavaria, af-

ter coming to America, followed farming the remainder of his life. His daughter, Mary, was born in Davis county, Iowa. Her union with Mr. Ruffing resulted in the birth of these children: Sabina D., who was born November 8, 1883; Mary A., who was born February 3, 1885; Joseph L., who was born July 14, 1888; Henry B., who was born September 2, 1894; and A. E., who was born November 7, 1900, and died November 9, 1900. Mr. Ruffing is a Democrat in politics. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

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DR. W. W. VANCE, whose portrait is here shown, is one of the prominent dentists of Wapello county and is a member of the firm of Vance & Vance, of Ottumwa. He came to Ottumwa in 1896, and soon acquired a large and profitable practice. He was born at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, in 1859, and is a son of John R. and Isabelle (Ogilvie) Vance.

John R. Vance had four children by his wife Isabelle Ogilvie, as follows: W. W.; Louis M., a jeweler of Hastings, Nebraska; Mrs. William McBurney, of State Line, Utah; and Mrs. Albert S. Maxwell, of Beatrice, Nebraska, with whom the mother now makes her home. John R. Vance had three children by a former marriage, namely: Jerome, David A. and Mrs. W. L. Willard. David A., the second son, was the father of Dr. W. W. Vance's partner. He was engaged in the practice of dentistry from 1868 to the time of his death, 1885. He was a soldier in the Civil

War, having enlisted from Terre Haute, Illinois, upon the first call for volunteers, in 1861. Jerome, the eldest son, is a farmer located at Guide Rock, Nebraska. Mrs. W. L. Willard, a widow, is at present in Chicago, educating her daughter in music.

Dr. W. W. Vance was primarily educated at Carthage, Illinois, and studied dentistry with his half-brother, David A. Vance. The family removed to Western Iowa, where his father engaged in farming in Adair county, and later all moved to Kearney, Nebraska, where the father died at the age of seventy-five years. W. W. Vance completed his dental studies there and engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with David A. Vance, which firm lasted until the death of the latter, in 1882. He then continued the business alone until 1896, when he came to Ottumwa, Iowa. For two years he practiced in partnership with Dr. Armstrong, and then continued alone until his nephew completed his study for the profession, when he was taken in as a member of the firm. The latter had been associated with him a number of years before entering the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1900. The firm of Vance and Vance is one of the leading dental firms of Ottumwa, and they have well equipped office rooms. Dr. Vance stands high in his profession, and has won the confidence of all with whom he is acquainted.

Dr. Vance was united in marriage with Florence Dildine, and they have five children, as follows: Marie, Earl D., Lillian, Charles R., and Howard M. In politics, the Doctor is

a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Pythias, formerly belonging to the Uniform Rank of that order at Kearney, Nebraska, with which at Ottumwa he expects again to affiliate. He served as president of the Nebraska State Dental Society, and is a member of the American Dental Association; the Iowa State Dental Society, and the Northern Iowa Dental Society. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has a pleasant home at 224 North McLean street.



W. FETZER was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1840, and was married in Clarion to Henrietta Clark, December 24, 1863. Prior to that time he enlisted in June, 1861, in the 10th Reg., Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., and was discharged for disability in December, 1861. He had been admitted to the bar in Clarion county in February, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetzer came to Ottumwa December 25, 1868. They have had children born to them as follows: John C., born June 13, 1865, in Clarion, Pennsylvania; William H., born September 13, 1867, in Clarion, Pennsylvania; Sallie, born in Ottumwa, September 20, 1869, died in January, 1870; Wade, born in Ottumwa, November 22, 1879. John C., the oldest son, is a resident of Chicago and has control of all the real estate owned by the Cyrus H. McCormick family, and is an honored citizen of that city. William H. is man-

ager of the McSherry Farming Implement Company, of Middletown, Ohio. Wade, who is a resident of Chicago, represents the Fidelity & Casualty Company, and is with W. A. Alexander & Company, of Chicago. All the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fetzer are first-class business men and held in high repute in business and social circles.

Mr. Fetzer was admitted to the bar of Wapello county on motion and recommendation of Hon. E. L. Burton, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Fetzer are held in high esteem by the people of Ottumwa, among whom they have lived so long. They, as well as all their children, are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN EDWARDS, a highly respected resident of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on a fine farm in section 11, township 71, range 14, which is adapted mainly to fruit raising. He has been exceedingly successful, and has a home of which he may justly be proud. He was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, December 14, 1842.

The Edwards family was established in this country in the seventeenth century, coming from England. They located in Massachusetts, where they held religious services immediately after landing in the wilderness. They sang and prayed, and their only neighbor, being unaware of their presence, heard them as he was out looking for a cow and, not seeing them, thought they must be angels.

singing. He made an investigation, and great was his surprise and joy to find he was to have new neighbors. They founded the town of Granville, Massachusetts, which is now of goodly size. The parents of John Edwards were natives of Licking county, Ohio, where his grandfather settled at an early day, and founded Granville.


John Edwards was reared in his native county and there received his intellectual training. He assisted his parents in their work until he reached the age of twenty-one years, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company C, 135th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He then went with his regiment to Camp Chase, where, after a week, they were ordered to Martinsburg, West Virginia, to guard government stores and do patrol duty.

After two months of guard duty at Martinsburg they were awakened one night at midnight by the long roll, and orders were given that they were to take the supplies they had been guarding to Baltimore, Maryland. They loaded wagon after wagon of stores, until they had a train of wagons five miles long, and Mr. Edwards was one of the force detailed to guard the train on a forced march to Baltimore. When the mules gave out they were compelled to leave the stores along the road, and when they reached the Potomac the Confederates were close upon them, and forced them to ford the river, as they could not delay long enough to make pontoons. They finally arrived at their destination with but half the stores they started with. After resting a week they were ordered to Maryland Heights, where they were

surrounded by Confederate troops, and detained for two months. Their only water supply was a small spring, inadequate for so large a force, and finally provisions ran short and caused great suffering. Good hard-tack proved a luxury, as that which they received was very wormy, and only a part of it was fit to be eaten. They were finally relieved, returned home and were mustered out at Camp Chase in September, 1864. Mr. Edwards' health was greatly impaired by the privations suffered and he was unable to do any work for a period of eighteen months. He then purchased a team and bought and sold butter and eggs for a number of years. Several years afterward he conducted a warehouse at Gaysport, Ohio, collecting butter and eggs for market. He next had charge of a railroad warehouse for about four years, and finally, in 1885, with what he had saved, purchased his present farm in Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he has since resided. He makes a specialty of fruit raising and is meeting with fine success.

September 24, 1876, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Sarah Green and they had one son, George L., who was born June 19, 1877, and died of consumption August 14, 1896. Politically the subject of this sketch has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was raised a Baptist, but does not like the creed of that church, believing rather in following after Christ, and doing as he thinks Jesus would do if He were on earth. He has held a number of township offices, having served eight years

as road superintendent, and four years as school director. In 1867 he became a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 350, I. O. O. F., at Granville, Ohio.

AMUEL J. MYERS, a veteran of the Civil war and a prominent farmer of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in West Point, Lee county, Iowa, April 2, 1840. He is a son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Taylor) Myers, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Virginia.

Lewis Myers left Pennsylvania when a young man, and settled in Illinois. He lived there for a short time, and then moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. He was a carpenter by trade and spent some of his time working at that trade. His last days were spent in Chillicothe, Iowa, where he had been living in retirement. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Minnough, by whom he had the following children: Mary A., William, Lewis, Jacob, Martha, Ann E., and Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife he married Sarah A. Taylor, and they were the parents of the following children, namely: Samuel J., the subject of this sketch; George H.; Sarah J.; and Josephine. He was a Universalist in religious views and a Democrat in politics.

Samuel J. Myers attended the common schools of his native county, and after leaving school worked on his father's farm until the





MR. AND MRS. J. H. McDOWELL AND FAMILY.

Civil War broke out. He enlisted in Company C, 17th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., under Captain Archer, of Keokuk, Iowa. He served for three years and three months, six months of which time he was confined in Andersonville and other Confederate prisons. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Myers engaged in agricultural pursuits after leaving the army, and this has been his occupation ever since. He also does some carpentering work. He owns sixty acres of good farming land, and takes much interest in improving it. He is an energetic man, and the neat and attractive appearance of his home speaks well for his efforts.

In 1865 Mr. Myers married Rachel E. Brown, a daughter of David Brown and a sister of W. A. Brown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Nine children have resulted from this union, namely: Minnie M., Sarah E., Jennie L., Mary, William A., Lewis D., Eva, Rachel and Frank. Mr. Myers is liberal in his religious views. Politically he is a Democrat and while he does not aspire to office he takes a deep interest in local politics.



H. McDOWELL, one of the prosperous farmers of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, was a pioneer settler of the county, and has been located on his present farm on section 17 since 1843. He is widely known throughout the county, and enjoys the highest respect and es-

teem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Kentucky, in 1821, and is a son of John T. McDowell.

John T. McDowell was born in North Carolina, and always followed agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage with Miss G. Harrington, who was born in North Carolina, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom but two are living,—J. H. and James T.

J. H. McDowell was but four weeks old when his parents moved from Kentucky to Indiana. There he lived until he reached the age of twenty years, following the trade of a cooper during his early life. He came west to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1842, and in 1843 moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he took up a claim, entering it at Fairfield, in 1845. He improved this claim of 120 acres and has lived upon it since he first located in this county. He was always industrious and frugal, and is now enabled to spend his declining years in comfort.

J. H. McDowell was united in marriage with Mary A. Fisher, who was born in Indiana in 1829, and to them were born 10 children, as follows: Mary, wife of H. L. Dickens; Lizzie, deceased; Sarah E., who married Charles Widger; Eliza (Allen); Martha, wife of A. Yeager; John T.; Amanda, deceased; William; Hiram, who resides with his father and conducts the affairs of the farm; and Minnie, wife of F. Hanna. Mr. McDowell is a Republican in politics. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church. A picture of Mr. and Mrs. McDowell and family accompanies this sketch.

A W. RIGGS, a prominent resident of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in the milling business, which he has carried on here for many years with great success. He operates a plant, modern in all its details and has a very large patronage. He was born in Derby, Connecticut, June 6, 1826, and is a son of Star B. and Almira (Short) Riggs, who were natives of Connecticut, and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1828. Star B. Riggs located on a farm in Cuyahoga county and cultivated it until 1837. He then moved to Warrick county, Indiana, and engaged in farming, a vocation he followed the remainder of his life. His wife died in that county, and he died in Eddyville in 1891, aged eighty-nine years. They were the parents of the following children: A. W., George M., Alfred S., Ellen and Frederick, deceased, Samantha, Frederick, Ellen and Irvin. In religious belief they were Congregationalists. In politics Mr. Riggs was a Whig.

A. W. Riggs received his mental training in the public schools of Warrick county, Indiana, and worked on the home farm until his marriage. He then engaged in farming on his own account. In 1855 he moved to Iowa and located at Mount Pleasant, and in 1865 came to Eddyville, where he has since been engaged in his present line of business. He has a roller-process mill, which he substituted for the stone burr in 1891. It is provided with three improved Barnard rolls, and has a capacity of 35 barrels per day. He also does custom grinding and has met with success in his work.

In 1849 Mr. Riggs was united in marriage

with Martha A. Spelman, of Boonville, Indiana, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Eva B.; Isaac S.; Herbert, deceased; James H.; Cora E.; Ernest S.; George D.; and Ellen, deceased. In 1870 Mrs. Riggs died and in 1873 Mr. Riggs was united in marriage with Lina Armstrong, of Wapello county, Iowa. Mr. Riggs is a member of the Congregational church. He is a Republican and has held several township offices. He served in the capacity of councilman and city treasurer.

DR. EDGAR M. KNOX, a well known osteopathic physician of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Waverly, Missouri, in 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Emily (Leasure) Knox.

Joseph Knox was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was a native of Indiana, and removed from there to Waverly, Missouri, where he followed his trade. He died when Edgar M. was but eight years old and his wife died six years later. They left a family of five children, namely: Willie Belle, who married Albert Munn, of Kirksville, Missouri; Edgar M.; Samuel J.; Frank J.; and Mary A., who married Albert Bell, of Montana.

Dr. Edgar M. Knox was reared in Missouri, where he attended the common schools of his native town. Later he entered the Kirksville Mercantile College, from which he was graduated with honors. He then entered the

American School of Osteopathy, which was founded by A. T. Still. Dr. Knox took a two-years' course at this institution and was graduated in 1900. He was located in Nebraska for a short time and then removed to Eddyville, where he has since remained. He does a thriving business in this new way of treating diseases, and has had some flattering testimonials since he located in Eddyville. He has met with good results financially, and has been successful in every way.

On June 4, 1900, Dr. Knox was united in marriage with Macy Gray, of Eddyville. She is a daughter of Henry Gray, a farmer of Columbia township, Wapello county. Dr. Knox is liberal in his political views.



MOSES O'BRIEN, deceased, who was one of the representative agriculturists of Wapello county, Iowa, was located in section 29, Keokuk township, where his widow and her family now reside. He was born at Vinegar Hill, County Wexford, Ireland, August 15, 1826, and was a son of Michael and Catherine (Doyle) O'Brien, who lived and died in Ireland.

Moses O'Brien came to the United States from the Emerald Isle in 1854, landing in New York City, where he remained until the following year. He then moved to Galena, Illinois, and afterward to New Boston, Mercer county, Illinois, and for a time worked on a ferryboat. He saved his earnings, which he decided to invest, and then bought a farm

Pleasant, Iowa, where for ten years he was connected with the asylum for the insane located at that place. In 1866 he moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and purchased 40 acres of land in Keokuk township. To this he added from time to time until he had over 200 acres of finely improved farm land at the time of his death. He was a hard worker and improved much of his land himself. He was an honest and upright man, and his death was mourned by his friends and neighbors, who warmly esteemed him for his many kind and charitable acts. He was a self-made man in every sense of the term and owed whatever success he attained to his own individual efforts.

Mr. O'Brien was first married August 15, 1857, to Bridget Brannan, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, by whom he had six children, as follows: Michael, Edward, Richard F., Thomas J., Mary C., and Anna, who died when she was about eighteen months old. After the death of his wife, he formed a second union, marrying Mary Finn, a daughter of James and Mary (Ryan) Finn, both natives of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Canada. By this union Mr. O'Brien had the following children: James Patrick, born July 24, 1875; Moses J., born October 19, 1876; John A., born February 25, 1878; Joseph L., born September 16, 1880; Margaret L., born October 14, 1882; William D., deceased, born September 13, 1884; Elizabeth J., born December 13, 1885; and Josephine Rosa, born August 14, 1888. Mr. O'Brien died February 10, 1900, after a short illness with pneumonia. He was a devout Catholic.

his entire family. He was a Democrat in politics, and took a great interest in the affairs of his party. He was serving as township trustee at the time of his death. Mrs. O'Brien is a woman of many estimable traits of character, and has many friends in this locality. She still follows farming on the property lately operated by her husband, and is assisted by her son, Moses J.

JOHAN DANIELS, a prosperous coal operator, who conducts a shaft on the Wallace farm, two miles south of Ottumwa, was born in South Wales, March 10, 1876, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (James) Daniels.

John Daniels, the father, was born in South Wales, and came to America in 1879, landing at New York City. He first located in Illinois, where he engaged in coal mining and later moved to Iowa and settled in Ottumwa. There he has since remained and is at present engaged in mining with his son, John. He acquired a complete knowledge of mines while living in South Wales, and is considered an expert miner. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, namely: Mary, Elizabeth, William and John. Mrs. Daniels died November 3, 1894, aged thirty-seven years, four months and five days. In his religious views John Daniels, Sr., is liberal.

John Daniels, whose name opens this sketch, obtained his schooling in Illinois. Since coming to Ottumwa he has been actively engaged in operating coal mines, having acquired

his knowledge and training from his father. He is an expert in all the details of mining, being competent to take charge of either bituminous or anthracite mines. In 1899 he leased the Wallace mine, two miles south of Ottumwa, and this promises to become a paying investment. He is at present devoting much of his time and energy to getting the mine in shape, so as to be able to increase its capacity. The coal mined is of a high grade and Mr. Daniels has no difficulty in disposing of all the output in the city of Ottumwa.

In 1897 Mr. Daniels was united in marriage with Mabel Tanner, of Ottumwa, and they have reared two children, namely: Lizzie and Mabel. In political belief Mr. Daniels is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Choppers of America.

JAMES E. PARR, a highly respected farmer residing in Compentine township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a well improved farm of 170 acres in section 19. He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of Philander and Lucy (Wren) Parr.

Philander Parr was born in 1832, in Ohio, and died in 1867. He wedded Lucy Wren, a daughter of Edward and Lucy Wren, who was born in 1835, and died in 1868. Philander Parr and his wife were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, namely: Lucretia, who was born in 1855, and married L. M. Grove, of Vermilion county, Illinois;

James E., the subject of this sketch; Philo E., who was born in 1859, married Nellie Moore, and lives in Champaign county, Illinois; Mary A., who was born in 1861, married John Maxon, and lives in Logan county, Ohio; and Louie, who was born in 1863, married Henry Sunderland and lives in Champaign county, Illinois.

James E. Parr removed from his native place to Champaign county, Illinois, and in 1892 settled in Competine township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he has lived ever since, engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has been highly successful.

Mr. Parr was united in marriage February 19, 1885, with Sarah E. Merrill. She was born April 23, 1864, and is a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Rowe) Merrill. Her death occurred March 16, 1901. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Roy, born January 16, 1887; Earl, born May 4, 1891; Myra, born October 4, 1894; and Hazel, born July 31, 1897.

Mr. Parr is a Republican, but does not aspire to political preferment. He is a public-spirited man, and his friends in the county are many.

RICHARD M. WILLIAMS, one of the most successful farmers of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a fine farm of 105 acres, located in section 22. He was born in McCracken county, Kentucky, April 1, 1850, and is a son of Philip and Nancy Williams.

Philip Williams came of Revolutionary stock and was born near Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, July 15, 1797. In 1812 he enlisted in the army to fight against the Indians. January 8, 1815, he sounded an alarm on his drum in one of the regiments attached to General Jackson's army at New Orleans. His discharge from the army that drove the British from American soil, for the second time, is now in the family, and prized as a precious relic. It reads as follows:

"NASHVILLE, May 13th 1815.

"I certify that Philip Williams a drummer in my division of Tennessee Militia, has performed a duty of six months in the service of the United States that his good conduct, subordination and valor under the most trying hardships entitle him to the gratitude of his country and he is hereby honorably discharged.

"WILLIAM CARROLL.

Major General Second Division
Tennessee Militia.

Mr. Williams returned to his home and in 1849 was united in marriage to Nancy Williams, who was born September 28, 1820, and in January, 1822, was taken to Calloway county, Kentucky, by her parents. Two sons and three daughters blessed this union, all of whom are dead but Richard M. By a previous marriage with a Miss Henderson, who later died, there were several children, of whom ex-Sheriff W. H. Williams is the only one now living. Mr. Williams moved to McCracken county, Kentucky, with his family, and was there elected a magistrate, and later, sheriff of the county. He was afterwards a pilot on the flatboats until he became too old for service. He died August 11, 1868.

Richard M. Williams was reared in McCracken county, Kentucky, and at an early age located in Wapello county, Iowa. No other ambition actuated him than to succeed in his chosen vocation of farming, and it may safely be said he is satisfying his desires in this regard. His farm is fertile and well managed, and is stocked with cattle and horses, whose conformation indicates that their origin is in the best strains of blood.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage August 10, 1880, with Clara B. Hill, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hamlet) Hill. Two children have blessed their union, namely: Euna A. and Lettie M. In politics Mr. Williams has always been a Democrat. He has not endeavored to be an office-seeker, and only to meet the requirements of good citizenship has he consented to run for a political office. He has, however, shown his personal popularity by being elected township trustee and clerk and school director of his district. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masonic order.



MS. ELIZA B. (LYONS) PICKEN, widow of James E. Picken, of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and is a daughter of Robert Lyons.

Robert Lyons was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1833. He landed in New York City and located in Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1852, when he

moved to Niles, Ohio. There he remained until 1857, and then moved west to Iowa. He and his family came here by boat from Ohio, going down the Ohio River, thence up the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, to Ottumwa, the voyage consuming three weeks. He later moved to Albia, Iowa, where he resided until 1862. He enlisted in that year, in the 37th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf.—known as the "Graybeard" regiment,—and died a short time after enlisting. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Sarah Wray, who was born in Ireland, and they reared eight children, as follows: James and Mary, twins; Samuel, Esther, Eliza B., Katherine, Robert, and William, deceased. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Lyons and a son purchased a farm in Richland township, Wapello county, on which she located with her children. She is still living and resides in Ottawa, Kansas, aged eighty-nine years.

In 1869 Eliza B. Lyons was united in marriage with James E. Picken, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Alpha Picken, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and married Jane Anderson, who was also a native of that county, and they reared the following children: Mathew, Malilah, Susan, Nancy, James E., Matilda, Benjamin A. and Alpha. James E. Picken came to Wapello county, Iowa, with his parents in 1846, and located in Richland township. After his marriage with Eliza B. Lyons they continued to live in Richland township, where he carried on general farming and stock raising. In 1886 they located on the northwest quarter of sec-

tion 24, where he resided until his death, on September 15, 1892. He was a Republican in politics. Mrs. Picken now resides on the old home farm in Richland township, and owns 240 acres of valuable land. She is a business woman of considerable ability, and a good manager. She became the mother of 12 children, of whom four are living. Her children were: Eugene, deceased; Nellie and Fred, twins, both deceased; Mary and Esther, deceased; Grace, who is at home; Helen and James, deceased; Robert and Beulah, twins, both of whom are at home; Matthew, who is also at home; and Irma, deceased. Nellie lived to be twenty-six years old. She married Eugene Harp, of Illinois, and left two children,—Helen and Nellie A. Mrs. Picken and her children are members of the Presbyterian church.



B. HELMAN, one of the leading agriculturists of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, lives in section 36, where he owns and cultivates 200 acres of land. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Smith) Helman.

David Helman was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was also a native of Center county, and they had nine children, of whom four are now living, namely: Mary, Irene, David, and J. B., the subject of this sketch.

J. B. Helman was reared and schooled in

his native state. He enlisted in 1863 in Company C, 42nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served his country until the close of the war. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Franklin and Nashville and other engagements. In 1865 he received his discharge from the army and afterward moved to Iowa, in 1866. He bought his present tract of 200 acres, and is engaged in cultivating a well stocked farm, whose general appearance speaks well for its owner's thrift and energy.

Mr. Helman was united in marriage with Lydia Smalley, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1840. She died in January, 1873. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Frank O., deceased; C. E., who is a Methodist minister at Caldwell, Idaho; W. W., deceased; David, who lives at Warren, Ohio; and Benjamin and Mary E., deceased. Mr. Helman married, as his second wife, Maggie A. Gremland, who for many years prior to her marriage was the efficient postmistress at Batavia. She is a native of Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Helman is a Republican and takes an active interest in local affairs. He is always willing to assist in any public undertaking and is a man who commands the respect of all who know him.



T. KNIGHT, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wapello county, Iowa, has a fine farm of 328 and one-third acres in Wapello township, where he lives in section 13. He

was born in Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, on what is now known as the old Rail farm, March 18, 1847, and is a son of G. W. Knight.

G. W. Knight was born in Maryland and moved west to Agency township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1843. He remained here until 1849, when he went to Indiana. He was united in marriage with Maria Miller, who died when Z. T. Knight was a youth. They reared four children, as follows: Henry, who died in the army during the Civil War; Mary E.; Jane, deceased; and Z. T., the subject of this sketch.

Z. T. Knight was about two years of age when he was taken by his father from Agency township to Indiana, where he received his mental training and grew to maturity. He lived there until the fall of 1868, when he returned to Wapello county, Iowa, and located in Washington township, where he has since resided and followed farming. He has lived on his present excellent farm in section 13 for the past twenty-seven years. He follows general farming and stock raising on a large scale, and handles only a high grade of stock. His farm is well watered, highly cultivated and equipped with all the outbuildings necessary to successful farming. He has a comfortable residence, and his place presents a neat and attractive appearance.

Mr. Knight was united in marriage with Susan Flint, who was born in Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, May 31, 1853, and is a daughter of Joseph Flint, deceased. Mr. Flint was an early settler of Wa-

pello county. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Olaetta (James), of Jefferson county, Iowa; Grace; George; Everett; and Raymond. Politically Mr. Knight is a Democrat and takes an earnest interest in party affairs. Religiously he favors the old school Primitive Baptist church.

REBUBEN HODSON, who is among the foremost agriculturists of Wapello county, Iowa, resides in section 3, Washington township. He was born in Washington township March 4, 1849, and is a son of Jesse Hodson.

Jesse Hodson was born in Indiana and in 1848 located in Henry county, Iowa. One year later he settled in Wapello county. He farmed in Washington township, and also followed the occupation of a miller. His death occurred in 1857, and he was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He married Anna Bales and they reared three children, whose names were Penina, Mary Jane and Dayton. Mr. Hodson married, secondly, E. J. Vass, who was born in North Carolina, and they reared: Louisa; Reuben; John, who is also a farmer in Washington township; Eunice; Ruth; and Mary.

Reuben Hodson lived on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. He then bought his present farm in section 3, and has lived there since that time. He engaged in the stock business for three years in Missouri, but with that exception has never





W. H. DIMMITT.



MRS. CLARA M. DIMMITT



been in any business other than farming. His farm consists of 120 acres of fine land, which he keeps in a splendid state of cultivation. He has a thorough knowledge of agricultural matters and that, coupled with great energy, has brought him much success.

In 1887 Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Mary E. Nicholson. She was born in Lee county, Iowa, and her death occurred in 1897. Two children resulted from this union and their names are: J. Lynn and Edna. Politically Mr. Hodson is a Republican and takes a deep interest in local affairs. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist church.



WILLIAM H. DIMMITT, an extensive land owner in Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, lives in sections 14 and 15, on a farm of 276 acres. He was born in Wapello county in 1851, and is a son of William M. and Matilda (Padgett) Dimmitt.

William M. Dimmitt is a native of Indiana, and located in Dahlonga township, in 1848. He bought a farm in section 10, and there farmed for several years. He now lives a retired life in the city of Ottumwa. He married Matilda Padgett, who was a native of Indiana. They reared the following children, namely: William H., whose name heads these lines; Robert C.; Mary B., who married John Long; John; Philana; Clidena, deceased; and Fred.

William H. Dimmitt lived on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven

years. He then rented his present farm in sections 14 and 15, and later on purchased it. He has carried on general farming, and is highly successful. He is also engaged in stock raising. Mr. Dimmitt is a conscientious worker, and takes great pride in the care and management of his large farm. The general appearance of the place speaks well for its owner's thrift.

Mr. Dimmitt was united in wedlock with Clara Belle Miller, who was born in Dahlonga township in 1857. They have reared the following children: Norman, who is at home; Irene, who is attending high school at Ottumwa, Iowa; and Ernest H. Politically, Mr. Dimmitt is a Republican, and has served as trustee of the township two terms; he is now serving on the school board. Mrs. Dimmitt is a member of the Methodist church, in which she is an active worker. In 1890, Mr. Dimmitt erected a comfortable two-story house, of seven rooms. He is well known in Wapello county, and is one of the county's leading citizens. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt accompany this sketch.



WILLIAM M. ALBAUGH, a resident of Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, is one of the progressive farmers of the western section of the county. He was born December 9, 1854, in Louisa county, Iowa, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (England) Albaugh, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

Samuel Albaugh received a thorough training

ing in agricultural matters. He followed this pursuit in Carroll and Vinton counties, Ohio, where he rented land. He removed to Louisa county, Iowa, in 1852, where he purchased a farm of 130 acres of land. This he operated until 1869, when he sold out and removed to Mahaska county. He resided in that county until his death, which took place in 1897, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died one year later, aged sixty-seven years. They were members of the United Brethren church. To them were born the following children: William M.; James L.; Mary E., who married H. C. Martin and lives in Tacoma, Washington; and Harvey C.

William M. Allbaugh attended the common schools of Louisa and Mahaska counties. He remained at home until he reached his majority. From that time until he was twenty-seven years old he worked during the summers and remained under the parental roof during the winters. In 1881 Mr. Allbaugh purchased 80 acres of the land which now forms a part of his farm, and later added 42½ acres. This last piece was bought from John L. Anderson, of Sheridan, Iowa. Mr. Allbaugh has greatly increased the value of his property by erecting a large, nine-room house, of modern style. He has made extensive improvements on the place, and has one of the handsomest homes in the township. He devotes his time and energy to general farming and stock raising. He has over 75 head of Poland-China hogs, and prefers Shorthorn cattle.

In 1882 Mr. Allbaugh was united in wedlock with Lorena L. Webber, daughter of Jacob

Webber, a pioneer contractor of Ottumwa. Two children have blessed this union: Loren and William I. In political belief Mr. Allbaugh is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Allbaugh is a member of the M. W. of A., and of the Knights of Pythias.




RED J. FINK, a prosperous farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, is located on the southwest quarter of section 24, Richland township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1861, and is a son of Jacob Fink.

Jacob Fink was born in Germany in 1831, and while a resident of that country followed weaving. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Christina Schweigert, who was born in Germany. They came to the United States in 1870, on a boat with 1,000 passengers, the voyage consuming three weeks. They landed at New York and then went to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he and his family have since resided. They reared five children, as follows: Fred J., Kate (Davis), Henry, Jacob and Anna.

Fred J. Fink lived at home until he was fifteen years of age, since which time he has earned his own way in the world, always following farming. He resided in Illinois until 1896, when he moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased his present farm in the southwest quarter of section 24. He carries on

general farming and has raised some stock. He has always been a hard worker and well merits the success which he has gained.

Mr. Fink was married in 1887, in Illinois, to Maggie M. Young, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1870, and is a daughter of David Young, who was born in Illinois, and follows farming. Seven children have resulted from this union, as follows: James, Minnie, Ruth, Charles, Harry, Mabel and George. They are all living at home. Mr. Fink is a Republican in politics. He belongs to Lodge No. 103, M. W. of A., of Ottumwa. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.


HOMAS K. ARMSTRONG, an agriculturist well known to the residents of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, has an excellent farm of 120 acres in section 22. He was born in West Virginia in 1838, and is a son of John A. Armstrong.

John A. Armstrong was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter by trade. He died in 1861, at Wheeling, West Virginia. His union with Mary Simpson, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom those now living are: Margaret (Gibson) and William, residents of West Virginia; Thomas K. and Andrew, who resides in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Thomas K. Armstrong lived in his native state until he reached the age of twenty-eight

years. He came to Iowa in 1855 and located on his present farm in section 22, Richland township, Wapello county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 12th Reg., Va. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He saw hard service throughout the conflict and was present when General Lee surrendered to General Grant. He is possessed of a sturdy constitution, and the hardships endured and privations suffered did not impair his health; he was not sick a single day. He has carried on general farming and stock raising with much success, and has a well improved farm. In 1891 he built his present 11-room, two-story frame dwelling, provided with all the conveniences known to the modern farmhouse.

Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Mary Terell, who was born in West Virginia in 1837, and they reared six children, as follows: Jeremiah, deceased; John, a farmer in Richland township; Thomas H., a farmer in Agency township; Emma; Bert, who lives at home; and an infant, deceased. Politically Mr. Armstrong is a staunch supporter of the principles promulgated in the Republican platform.

ILLIAM Z. DAVIS, a highly respected farmer of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, lives in section 18, where he owns 165 acres of land. He was born in South Wales in 1836, and is a son of John Davis.

John Davis was born in South Wales, and followed farming until his death, at the age

of eighty-seven years. He was the father of five children: Elizabeth (Davis), deceased; William Z.; Ann; John; and Henry, deceased.

William Z. Davis came to the United States in 1863, landing at New York City. He then located in Mahaska county, Iowa, where he purchased land and lived until 1887, when he moved to Wapello county, and settled on his present farm of 165 acres in section 18, Richland township, where he has since remained. He was a coal miner until he located on this property, and now gives his attention exclusively to farming. However, there is a mine on his farm, which is operated by his sons. The vein is five and a half feet thick, and the shaft is 43 feet deep. Mr. Davis has made a success of farming, and is well thought of by the citizens of the community.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Margaret Phillips, who was born in South Wales, and is deceased. They were married in Wales, and their union was blessed by the birth of nine children, as follows: John; Letitia; Daniel; Henry; Willie; David; Albert; Frank; and Margaret, deceased. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



RS. REBECCA J. CREMER, who is located on a fine farm in Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, and is a daughter of D. P. Cremer.

D. P. Cremer was born in Pennsylvania,

where he lived until 1844. During his early life he was a blacksmith by trade, and later a farmer. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, with his family in 1844, and located in Washington township, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was first married to Elizabeth Youkin, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1845, at the age of twenty-six years. They were the parents of four children: Adela, deceased; Theodore, who died while serving in the army, as a member of Company I, 1st Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav.; Rebecca J.; and Eglinton. Mr. Cremer's second wife was Nancy McClara (deceased), by whom he had one child, Elizabeth. By his third marriage he had two children,—Lincoln R.; and J. Harry, of Eldon.

Rebecca J. Cremer has lived in Wapello county, Iowa, since 1844. On November 20, 1865, she was united in marriage with Richard Cremer, who was born in Cook county, Illinois, January 11, 1840. He was brought to Wapello county by his parents in 1840, and located in Washington township. He was a farmer by occupation, and was very successful. He served three years in Company M, 3rd Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., during the Civil War, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He returned to Washington township after the war and located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Cremer, where he resided until his death, in 1881. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife reared four children, as follows: Charles A., who lives at home; Leonora, who married George W.





ALFRED CARR.

Warren, a farmer of Washington township, and has three children,—David, Harold and Raymond; Blanche, who married W. Morrison; and Ethel, who married a Mr. Monroe, and lives in Washington township. Mrs. Cremer owns 200 acres of excellent farming land, and has met with much success in conducting it. Religiously, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE RYERSON, who is engaged in farming and mining in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, is a native of Schuyler county, Illinois, and was born in 1858. He is a son of George and Wealthy (Tigert) Ryerson.

George Ryerson was a farmer by occupation. He died when his son George was but two years old. His wife was Wealthy Tigert, who was a native of Illinois, and they were blessed with five children, namely: Mrs. Clara (Beckwith); Asenath; John; Orilla; and George.

George Ryerson, whose name appears at the opening of this sketch, lived in Illinois until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then moved to Iowa and located in Monroe county, where he lived until he settled in Wapello county, in January, 1882. In 1886 he rented the Waddell farm of 120 acres in section 16, Richland township, and leased the Waddell mine for a period of fifteen years. The mine which Mr. Ryerson operates is called a dry mine; there is a shaft 140 feet deep, and the vein is

five and one-half feet thick. The output is about 25 tons per day. Mr. Ryerson employs from 12 to 14 men to assist him at the mine and in the timber. In addition to mining, Mr. Ryerson carries on general farming, and also raises cattle, horses and mules. He has been very successful, and employs every minute of the day in performing duties of some kind. He is a self-made man, and has just cause to be proud of his success.

Mr. Ryerson married Sarah Runnion, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1859. They have three children, namely: Elsie; Bertha; and Orville. Mr. Ryerson is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 19; Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 47, of Kirkville; and to the Foresters Court, Wapello, No. 14.

ALFRED CARR, one of the most progressive farmers of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, whose portrait is herewith shown, is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has a fine farm in section 25. He was born in Washington township, in 1850, and is a son of Alfred Carr, Sr.

Alfred Carr, Sr., was born in England in 1820, and came to the United States, when twenty-eight years of age. He married Lucy Reed, who was born in England, and they located in Wapello county, Iowa, where both died when the subject hereof was young. He was a farmer by occupation.

Alfred Carr was reared in Jefferson county, Iowa, by Joseph Burbage, and lived with the latter until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Wayne county, Iowa, where he rented land and farmed for four years, and afterward spent one year in Eldon, Iowa. He bought his present farm of 80 acres in 1887, and has since then resided on it. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, keeps only a high grade of stock, and has met with great success.

Mr. Carr was united in marriage with Millie J. Finney, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, and they have one child,—Arthur McKinley,—who was born October 11, 1900. The subject of this sketch is a Republican, and served as president of the school board. He was also road supervisor for six years.



RS. MARY A. (CARR) ARNOLD, who is well known to the residents of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the widow of George W. Arnold. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1823, and is a daughter of John and Ruth (Bell) Carr.

John Carr was born in Kentucky, and at an early age applied himself to agricultural pursuits. He came to Iowa during the latter part of his life, and subsequently located in Kansas, where he died. He married Ruth Bell, who was born in Maryland, and they became the parents of 13 children, of whom those living are as follows: Samuel, a well-known farmer of

Wapello county, Richland township; William; John; Alexander; Frank; and Mary A.

Mary A. Carr was united in marriage with George W. Arnold, in Union county, Indiana, in 1845. He was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1825, and shortly after their marriage they came to Iowa and settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Arnold. Here he farmed until his death. He was a valued member of the community in which he lived, and his death was a loss sadly felt by his fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold reared the following children: Elizabeth and David M., deceased; James M., of Ottumwa, Iowa; John C., deceased; Thomas J., deceased; George W., of Ottumwa, Iowa; Ruth, the wife of John H. Fugate, who resides on the old homestead, which he farms; and William F., deceased. Religiously, Mrs. Arnold is a member of the Christian church. She is a woman of many estimable qualities, and during her long residence here has established numerous warm friendships.



HARLES L. SMITH. This gentleman is descended from one of the pioneer families of Wapello county, Iowa, and is now one of the leading farmers of the county. He was born in Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1874, and is a son of A. W. and Mary Ann (Brown) Smith.

A. W. Smith was born in Kentucky in 1852. Early in life he located in Wapello county, and is now a prominent farmer of

Adams township. He married Mary Ann Brown, who was born in Van Buren county, Iowa. They were blessed with five children, namely: Fred; Minnie; Willie; Luther; and Charles L.

Charles L. Smith attended the public schools of his native township, and later assisted his father on the farm. With the exception of three years spent in Kansas, he has lived in Wapello county all his life. March 1, 1901, he located on his present home farm, which is the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33. He is engaged in general farming. Mr. Smith was married to Nettie Shepherd, a native of Wapello county, who was born in 1873, a daughter of William Shepherd.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Although Mr. Smith is one of the young farmers of the township, he is very well known and is held in high esteem by all. A man of much business ability, active and of strong determination, he promises to become one of the foremost men in the county.

in 1795, and went to Ohio when a young man. He followed farming throughout his life, and was a very prosperous man. He was united in marriage with Sarah Jones, who was born in Ohio, and had one child,—Wilsey,—by a former marriage. This union resulted in the following offspring: Margaret; Mary; Eliza; Sarah; Washington J.; Marion; Jane; Simon; Joseph; Jane; and Alice.

Washington J. Warren resided in Ohio until he was twenty-one years of age, and was quite young when he applied himself to agricultural pursuits. He moved to Iowa in 1850, and in June of that year settled in Pleasant township, where he lived for one year. He then purchased a farm in section 10, Washington township, where he lived until he entered the army. He enlisted in 1862, in Company E, 22nd Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and served two and a half years, when he was discharged because of disability from a wound received in the left knee. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Black River Bridge; Jackson, Mississippi; and in the siege of Vicksburg, and saw much hard fighting. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and returned home. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and keeps a high grade of cattle, hogs and horses. His farm is well improved and equipped with good, substantial farm buildings. He is now living a retired life, and makes his home with his son George.



WASHINGTON J. WARREN, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he bore an honorable record for service, is a highly respected farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of David and Sarah (Jones) Warren.

David Warren was born in Pennsylvania

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Warren was united in marriage with Miss B. Newhouse, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1830, and they are the parents of six chil-

dren: Anna, wife of Peter Henks; Emma, wife of Andrew Giltner; Eva, wife of George Cremer; Albert; John; and George. Mrs. Warren died in 1894. In politics, Mr. Warren is a strong supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN C. VASS, a well-to-do farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, came to this county in March, 1849, and has since resided on his present farm. He was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, in 1832, and is a son of Vincent and Mary (Cosner) Vass.

Vincent Vass was a blacksmith by trade, although he followed farming all his life. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in March, 1849, and purchased the farm now owned by his son, John C., on which he lived until his death. He married Mary Cosner, who was born in North Carolina, and they reared the following children: Garriah and Parthenia, deceased; Lydia; Emily, deceased; Mary; Reuben, deceased; Mary; John; and Thomas.

John C. Vass attended the common schools of Hendricks county, Indiana, and at an early age began farming. He moved west to Iowa in 1849 with his parents, who settled on the farm which he now owns. He succeeded his father in the ownership of this farm, and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

He is a good business man, and is meeting with success. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he has gained the respect and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.


Mr. Vass was united in marriage in 1855, with Sarah Bearden, who is deceased. By her he had one child, Mary J., wife of Edward Hendrickson. He married a second time in 1867, wedding Mary Sullivan, who was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1840. They were the parents of 12 children, of whom those living are as follows: Mrs. Augusta (Israel); Henry; Oscar; Erastus; Cora; Laura; William; Mammie (Inard); Frank; and Bessie. Edward and Charles are deceased. Mr. Vass is a Republican in politics, and in religious attachments is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH JEWETT, a prosperous farmer living in Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, on a farm of 97½ acres in section 30, was born in Yorkshire, England, November 1, 1824. He is a son of James and Mary (Lether) Jewett, both natives of England.

Joseph Jewett worked in a worsted factory from the time he was eight years old until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, and located in Sadsburyville, Pennsylvania, where he lived for five years. He then removed to Canada, where he made alpaca dress goods for ten years, after which time he returned to Pennsylvania. He took up his residence in Philadelphia, which

place was his home until his removal to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1880. After removing to Iowa he settled on his present farm. Mr. Jewett is a successful farmer, and is highly respected in Wapello county, where he takes an active interest in all local affairs.

Mr. Jewett was united in wedlock with Leah Jenkinson, November 4, 1848. She is a native of England. Mrs. Jewett worked in a worsted factory for 17 years, for a firm in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. She began at that place when a little past eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett have reared one child, William, who lives at home. Mr. Jewett and his wife attend the Methodist church. Politically, the former is a Republican.


NOCH L. DEAN is a prosperous and influential farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he owns a fine farm in section 1, on which he has resided since 1878. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and stands high in the esteem of the residents of his community. He was born at Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1849, and is a son of Elijah and Harriet (Chilcott) Dean.

Elijah Dean was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1807, and lived there until he removed to Iowa, in 1840, and located in Jefferson county. He was joined in hymeneal bonds, in Pennsylvania, with Harriet Chilcott, who was a native of Huntingdon county, in that state. They became the par-

ents of six children, as follows: Marshall, deceased; Ageline; Melissa J.; Miriam C., deceased; Amanda; Enoch L.; and Ruth. Elijah Dean died May 16, 1879, aged seventy-two years, and Harriet (Chilcott) Dean died February 13, 1920, aged eighty-four years.

Enoch L. Dean was one year of age when his father removed, in 1850, from Jefferson county, to Wapello county, where he received his intellectual training. He located upon his present farm in 1878. His place is highly improved, well fenced, and supplied with good outbuildings.

Mr. Dean was united in marriage February 18, 1878, with Frances Ella Riggs, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in February, 1841, and is a daughter of R. H. and Jane (Hare) Riggs, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of England. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: William H.; Eliza; James H.; Richard H.; Ella; Sarah Ann; and Isaac H. Mr. Dean is a Republican in politics, and in religious views a Baptist.

HARLES M. D. SHARP, a prominent farmer of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a fine farm in section 29, and follows general farming. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1846, and is a son of John J. Sharp.

John J. Sharp was born in West Virginia, January 12, 1816, and was a miller and blacksmith by trade. He came to Iowa in 1837, and

located in Wapello county in 1843. He settled in Dahlonga township, and later in Jefferson county, Iowa. He moved to Ottumwa in 1849, and kept a hotel there until 1853. He was united in marriage with Catharine Parsons, who was born in West Virginia in 1817, and died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp reared the following children: Celia Ann; J. H.; Charles M. D.; John E. and Penelope, deceased; and Amanda M.

Charles M. D. Sharp was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, but attended the public schools of Wapello county. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to live in Worth county, Missouri, and later moved to Mercer county, where he followed farming for eight years. He returned to Eldon, Iowa, where he spent two years and then located on his present farm in sections 25 and 35, Washington township, where he owns 120 acres. He carries on general farming, and also operates a coal mine located on his premises, the coal being as fine as any to be found in the county. The shaft is 39 feet deep, and the vein is three and a half feet thick. He sells his coal at Eldon, where there is a good demand for it.

Mr. Sharp was united in marriage in 1869 with Julia A. Cummins, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1847, on the former's present farm. She is a daughter of E. M. Cummins, deceased, who entered the old homestead farm and came to Wapello county in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp became the parents of two children, namely: Rachel M., who married George Myers, and lives in Eldon, Iowa;

and Robert J., who lives at home. E. M. Cummins, the father of Mrs. Sharp, married Rachel Stapleton, who was born in Kentucky, and they reared eight children: Elizabeth; Daniel; John, deceased; Ephraim I.; Robert; Julia; Emma L.; and Mary B. Mr. Sharp is a Democrat, and was trustee of his township six years. He served on the school board for a number of years, and is now its secretary. Fraternally, he is a member of Eldon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist church.


GEORGE W. GOFF, one of the progressive citizens of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in farming, and owns a fine farm of 130 acres in sections 13 and 14. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1846, and is a son of Peter and Rebecca (Brownfield) Goff.

Peter Goff was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early age applied himself to agricultural pursuits, which he followed in his native state until 1849, when he removed with his family to Wapello county, Iowa. He was joined in marriage with Rebecca Brownfield, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following offspring: Ruth, wife of A. N. Cain, of Washington township, Wapello county; Margaret, wife of M. W. Strickland; Mary E., of the same township; Charles, who lives in Mississippi; and George W., the subject of this sketch.

George W. Goff was but three years of age

when brought by his parents from Pennsylvania to Wapello county, where he has lived practically all his life. He began tilling the soil when a young man, and located on his present farm of 130 acres in Washington township in 1871. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and keeps a high grade of cattle, hogs and horses. His farm is modern in all its appointments, and is excellent condition for profitable operation.

Mr. Goff was united in marriage with Lucretia P. Hand, who was born in New Jersey in 1846, and both have many friends throughout the township in which they live. They are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Goff is a strong supporter of the principles set forth in the Republican platform, and has served efficiently as trustee of his township. Fraternally, he is a member of the New Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Eldon, Iowa.

EORGE W. CREATH, a prominent farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, owns 500 acres of land in Washington township, and follows general farming. He was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of George Creath.

George Creath was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and moved to Ohio when a young man. He was there married to Nancy West, who was born in Ohio, and they moved to Henry county, Indiana, in 1841. They came to Iowa in 1850, and settled in Jackson township, Van Buren county. He followed farming until his death, in 1853. He and his wife had twelve children,

namely: Margaret; William H.; Martin C.; Elizabeth A. and Mary J., deceased; John W.; George W.; Lucy; one who died in infancy; Nancy A.; Sarilda; and Elsie.

George W. Creath came to Wapello county, Iowa, when nineteen years of age, and in 1858 located on his present farm. He enlisted in 1861, in Company F, 4th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in many hard-fought battles, sharing in all the engagements of his regiment. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and then returned to his home farm in Wapello county. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, although he rents a considerable portion of his land. He is very successful in a business way, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential men of the township.

In 1865 Mr. Creath was joined in wedlock with Melissa J. Myers, a daughter of Reuben Myers, who came to Wapello county in 1843 and entered the farm now occupied by Mr. Creath. He died in 1900, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Creath was born in Wapello county, and by her union with Mr. Creath has had the following offspring: Iona G., wife of Andrew Acton; Affie B., wife of Thomas Black; William E., a physician at Ottumwa; and Thomas M., who lives at home. The subject of this sketch is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than forty years. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

CHARLES V. SPRINGER, who was engaged in railroad work for many years, located on a farm in section 9, Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1899, and is now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was born in Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1861, and is a son of George Springer.

George Springer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Iowa about 1850, locating in Wapello county. He was united in marriage with Jane Conaway, who was born in West Virginia, and they reared six children, namely: John; Julia and James, deceased; Ella; Fred, deceased; and Charles V.

Charles V. Springer lived in Agency township, where he was born, until he was eleven years of age. Since that time he has made his own living, his father having died when the son was young. He located in Eldon, and was employed by the firm of Hard & Myers for five years. He then went to Ottumwa and worked for the Cooper-Hammond Company, and was afterward employed as a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for three years. He ran a train for twelve years on the Middle Division of that road, and enjoyed the good will of the officials above him. In 1899 he located on his present farm in sections 9 and 16, Washington township, where he is meeting with good results in general farming and stock raising. He has a handsome, two-story, 12-room house, which he built in 1899, and which compares favorably with any other farm house in this section.

In 1889 Mrs. Springer was united in mar-

riage, in Wapello county, with Belle Foster, who is a daughter of Thomas Foster, deceased. Mr. Foster was an early settler in Wapello county and entered land in Washington township. This union resulted in the following offspring: Foster; Benjamin; Ruth; James; and Daniel. Mrs. Springer is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. S. H. SAWYERS, a gentleman well known in professional circles in Wapello county, Iowa, has been engaged in medical practice at Eldon, Iowa, since 1890. He has a thorough mastery of the science of medicine, and has displayed such skill in the treatment of cases as to gain the confidence and patronage of his fellow citizens. He was born in Unionville, Iowa, April 16, 1861, and is a son of Dr. S. Sawyers.

Dr. S. Sawyers was born in Tennessee, in February, 1831, and when a young man came to Iowa. He married Mary Miller, also a native of Tennessee, and they reared 11 children.

Dr. S. H. Sawyers attended the public schools of Unionville, and supplemented his early mental training with a course in Parsons College, at Fairfield. He attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated with the class of 1887. He then practiced for two years in Centerville, Iowa, and in 1890 located in Eldon, where he has since resided, and has established a lucrative practice.


Dr. Sawyers was united in matrimony with Miss M. Rizer, who was born in Illinois, Janu-





SMITH M. HANSHAW.

ary 28, 1873, and they have reared two children,—Alice E. and Ray L. Dr. Sawyers is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.


MITH M. HANSHAW, a gentleman of considerable prominence at the bar of Wapello county, whose portrait is herewith shown, is engaged in practice at Eldon, Iowa. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of Smith Hanshaw.

Smith Hanshaw was born in Virginia, and went to Ohio about 1823, where he engaged in farming. He married Mary Stewart, who was born in Virginia, and they reared the following children: Lovinia; Harriet; William R.; Elizabeth A.; John; Richard H.; Smith M.; Vail; Stewart; and Eliza J.

Smith M. Hanshaw attended school in Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1854, locating in Van Buren county, and later, in Jefferson county. In 1865, he came to Wapello county, where he has since lived. He first made his home at Eldon. During the early part of his life he followed farming and later studied law. He first engaged in practice at Ashland, Iowa, and was justice of the peace in Washington township for five years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottumwa, and located on his present farm in 1890. He rents his land. He has a law office at Eldon, where he is a member of the well known firm of Hanshaw & Daugherty. He has great natural ability as a lawyer, is

well read, and has established a large clientage. He has the utmost confidence of his clients, and is a highly respected member of the community.

Mr. Hanshaw was united in marriage in Belmont county, Ohio, with Mary Creighton, who was born in that county, in 1835, and is deceased. By her union with Mr. Hanshaw she had the following children: Mary E.; Sarah O.; Eliza J.; Emily G.; Harriet E.; Harrison V., deceased; Thomas E.; William R.; and Lorena. Mr. Hanshaw's second wife was Sarah (Wiley) Baker, who was born in Indiana, in 1853. By her union with Charles Baker (deceased), she had one child,—Charlie Baker, of Ottumwa. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the school board of his township for a number of years.

OSEPH EARL LANGFORD, who is now living on a farm near Ottumwa, in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, was engaged in various branches of business for many years, and has led a life of stirring activity. He was born February 10, 1826, in Tioga county, New York.

Mr. Langford attended the public schools of his native county, and at an early age began assisting a cousin in business, continuing thus until 1846. He then became associated with others in construction work on the Erie Railroad. In 1849 he turned to a seafaring life, and shipped on board a whaler. He crossed the Equator several times and went around the

world, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; on coming home he rounded Cape Horn. The life on the whaler was one of the greatest excitement, as whale catching is always attended by great danger. When a whale was sighted he was always the one called to man the boat when they set out for its capture. Their voyage was very successful, as they captured 35 whales during the season, the produce being 3,600 barrels of oil and 45,000 pounds of whalebone. Their largest catch was in Behring Strait, the whale measuring 90 feet in length, and yielding 180 barrels of oil. They returned home in the latter part of 1851, after an absence of almost eighteen months. He returned to railroad work and took contracts for the construction of new lines in New York State. He came west and built the road from Racine, Wisconsin, west to the Mississippi River. After he completed the road to the Mississippi he built a levee in the American bottom, on the Illinois side. His next venture was the construction of a road in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy construction began he took a contract to build a part from Ottumwa to the Missouri River. He also worked on the line from Fort Madison to Farmington. He next engaged in the manufacture of artificial stone, and put in most of the trimmings on the best houses built in Ottumwa at that time. He remained at this business for five years, and then had the misfortune to lose his entire plant by fire. He did not rebuild, but instead settled on his present farm, to enjoy the remainder of his life in peace and comfort in the com-

panionship of his family. He is a man of sterling qualities, and has many staunch friends throughout the county.

Mr. Langford was united in marriage, in 1867, to Nettie Graves, whose father, A. L. Graves, came to this county at a very early day and whose life's history is recorded elsewhere in this work. The following children blessed this union: J. E., Jr., thirty-three years of age, who is a mechanic by trade and lives in Ottumwa; Estella, wife of L. L. Anderson, of Trinidad, Colorado; Earl L., aged twenty-three years, who is married and lives in Ottumwa; Leola, who received a good education and is now occupying a position as teacher in the grade schools in Ottumwa; and Nettie, who has just graduated from the Ottumwa High School. Mr. Langford is a Democrat in politics, and in religious views favors the Methodist church.

EDWIN BETTERTON, one of the most extensive farmers of Washington township, Wapello county, Iowa, owns 410 acres of valuable farming land in sections 10, 20, 21 and 28. He was born in Washington township January 3, 1840, and is a son of William Betterton.

William Betterton was born in Washington, D. C., in July, 1801, and lived there until he was nineteen years of age. He then moved to Maryland, subsequently to Pennsylvania, then to Indiana, and finally, in 1837, to Iowa. He located in Washington township, Wapello

county, where he lived until his death. In early life he followed the trade of a shoemaker, but was engaged in farming during most of his career. His wife was Mercy Longly, who was born in Pennsylvania in April, 1802, and was married in that state. Twelve children were born to them, namely: Elizabeth; Rebecca; Frances; Mary; Minerva; Lucinda; Garner; Edwin; Hettie; and three who died in infancy.

Edwin Betterton first attended school in Van Buren county, Iowa, as there were no schools in Wapello county at that period. He lived on the old homestead until he was twenty-six years of age, and then located on his present farm in section 21, where he has since remained. He has been very successful in farming, and has added to his original tract of land until he now owns 410 acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and his farm is highly improved in every respect. He has a comfortable home and substantial out-buildings.

Mr. Betterton was first married to Mary Burbage, a daughter of James Burbage, of Agency. She died in December, 1861, without issue. Mr. Betterton's second wife was Mrs. Mary (Weaver) Carmack, who was born in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1840. By her union with W. P. Carmack, Mrs. Betterton had one child, Ella C., who married N. M. Moore, by whom she has three children,—Maud, Kittie and Louise. Politically, Mr. Betterton is a Democrat, and has served as trustee, clerk, and as a member of the school board of his township a number of terms. Mrs. Betterton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



THOMAS M. THORNBURG, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, is engaged in dairying, in which line of business he is meeting with much success. He was born at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, November 17, 1850, and is a son of Lewis W. Thornburg.

Lewis W. Thornburg was born October 29, 1820, and his early life was spent at home in assisting his father. In those days but limited advantages were afforded by the district schools, and his education was mainly self-acquired. At the age of twenty years he married and moved to Iowa, then a territory, where he engaged in carpentering and undertaking. He later engaged in merchandising. With the accumulations from his work he went into the lumber business at Keosauqua, Iowa, and had a flourishing trade, being one of the leading business men of that town. He was generous to a fault, and was ever ready to aid a friend, and this admirable quality cost him dearly. He signed notes for other men and was called upon to pay them, which made it necessary to sell his business. He paid the obligations in full, and had enough left to buy a tract of 12 acres of land near the city of Ottumwa, where he was engaged in gardening and fruit raising until 1890. He is now living a retired life in Ottumwa, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. He comes of an old Quaker family. His grandfather, Isaac Thornburg, who married Catherine Orange, had a reputation and part of his property sold, and that that was the end of the

his own composition, without the aid of spectacles. A high sense of honor and fair treatment to their fellow men seems to have characterized this family, as far back as there is any record. Lewis W. Thornburg has been a Republican since 1856. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1852.

Thomas M. Thornburg remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, and acquired a good common school education. He then accepted a position in the lumber yards of E. A. Gibbs & Company, being employed in the office. He continued to rise steadily, and in his twenty-fifth year was head salesman in the yards. He next engaged with J. H. Merrill & Company, with which company he remained for a period of six years. He then accepted a similar position in the employ of C. W. Major & Company, and remained in their employ for ten years as foreman and salesman. His health failing, he relinquished that position in 1897, and established a Jersey milk route in Ottumwa, which has proved to be a very profitable enterprise. He has a large list of customers to whom he supplies Jersey milk, and has won the confidence and good will of the citizens of Ottumwa to a remarkable degree.

In 1872 Mr. Thornburg was united in marriage with Mattie J. Collins, a daughter of Augustus and Eliza Jane (Kincade) Collins, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, although the family has been established in this country for many generations. Augustus Collins was a soldier in the Civil War, belonging to Company F, 65th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was in the

battle of Gettysburg and many other important engagements. He was finally taken prisoner and incarcerated at Andersonville, and died one year later from the treatment there received. His son, George, enlisted as a drummer and went through the war, taking part in 17 different engagements; he was promoted on several occasions, the last time to a captaincy, because of the capture of a Confederate flag. Eliza Jane Kincade, wife of Augustus Collins, came of a wealthy Ohio family,—all her brothers being lawyers. She was of Revolutionary stock. She died October 18, 1901, aged seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg have one daughter, Helen Collins, born in Ottumwa, November 16, 1885. In politics Mr. Thornburg is a Republican. He belongs to Camp No. 31, Woodmen of the World, of Ottumwa. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



MORRIS ULMER. This gentleman is the owner of 280 acres of very valuable farming land in Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, where he has lived for a number of years. He was born in Germany, in 1825, and there received his early mental training. At the age of twenty-five years he came to America and sought employment from railroad companies, and worked in that connection for a number of years. He also farmed, and by strict economy managed to save enough to give himself a small start in the world.

In 1855 Mr. Ulmer bought 80 acres of uncultivated land in Green township, going into debt for the greater part of it. Being a careful manager and a hard working man, he soon had the 80 acres paid for, and purchased 40 acres more. He built a comfortable home, fences and all necessary outbuildings, and gradually increased the farm by purchases from time to time until now he possesses 280 acres of the finest farming land in Wapello county. Instead of being a borrower of money, he is now a lender to those who apply. Mr. Ulmer is a man of wide knowledge in farming matters, and also takes an active and deep interest in the questions of the day.

Mr. Ulmer was united in marriage with Victoria Edleman, who was born in Germany in 1826. She came with her parents to this country, in 1847, and resided in Philadelphia until her marriage. Eight children were born to this couple, and those living are as follows: Frederick; Elizabeth; Charles Henry; Matilda; and Paulina. Mr. Ulmer has always been a member of the Democratic party. The family are members of the Catholic church.

JOSEPH B. CARMAN, a prosperous agriculturist, residing in section 27, Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 5, 1845, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Clark) Carman.

Edward Carman was born in Mercer county, New Jersey, in November, 1802, and died

on the place now owned by his son. When eighteen years of age he started about for St. Louis, walking all the way from New Jersey to that trading post. He averaged 45 miles a day, and when he failed to cover that distance considered himself lacking in energy and spirit. Before he settled permanently in Iowa he made four trips to St. Louis, always walking the entire distance, something that would certainly appall the most hardy and venturesome in these days of rapid transit. He left Ohio with his family and resided in Quincy, Illinois, for several months, and then moved to Iowa, stopping at Keokuk. From there the journey by wagon was resumed to Wapello county, Iowa. Pleasant township took the fancy of the land-seekers, and August 17, 1846, they settled upon the farm now owned by Joseph B. Carman, which was chosen for a home. Edward was a plasterer and bricklayer, and until 1856, when he sustained an injury, he devoted himself to that trade. From that time until his death, in 1875, he remained upon the farm. He helped to no small degree in opening up and developing Wapello county, and endured many hardships in making an anchorage in the new country for himself and family. He often rode 40 miles to the mill located at Bonaparte, and was frequently compelled to wait there three weeks at a time for his grist. In those days the neighbors established a custom of taking turns about in going to Keokuk, 75 miles distant, then to lay in a supply of groceries, and, especially, of salt. Mr. Carman was always ready when called upon, and generally came back on his wagon loaded. While peaceable and sociable

take umbrage, he was firm in maintaining the respect due him, and he permitted no man to trample on his rights. Here is an instance of this phase of his character. From the opening of the county and for years after Mr. Carman became one of its citizens, there was a great deal of contention in regard to claims. Squatters made much trouble, and one of them attempted to settle on the Carman land. There was no controversy over the affair. The settler simply got his trusty rifle, and the intruder, seeing determination and a keen eye back of the gun, packed up his effects and left that immediate locality. He was a good man behind a gun, and an excellent huntsman. He was united in marriage, in 1835, with Mary Clark, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1812, and was a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Fishel) Clark. She died in 1871, on the home farm. To this union nine children were born, as follows: Elizabeth; Charlotte; Julia A.; Mary O.; Joseph B.; Edward; Margaret, deceased; Thomas C.; and Emma.

Joseph B. Carman came to Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, with his parents at a very early age, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns and cultivates 85 acres of land where he lives, and is also possessed of 800 acres of land in Colorado. He is a practical and methodical farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in the 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and was a member of Company F. He was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and sustained injuries on three different occasions,—the most serious being at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, where he was hurt by the

recoil of a cannon. *Before being mustered out of the service, he was commissioned second lieutenant, but through some mishap the papers never reached him. His discharge was issued in 1865, at Davenport.

In 1874, Mr. Carman was united in marriage with Nancy L. Wiley, a daughter of John and Maria (Warder) Wiley. Her father was a native of Virginia, and moved to Ohio at the age of three years. From there he went to Illinois, thence to Missouri, and finally located in Compentine township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1860. Joseph B. Carman and his wife have had five children, as follows: Florence E., deceased; John E.; Lawrence W.; Laura; and Mary Helen. Mr. Carman is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, while his wife has adopted the tenets of the Christian sect. Both husband and wife are held in the highest esteem by their neighbors, and lead frugal, industrious and blameless lives. Mr. Carman is a good business man and has a fine farm, taking especial care of his fruit-growing,—particularly of his peaches. In politics, he has always been a Republican. While he has not sought office, the office has sought him, for when a young man he was elected trustee of his township, and in 1900 he was the census enumerator for the same locality. There is one little incident which occurred when Mr. Carman was three years of age, that he likes to dwell upon. One day there came to his father's house three Indians. They wanted something to eat, and the boy's mother prepared it for them. After eating a hearty meal and before departing, one of them placed his

hand on the lad's head and grunted: "Ugh, Big Chief." He afterward learned the Indian was a son of the great chief, Keokuk. In his lifetime, Mr. Carman has visited 41 different tribes and remnants of tribes of Indians.



LEWIS SPANGLER, a prosperous farmer of Green township, Wapello county, Iowa, has an excellent farm of 200 acres located in section 30, township 71, range 14. He was born on this farm in 1853, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Standerford) Spangler.


Samuel Spangler was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and at an early age began steamboating on the river at \$13 per month. He continued with his employer at the same wages for a period of seven years, and each year laid by a portion of his salary, until he was twenty-one years old. He then married and moved west, in 1853, to Wapello county, Iowa, where, in the spring of 1849, he had purchased the farm on which his son is now located. This tract of land was thickly covered with brush, and he immediately set about clearing it, and put in crops as it was cleared. He was blessed with bountiful crops, and soon had his farm nicely fenced, a good farm house erected, and also other buildings necessary for housing his stock and grain. His success continued, and in 1875 he was enabled to replace the old house with a new one of comfortable size, in which to enjoy himself during his declining years. He was not permitted to enjoy it long, however, as he

was taken with typhoid fever, in 1877, and died; his wife was also stricken with the same disease and died seventeen days later. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow men, and was always an excellent provider for his family. His family was ever foremost in his mind, and each year he scrupulously set aside two bins of wheat, sufficient to keep his family in bread for a year, and never sold it until his next crop was assured. Thus he was never caught out of wheat by a failure of crops. He was united in marriage with Sarah Standerford, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Lewis; Mary, wife of Joseph Proctor, of Adams township; Susan, who is still at home; George, who died at the age of six months; Clara, who is the wife of Clayton Smith, of Adams township; Alice, who died at the age of nine years; Charles, who died at the age of thirty-one years; and Laura, who is living at home.

Lewis Spangler took the home farm upon his father's death, and purchased the interests of the other heirs. He has a fine farm of 200 acres and the same business ability characterizes his transactions that marked his father's in that he uses good judgment in farming, and in laying up a portion of his earnings. He rebuilt, after his own ideas, the barn erected by his father, greatly enlarging it and making it one of the best arranged barns in the county. He has about 35 head of high grade cattle, which he feeds with the grain raised on the farm, and also seven head of horses, which are used in the farm work. He is a prosperous

man, and is popular among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Spangler was united in marriage, in 1879, with Laura E. Arnold, and three children were born to them, namely: Samuel W., born January 18, 1880; Elma, born June 29, 1883; and one who died at birth. Mrs. Spangler died in 1887, and on March 26, 1890, Mr. Spangler was united to Ella E. Berry, of Adams township. He has always been a Democrat, and is serving as township trustee. He is liberal in his religious views.


 OHN O'BRYANT, a pioneer settler of Wapello county, Iowa, located in Pleasant township in 1849. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, September 4, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Sallie (Barker) O'Bryant. The O'Bryants who founded the family in this country came from Ireland at a very early period. The Barkers came from England, and both families settled in Virginia. Joseph and Sallie (Barker) O'Bryant were the parents of six children, namely: Lemuel; Parmenus; Lavinia; John; Melinda; and Harriet.

John O'Bryant, the subject of this sketch, was very young when his parents sickened and died, both within the same year. This threw him upon his own resources at an early age, but being a boy of much determination and energy, he set out resolutely to battle with the world, confident of success in the end. In 1849 Mr. O'Bryant removed to Wapello county and

located in section 20, Pleasant township. He owns 160 acres of fine farming land, which he has always kept in a state of high cultivation. He has met with much success in his chosen occupation.

Mr. O'Bryant married, in 1849, Mahala A. Colvin, a daughter of Solomon and Easter (Mason) Colvin. This marriage took place in Scioto county, Ohio. Three boys were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Bryant, namely: David Morrison, deceased; Lemuel; and Cassius LeRoy. The last two are living in the neighborhood in which they were born, maintaining the family reputation for industry, and enjoying the esteem and respect of all who know them.

Politically, Mr. O'Bryant is a Democrat, and although he has never sought political preferment, he has served as township trustee, and also in the capacity of school director. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

 AFAYETTE S. GOSNEY, who lives in section 36, Polk township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Kentucky, December 1, 1841, and came to Iowa in 1864. He is a son of Bartlett and Mary H. (Hopkins) Gosney.

Bartlett Gosney was born in Kentucky, September 2, 1805, his father being a Virginian, who located in Kentucky in 1795. Bartlett moved to Iowa in 1864, and died September 4, 1870. He married Mary H. Hopkins, who was born June 17, 1804, a daughter of Samuel Hopkins, a Virginian, and died May 3, 1847.

They were parents of the following children: Rachel M., born January 4, 1828, who is the widow of Thomas Baker and lives in Kansas; William W., who was born April 23, 1830, and died June 28, 1831; Nancy F., born May 5, 1832, who married Robert H. West, and lives in Greenfield, Iowa; Maria L., born January 23, 1835, who married William H. Smith (deceased February 24, 1876), and now lives at Elliott, Iowa; George W., born May 8, 1837, who died March 26, 1890; Mary E., born January 7, 1839, who married H. H. Tobias, and lives in Assumption, Illinois; and Lafayette S. Mr. Gosney took a second wife in the person of Rachel B. Hopkins, a sister of his first wife, and they had one child, Amelia B., who was born December 20, 1848, and died August 8, 1876.

Lafayette S. Gosney came to Iowa in 1864, after working in Illinois the previous summer. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, in the 2d Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, Major Cameron commanding. He served eighteen months and was captured near West Liberty, Kentucky. He was paroled, but never exchanged. He is now living in section 30, Polk township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He is engaged in farming and carries a stock of general merchandise. He is a successful business man and stands high in the esteem of the citizens of the community.

December 21, 1865, Mr. Gosney was united in marriage with Malinda Van Cleave, who was born August 27, 1842, and was a daughter of Albert and Massa Van Cleave. Her father, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Iowa in

1849 and died April 2, 1886. Her mother is a native of Ohio and died in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Gosney had the following children: Eleanor, born December 11, 1866, who married Harry Rose and lives in Polk township; Lorenna, born December 10, 1868, who married Henry Martin and lives in Center township; Bartlett, born February 11, 1871, who lives at home; Albert, born June 16, 1873, who lives in Polk township; Harold, born June 14, 1875; Georgia, born February 5, 1878, who lives at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where she is a cashier in a large clothing store; Mary Pearl, born February 19, 1882, who is bookkeeper for W. P. Chisman, a feed and flour dealer at Ottumwa, Iowa; Ray, born July 28, 1884; and Carlisle, born June 4, 1886. Mrs. Gosney died September 19, 1889, and Mr. Gosney married Mrs. Minnie Smith, a widow, August 31, 1893. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as township trustee.



HERMAN G. DINSON, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wapello county, Iowa, since 1870, is located on section 20, township 72, range 15, Polk township, where he owns 60 acres of land. He was born in Sweden, December 30, 1840, and is a son of Gustaf Dinson.

Gustaf Dinson was born in Sweden and died there in 1891 at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Margaret, died in Sweden in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years.

They had six children, as follows: John, Sophia, Charles, Johanna, Harman G. and Francis. John lives in Kansas. Sophia lives in Stockholm, Sweden; for faithful service as a housekeeper for twenty-five years, she was presented by her wealthy employers with a handsome medal. Charles lives in Sweden. Johanna is a widow, residing in Springfield, Massachusetts. Francis died at the age of twenty years, while on the ocean, en route to this country.

Harman G. Dixon came to the United States in 1869, and located on a farm near Dudley, Columbia township, Wapello county, Iowa, in 1870. The first year, however, he spent in Illinois, where he worked by the month. Upon moving to Iowa, he followed farming near Dudley until 1892, when he moved to his present farm of 60 acres in Polk township. He follows general farming and has been very successful. He has won his way to a position of prominence in the community and has established many warm friendships.

December 25, 1872, Mr. Dixon was joined in matrimony with Mary M. Fox, who was born March 23, 1855, near Terre Haute, Indiana, and is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Hampton) Fox. Her father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in an early day. He died in 1863, leaving his widow with four small children. His wife was born January 13, 1836, in Ohio, and died April 13, 1894. Their children were as follows: Mary M., wife of Mr. Dixon; Catherine; John F., who lives in Kansas City, where he is pastor of the First Congregational church; and Hat-

tie, who lives in Monroe county, Iowa, and is the wife of James Miller. Rev. John F. Fox, son of Michael and Mary Fox, was a boy when taken to raise by a neighbor. He was taught carpentering and worked at his trade until twenty-six years of age. Craving an education, he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he graduated from the normal school. He then attended a theological seminary at Chicago, Illinois, and there obtained a license to preach. He is a man of great attainments, and is in constant demand as a lecturer. He is president of the Kansas Christian Endeavor Society, and moderator of the Congregational Association of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have two adopted children: Bert M., who was born October 7, 1879, and was adopted at the age of thirteen months; and Hattie T., born January 3, 1886, who was adopted at the age of three and a half years. They are consistent and hard workers of the M. P. church. Fraternally Mr. Dixon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.



J. OLDHAM, a prosperous business man of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, is a prominent stock dealer.

He was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, October 29, 1857, and comes of a prominent old family of that county. He is a son of Abram and Sarah A. (White) Oldham, and a grandson of Robert and Nicey (Bollibaugh) Oldham.

Robert Oldham was born in Kentucky, and his wife in North Carolina. They moved to Indiana at an early date, and settled in Shelby county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he sold out, moved to Iowa, and purchased land in Mahaska county, which he cultivated the remainder of his days. He died in September, 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife survived him two years, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Abram was the next to the oldest.

Abram Oldham spent the early part of his life as a farmer in Mahaska county, Iowa, but later moved to Eddyville, where he engaged in mercantile business. This he followed several years, and built up a thriving trade. He died in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. He and his wife were the parents of 10 children, as follows: R. J., Lizzie, Jasper N., Frank, A. L., J. S., Ida M., Effie J., Charles and John. Mr. Oldham was a Republican, and served in township offices and on the school board.

R. J. Oldham attended the public schools of Mahaska county, Iowa, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then purchased a farm, which he cultivated, and engaged in stock raising,—a business he has followed throughout his career. He has met with great success and handles on an average 30 carloads of cattle a year, besides feeding about 200 head; he ships principally to Chicago. He is a hustler in every sense of the word, and has established a very prosperous business.

In 1893 Mr. Oldham was united in marriage

mony with Sarah B. Moore, a native of Indiana, and they have two children,—Mary and Thomas. Fraternally he is a member of Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Hiram Chapter, R. A. M.; and De Payne Commandery, K. T., of Oskaloosa. Religiously he is inclined to be liberal.



RS. ELIZA H. (DAVIS) LEWIS, a highly respected resident of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is the widow of William Lewis. She was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 27, 1826, and is a daughter of William and Jane (Eades) Davis.

William Lewis, deceased, late husband of Mrs. Lewis, was born in Kentucky, May 15, 1810, and married Eliza H. Davis in Illinois, August 21, 1845. After her marriage, her father gave her 80 acres of land in Tazewell county, Illinois, and on this she and her husband lived until they came to Iowa. They located on her present farm in Center township, Wapello county, in 1856, and there Mr. Lewis resided until his death on December 20, 1891. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis became the parents of the following children: Mrs. S. E. McLain; Mrs. O. Bare; Abner Monzo, who resides in Ottumwa; Martha A.; John F., a farmer of Wapello county; Joseph C., of Ottumwa; Charlie; Nellie L.; and Lincoln L.

William Davis, father of Mrs. Lewis, was

born in eastern Tennessee in 1802, and died in

1868. He married Jane Eades, who was born January 22, 1805. Their marriage occurred May 14, 1822, and in 1824 they removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, and settled in Elm Grove, where both died. They reared nine children, of whom three are now living, as follows: Thomas J., of Tremont, Illinois; John, of Almena, Kansas; and Eliza H., the subject of this biography. Both belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Davis died at the age of eighty-four years, leaving eight children, 55 grandchildren, and 75 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Lewis has a fine farm of 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Center township, a portion of which she rents. She is engaged in general farming, and has met with great success. She is a woman of many excellent qualities, possesses good business ability, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. She is a member of the United Brethren church.

JAMES TIMONDS, for many years a prominent farmer of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, has lived a retired life for the past six years, but still owns a farm of 325 acres in the township. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and is a son of Andrew Timonds.

Andrew Timonds was born in Maryland, and became a very wealthy man. He was killed when James was two years of age. His union with Miss Frazee resulted in the birth

of the following children: Ophelia; Barbara, deceased; James; Susan; and Squire.

James Timonds learned the trade of a saddle making at an early day, and lived in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of twenty-two years. In 1850 he went to California by way of Cape Horn, the trip consuming 177 days. He made several stops in South America and met with some eventful experiences on the way. Although there was small-pox on board his ship, he luckily escaped the disease. He operated a sawmill for three years in California, and then bought a gold claim, which he worked for about six months. After spending four years in the West he returned to New York City, and then went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and for two years hauled goods from Keokuk to Des Moines, after which he rented 400 acres of land in Agency township, Wapello county, for one year. He was then engaged in threshing at Libertyville for seven years. When the Civil War broke out he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked in a government shop at harness making. He went to Tennessee, where he made harness for a quartermaster, and was recognized as the best saddler in the western division of the army, and at one time made a saddle for General Miller. Upon the close of the war he returned to Wapello county and bought his present farm, in 1866. He made harness and collars for ten years, but, finding he could not take care of his trade, he relinquished it and engaged in farming exclusively. During the past six years he has lived practically a retired

life, although he still owns the farm of 325 acres in Pleasant township, where he lives. He is an excellent business man and has accumulated a handsome property, which will permit him to spend his declining years in comfort.

Mr. Timonds was united in marriage with Eliza J. Groves, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in 1842, and they have the following children: Laura B.; Nora; Mrs. Opha Thomas; Kate; James, deceased; Nettie; and Cora. Politically Mr. Timonds is affiliated with the Republican party.

gmia, in 1810. Early in life he learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed for a number of years, and later pursued the occupation of a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics. His death occurred in 1878. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Murray moved to Iowa, and settled in Jefferson county. In the spring of 1843, at the opening of the "New Purchase," they entered the farm on which Mrs. Murray now lives. It is the southeast quarter of section 10, and is one of the best farms in Pleasant township. Since her husband's death Mrs. Murray has conducted the farm with much success. There is no better known resident in the township than Mrs. Murray. She has always been deeply interested in the progress and development made in the vicinity of her home, and is highly thought of in the community. Mrs. Murray is a member of the Methodist church. Her friends in the county are legion.

MRS. CATHERINE MURRAY, a highly respected resident of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, has lived in that county since 1843. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1820, and later lived in Coshocton county, whence she removed to Iowa, in 1841.

Mrs. Murray is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shuss) Whitmore. Samuel Whitmore was born in Maryland, in 1795, and was a miller and farmer by occupation. He married Elizabeth Shuss, who was also a native of Maryland, and was born in 1800. Of the 12 children resulting from this union those living are as follows: Catherine, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Fleming, of North Dakota; Wilson; French; George; and Melissa, who married A. Murray.

Catherine Whitmore was united in marriage with John Murray, who was born in Vir-

J. WERTZ, a well-known blacksmith of Bladensburg, Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Warren county, Iowa, in 1860. He is a son of George and Sarah (Martin) Wertz.

George Wertz was born in Pennsylvania, and followed the trade of a blacksmith for forty-four years. He worked at his trade in Bladensburg for a number of years, and in 1879 moved to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he resided at the time of his death, in 1880. He married Sarah Martin, who is now living

in Ottumwa. She was born in Illinois. Nine children resulted from this union, of whom those living are as follows: Elizabeth; John; Arminda; H. J.; C. C.; Anna; and Clara.

When H. J. Wertz was five years old he went with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, where he lived for thirteen years. He then returned to Bladensburg, where he has since lived, engaged in blacksmithing at the stand where his father so long followed that trade. Mr. Wertz is a skillful mechanic, and does a large and lucrative business. He opened his present shop January 14, 1899.

Mr. Wertz married Mary C. Jones, who is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1865. They have one son, Albert R. Politically Mr. Wertz is a Republican. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 198; and to the Woodmen of the World, Pike's Peak Camp, Colorado Springs, Colorado. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Wertz is well known in Wapello county, and is considered a man of upright and honorable character.



SAMUEL KITTERMAN, a gentleman who is extensively engaged in farming in Wapello county, Iowa, is located in section 23, Richland township. He was born December 31, 1845, in Illinois, while his parents were en route to Iowa. He is a son of Henry and Abigail (Inlow) Kitterman.


Henry Kitterman was born in Virginia,

and when a youth was located in Indiana with his parents, where he lived until he came to Iowa in June, 1846. He was a farmer by occupation, and had the ability to make almost anything he needed on the farm,—such as wagons, shoes, etc. He married Abigail Inlow, who was born in Virginia, and they reared the following children: Philip; Middleton; Samuel; William H.; James H.; George W.; Christopher C.; Elias; Jerome; Lincoln; Mary J.; Lydia A.; and Hettie. He and his wife located in Keokuk county, Iowa, on the Skunk River, where they lived until 1853, when they came to Wapello county, and settled in Highland township. Henry Kitterman died in Elk county, Kansas, in 1877, at the age of sixty-one years.

Samuel Kitterman resided in Highland township until he was fifteen years of age. He then enlisted for service in the Union army, in Company F, 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and served three years and seven months. He went through the Atlanta campaign, saw much hard service throughout the war, and acquitted himself with credit. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and then returned to his home in Wapello county, where he lived on the old homestead until February, 1868. He then moved to his present farm in Richland township, where he has 80 acres of highly improved land. He is engaged in general farming and has met with success in his work. He is one of the substantial men of the community, and is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is acquainted.

Mr. Kitterman was united in marriage with Mary O. Wilson, a daughter of J. M. Wilson.

a prominent farmer of Richland township. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1847, and her union with Mr. Kitterman has resulted in the birth of seven children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Jennie (Crawford), of Missouri; John H., a blacksmith, of Kirkville, Wapello county; George G., shipping clerk for the Haw wholesale hardware company, of Ottumwa; Samuel A., assistant superintendent of the county farm; Ola, who married William Young, a farmer of Kirkville, and Orin A., and Atla R., both of whom are at home. Mr. Kitterman is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace in his township for a number of years. He served on the school board for nine years. He is a member of Cloutman Post, No. 69, G. A. R., of Ottumwa; and of Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., of Highland Center. Religiously, he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.


RS. EDMONIA M. HANNA, widow of the late Joseph G. Hanna, is living on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 18, in Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa. She was born in Ohio in 1840, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Welsh) Cole.

John Cole was a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He married Jane Welsh, a native of Pennsylvania, and they reared the following children: Edmonia M.; William F.; Idella U.; Virginia; Maggie B.; Phebe E.; and Lulu V.

The subject of this sketch received her

early mental training in the common schools of her native county, and at the age of sixteen years accompanied her parents to Illinois. They lived in that state until 1876, when they removed to Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, and later to Pleasant township. Edmonia M. Cole was united in marriage with Joseph G. Hanna, who was born in Indiana, in 1833. He lived in Indiana until 1849, when he located in Wapello county, and settled on the farm which is now the property of Mrs. Hanna. It consists of 80 acres of well-improved land in section 18. Mr. Hanna was a successful farmer, and followed that occupation up to the time of his death, which took place in 1900. He was a man of honesty and integrity, and his demise was sincerely mourned in the community. In politics he was a Democrat, and took a deep interest in local affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna reared three children, whose names are Genevieve, Sadie and Sage,—the last two being twins. Mrs. Hanna rents the land which she owns. She is a member of the Adventist church of Bladensburg, and is a well-known resident of Pleasant township.

ORGE ALLEN WILSON, superintendent of the County Farm, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1856, and is a son of John M. and Jane C. (Gaultrie) Wilson, now residents of Richland township, Wapello county. The same year of his birth his name re-

moved to Delaware county, Iowa; he came to Wapello county in 1866, and was married March 31, 1880, to Mary E. Parker. He has held township office and performed the duties to the satisfaction of his neighbors. It is, however, in the position of superintendent of the county farm that George Allen Wilson has made his mark; he was appointed superintendent in 1895, and was last appointed in 1901. There has never been a county farm superintendent who has given better satisfaction to the people of the county than Mr. Wilson. In all his duties he has been ably seconded by his wife, who has executive force of the kind that is required by a superintendent. There are no abler men nor women for such duties than Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Two views of the Wapello county farm buildings are in this volume; they are excellent representations. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had three sons born to them: Ralph P., born April 19, 1883; Chester A., born September 26, 1886; and John M., born August 2, 1891.



LUTHER M. CARPENTER, one of the leading agriculturists of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on the southeast quarter of section 36, where he owns a valuable farming property. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1834, and is a son of Benjamin Carpenter.

Benjamin Carpenter was born in Pennsylv-

vania, in July, 1790, and lived there until 1802. He then moved with his parents to Ohio, where they cut their way through six miles of forest to the farm on which they located. He remained there until he came to Iowa in 1850, and located on Luther M. Carpenter's present farm in Richland township. He subsequently purchased the northeast quarter of the same section, and resided there until his death, December 28, 1853. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sophia Searle, who was born in Vermont, in 1791. They were married in 1819, and reared the following children: Thompson; Harriet; Charles; Lemuel D.; Mary; and Luther M.

Luther M. Carpenter attended the public schools of Wapello county, and has followed farming all his life. He married Margaret Walker, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1835; she is a daughter of James Walker, who was born in Ohio in 1809, and for many years followed farming in Missouri, where he died July 2, 1876. The following children blessed this union: Marcellus, of Fairfield, Iowa, who became a physician, and married Margaret Junkin; Walter A.; Ina; and Eva. Mr. Carpenter carries on general farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty of heavy horses of high grade. He is a Republican, and has served on the school board of his township. Fraternally, he has been a Mason for more than forty years, and belongs to Lodge No. 16, of Ottumwa. Religiously, he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



A C. STECK, attorney-at-law, was born September 12, 1852, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; his parents were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Steck, who were of good old Pennsylvania stock. A. C. Steck was educated in the common schools and took a course in the local academy, and afterward graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1872. He read law with United States Senator Cowan, one of the most eminent of Pennsylvania lawyers, as his preceptor. He was deputy in each one of the offices at the Westmoreland county court house and was held in high favor by all the old residents. Mr. Steck was admitted to practice in the various courts of the county and came to Iowa in 1875, opening an office in Ottumwa; his progress was rapid and well deserved; he was elected county attorney in 1886 and re-elected two years later; in one of these election contests he carried every township in the county and nearly every voting precinct. This indicates to some extent the esteem in which he was held by the people without regard to party.

In 1900 Mr. Steck was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket against his protest, and ran about 1,400 votes ahead of his party ticket. In this contest he was pitted against Hon. John F. Lacey, a man of national reputation. Mr. Steck was never a candidate on his own motion but on each occasion was nominated by the people.

Mr. Steck was married in 1878 to Ada Washburn, daughter of Erastus Washburn, at one time county auditor, an old settler held in

high repute by every one. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Steck: Alice (Moss) and Daniel F., Jr., named for his grandfather, the latter is now a student at the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City. Mr. Steck has been a resident of Ottumwa for twenty-six years; during that time he was for three years general counselor for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, with headquarters at Pueblo. For the past eight years he has been the senior member of the legal firm of Steck & Smith, the latter being the Hon. J. J. Smith, who was state senator from Wapello county for four years, and is one of the leading lawyers of Southern Iowa.



W A. C. BROWN, a prominent resident of Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located on his fine farm of 140 acres. He was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in November, 1853, and is a son of Hugh Brown, a well known resident of Ottumwa, a record of whose life appears on another page of this volume.

W. A. C. Brown attended the public schools of Richland township, where he was born and has resided all his life, with the exception of two years spent in Ottumwa. He took a collegiate course in Oskaloosa, and started out in life with a good education. He has 140 acres in the northwest quarter of section 26, and carries on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Minerva Whitecomb, who was born in Center

township, Wapello county, in 1853, and is a daughter of Farnum Whitcomb, an early settler of this county. Two children were born to bless this union, namely: Alice, who lives at home; and Frank F., deceased. Religiously, the family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Democrat. He was president of the school board three years, clerk of the township for two years, treasurer of the school board eleven years, township assessor two years, and is now the Democratic nominee for member of the county board of supervisors. Fraternally, he belongs to Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., of Ottumwa; Camp No. 103, M. W. of A., Ottumwa; and Ottumwa Lodge No. 129, K. of P.



MAJ. WILLIE CUTTER WYMAN, a well known and successful business man of Ottumwa, comes of an old New England family. On

both sides of his father's and mother's families he is descended from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, the members of the old Bay State colony. The Wyman family came to America from England in 1634. Some of them were officers in the English army, and were among those who organized the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, in 1638,—the organizers being chiefly officers who were members of the Honorable Artillery Company, of London, before they came to this country, either to settle or as officers in the English army. For generations, members of

the Wyman family have belonged to this company, and Major Wyman holds a commission in it. His father was Edward Wyman, Jr., a Boston merchant and capitalist, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Anna Doyle, of Salem, Massachusetts, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Major Wyman received a liberal education, attending the Boston Latin School, a military academy, and other New England educational institutions, of the best class. He was appointed a captain's clerk in the United States navy, in 1870, and was later promoted to be acting admiral's secretary (ranking as lieutenant in the navy), and after serving in the North Atlantic, West Indian and European fleets, resigned in 1874. He came to Iowa the same year, located in Ottumwa, and two years later engaged in business with J. Prugh,—the firm consisting of Mr. Prugh and himself, and being known as J. Prugh & Company. Upon the death of Mr. Prugh, some years later, Mr. Wyman continued the business. They are importers and wholesale dealers in crockery, china, etc., and the concern is one of the heaviest of its kind in the state.

Major Wyman has always been a Republican, as his father and his grandfather on both sides were before him. He has been quite active and influential in the politics of his state. His military ancestry and training led him to take an interest in the Iowa National Guard, with which he has been actively associated for fifteen years, or more. He is now serving his seventh term as military secretary to the Governor of Iowa, which is longer than any other

man in the United States ever held this position. He had previously served as first lieutenant, acting as regimental adjutant and quartermaster, and as brigade quartermaster. He is one of the best known and most popular military men in the state. Major Wyman is a Thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar, and a Knight of Pythias, besides belonging to other orders. He is a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is either a member of, or eligible to membership in, nearly all the colonial societies. His people held various military and civil positions. One of his ancestors on his mother's side was assistant governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, under Governor Winthrop. He belongs to the Episcopal church. Mr. Wyman was married, in 1876, to Alice Prugh, a daughter of his late partner. They have one son,—William Charles Wyman, born in 1882.

JOHAN M. McELROY, a prominent farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, was elected county commissioner in November, 1900, and is serving in that capacity in a most creditable manner. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, April 6, 1857, and is a son of T. G. and Esther K. (Kerr) McElroy, and a grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Ghormley) McElroy.

Ebenezer McElroy was born in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage moved with his wife to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1817. He

bought a farm upon which he made many improvements and there lived until his death. John M. McElroy and his father were born in the same house on this farm. T. G. McElroy was born in Fayette county, Ohio, May 29, 1827, and was reared and schooled there. He always followed farming, and in 1864 enlisted in the army for one hundred days. He was killed in a wreck at Lees Creek, Ohio, February 4, 1865, and his widow now resides in South Ottumwa. To them were born six children, as follows: E. E., an attorney of Ottumwa; R. N., proprietor of McElroy's restaurant in Ottumwa; J. F., an inventor and manufacturer of car heaters at Albany, New York; Mary E. (Duncan), of Fayette county, Ohio; John M.; and H. N., a farmer who came to Wapello county in 1888, and resides in Richland township.

John M. McElroy was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and attended the district schools. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1884 came to Wapello county, Iowa, and located in Center township. He bought 184 acres of land in section 32, originally entered by a Mr. Bower, which had on it, at the time of purchase, a small log cabin with one small window. He also owns 22 acres adjoining this, in Keokuk township, and town lots in Ottumwa. He has since erected a good residence and barns, a windmill, has fenced the farm, and at the present time has it under the highest state of cultivation. For some years he was not located on any highway, but in 1894 a township line road was built between Keokuk and Center townships, this giving him a good

public road. He has always taken an active interest in keeping the public roads in good repair, as well as in all enterprises which tend to promote the general interest of the community.

Mr. McElroy was joined in marriage, in 1882, in Fayette county, Ohio, with Mary Ellen Milner, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Priscilla (Ballard) Milner, who now resides near Wichita, Kansas. The subject of this sketch and his wife have seven children as follows: Mayna Kate, who is attending school at Ottumwa; Robert O.; Nellie; Esther; Fred; Mary; and Ruth. Mr. McElroy is a Republican, and takes an earnest interest in the affairs of the party. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of Ottumwa.



RANK WHITCOMB, a prosperous farmer of Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, is located in section 1, township 72, range 14, where he owns 143 acres of land, which has been in the family possession since 1843. He was born on the old family homestead October 13, 1855, and is a son of Farnum and Nancy (Fox) Whitcomb.

Farnum Whitcomb was born at White River Junction, Vermont, in 1810, and moved to Iowa in 1839, settling in Jefferson county. He remained there until 1843, and then moved with his family to Center township, Wapello county, where he acquired a tract of land from the government. He cleared the land and as time went on made great improvements. He

built a nice home and excellent barns and out-buildings, and developed the property into one of the most valuable farms in this section. He continued to live on this land until he met death by an accident, in 1895. Longevity is one of the most prominent characteristics of this family, one of his uncles having lived to reach the great age of 108 years. His father, David, who was born in New Hampshire, lived to be ninety-six years old. The family tree shows the family to have originally come from Wales, before the Revolutionary war. Four brothers established it in this country. One of them located in Massachusetts, two others in Vermont, and the fourth in New Hampshire. The great-grandfather of Frank Whitcomb was a major in the Revolutionary war, and he had three brothers who also participated in that war. Nancy (Fox) Whitcomb, the mother of Frank Whitcomb, was of English descent, although her ancestors for many generations have been located in the United States. Her people also lived to old age,—her mother having died at the age of ninety years. Nancy (Fox) Whitcomb died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years.

Frank Whitcomb spent his early life with his father in clearing the homestead property, erecting buildings and making other improvements, and brought the land up to its present high state of cultivation. The property was justly divided upon the death of the father, the farm falling to Mr. Whitcomb. He follows general farming and his affairs are in a thriving condition. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has many friends in the county.

Mr. Metzger was united in matrimony with Carrie Harsh, of Ohio, and they have nine children, as follows: Charles, who died at the age of twenty one years; William E., who was born in 1895, and is a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Elizabeth, wife of Oscar Fleming; Jennie, who lives in Denver, and is the wife of Charles Lake; Edward, who holds a clerical position in Oshkosh; Albert, who is a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Clara, wife of Martin Lyon, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Harry, who works on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; and Carrie, who died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Metzger is a liberal Democrat. In religious attachments he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Frederick Metzger was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1854. He lived and farmed in Ohio for about twelve years, and in 1867 came west to Wapello county, Iowa. About 1881 he purchased his present farm from William Dickson, who had himself purchased of his father, his father having bought the place from Mr. Thompson. He has made many improvements on the land, and erected good, substantial farm buildings and a fine barn, the dimensions of which are 48 by 70 feet. He has been very successful in farming, and has made many friends throughout the county.

placing it under a high state of cultivation, he disposed of it to his son, J. C. Wycoff.

J. C. Wycoff's education was limited to the public schools, but he received sufficient learning to become an efficient clerk, which occupation he followed in Ottumwa for three years. He then went to farming and met with much success during the fifteen years he pursued that work. He next engaged in the real-estate business in Ottumwa, at which he continued until the purchase of his father's farm, and since that time has industriously followed agricultural pursuits with good results. He has nearly all of the land under cultivation, and has made his main success in this business. He is possessed of many high traits of character, for which he has the admiration and esteem of all with whom he is acquainted.

Mr. Wycoff was united in marriage, in 1884, with Laura S. Spry, an estimable lady, by whom he had one son, born in July, 1885. He was joined in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Maggie (Logan) Harris, in April, 1899. They have one son, Howard L., who was born April 19, 1900. Mr. Wycoff is a Republican. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

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PRIER S. WILSON, a prominent representative of the agricultural class of Wapello county, Iowa, is a self made man in all that the term implies. He began for himself at the age of eleven years, and after a long period of industry and saving has accumulated a handsome property. He

has an excellent farm of 400 acres in Center township, in sections 10 and 15, township 72, range 14, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born July 22, 1838, in Monroe county, Indiana.

The Wilson family is of Irish descent, but has been located in this country for many generations. The father and grandfather of Prier S. Wilson were born in Kentucky, and were farmers. Prier S. Wilson came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1849, and remained but a short time when he went to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he stayed until 1852, when he came to Wapello county again. He followed the occupation of a farmer in a successful manner, and in 1860 purchased 120 acres of land, where the old home now stands. To this property he has since added from time to time, until he now possesses 400 acres of fine farming land. In 1862 he built his first house, the large barn, the dimensions of which are 50 by 100 feet, and other outbuildings for the protection of cattle and housing of grain and corn. About eighteen years ago, he built another house, 35 by 40 feet, in size; and twelve years ago, a third house, measuring 28 by 30 feet. The last residence he now occupies. He rents the others when they are not occupied by his children. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and produces from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of grain, and he handles a large number of cattle and hogs. He has made a grand success of farming, which goes to show that farming offers better opportunities today than many of the over crowded avocations. He has

also engaged in the real estate business for some time past, buying and selling farms, and in this branch he has met with equal success. He is a man of high honor and integrity, and his fair treatment of others has gained him a desirable reputation wherever he is known or has had dealings.

In 1858, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Mary Stephenson, and five children have blessed their union, namely: Nancy; Laura E.; Albert D.; E. M.; and T. H.; all except T. H. Wilson, are now living, and the sons are following closely in the footsteps of their father, whose example they are striving to emulate. Both are in a prosperous condition. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and for eighteen successive years he has been reelected a director on the school board,—having taken a great interest in the educational resources of his neighborhood. In religious views, he is liberal, but of high moral character, and believes in deed rather than creed.



H. GREEN, who is efficiently serving in the capacity of engineer of No. 4 mine of the Phillips Fuel Company, lives in the village of Phillips, where he owns two acres of land. He was born in Ohio in 1860, and is a son of Henry Green.

Henry Green was born in Wales, where he was a mine worker. In 1830, he came to this country, where he followed that line of work at various places. He was superintendent of

a mine in Southern Ohio while the Civil War was in progress, and when General Morgan made his celebrated raid through Ohio, Mr. Green started north with his wife and baby, W. H. He enlisted in the service and followed General Morgan, driving him out of Ohio. Twice did Mrs. Green and her son have to leave their home, to escape capture during the raid. She was also a native of Wales, and was married before coming to this country. They had eight children, all of whom are now living and doing well.

W. H. Green was reared on a farm, and in 1871 moved to Kansas, where he received a meager common school education, the best the country afforded at that time. He worked on the farm most of the time, and then began to learn the trade of an engineer, with a gentleman who learned the trade in Wales, and was one of the best machinists of his day. After serving time with him, he worked a while with John Peak, also a finished machinist and engineer, who came from Wales. Subsequently he worked for the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, who were extensive coal producers, having mines in Kansas, Missouri and Texas. Mr. Green worked in different states for this company, and in 1891 came to Wapello county, where he has been in the employ of the Phillips Fuel Company. He is engineer of No. 4 mine, the best producer of the company, in which are employed from 60 to 80 men throughout the year. He has charge of the hoisting, which is done by a 40-horse-power engine, which brings about a ton of coal up from the mine at one time. He has never met with a serious

accident in his work, and has been very successful, standing high in the esteem of his fellow workers and his employers.

On January 30, 1891, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Jenima Williams, a daughter of J. C. Williams, of Otumwa, who came to this country about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Williams had a brother who served in the Civil War, and was killed in battle. Three children were born to bless this union, as follows: John, born October 25, 1894; Bertha, born October 7, 1896; and William, born September 21, 1899. Politically, Mr. Green is liberal, and was originally a Democrat, then a Populist, and is now a Democrat, trying always to vote for what he considers the best measures and the best men. He was reared a Latter Day Saint, and believes in Mormonism without polygamy. He belongs to a labor union, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB REAM is a prosperous farmer living on 29 acres in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, in section 11, township 72, range 14. He purchased this land in 1875, and immediately after built a very fine farm house. He now has one of the most valuable farms of its size in the township.

Mr. Ream was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 20, 1835, and at the age of four years was brought to Iowa by his parents, who settled in Van Buren county. He remained

at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years, and was taken into partnership with his father, this association lasting until 1859. His father lived to reach the age of seventy-seven years. In 1859 Jacob Ream started west, for California, his main object being to see the great western country. He started in a party bound for the west with four yoke of cattle, and went first to Omaha, and from there across the plains, the trip consuming about three months' time. They were troubled little by the Indians, as the tribes were at war with each other. He was engaged in ranching in the Sacramento Valley for nearly three years, and accumulated 11 yoke of oxen, with which he hauled lumber from the coast to the interior. On one of his trips they stopped for the night in one of the numerous valleys, and as it was dark they could not see the poisonous shrubs which grew there. The cattle ate of this and all died but two yoke. They were compelled to leave their loads behind, as they were about 100 miles from the market, and Mr. Ream started back to his home. He received assistance and returned for his lumber, but upon arriving there found that it had all been taken away, and thus he lost what amounted to his accumulations for years. He concluded to return to his Iowa home, which he did, by water, being accompanied by his wife and two children. He came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1872, and in 1875 purchased his present farm. He commenced building the same year, and has since added to his house until he has one of the best farm houses in the township. In 1885 he built his barn and outbuild-

ings, and has made wonderful improvements on the land. He has made a specialty of fruit-growing, and raises many berries. He set out an extensive orchard of a large variety of fruit, and it now bears abundantly. He also found coal on his place, and mined for several years, but it is now being mined by others.

Mr. Ream was married in California, and has the following children: Charles, born May 26, 1860; Carrie, born April 5, 1862; William, born August 30, 1865; Malie, a railroad conductor, born August 26, 1867; Nellie, born December 12, 1871; Johnnie and Jennie, twins, born December 16, 1875; and Goldie, born August 7, 1888. Mr. Ream is a Democrat in politics, and served as supervisor ten years, and as school director many terms. He was reared a Presbyterian, but joined the Methodist church when it was organized in his neighborhood.

SAMUEL McCOLLOUGH, a highly respected farmer of Dahlonga township, Wapello county, Iowa, has been a resident of Iowa since 1851. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 7, 1831, and is a son of David and Mary (Rice) McCollough. David McCollough was born in Maryland. He married Mary Rice, who was a native of Ireland, and they reared the following children: John, Sarah, Mary Jane, and Thomas, all of whom are deceased; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Margaret (McClure), deceased; and Hannah (Thompson).

Samuel McCollough was nineteen years old

when he left his native state. In 1851 his parents moved to Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, where the father bought a farm. Mr. McCollough lived on this farm until 1862. In 1901 he bought a farm of 91 acres in section 3, Dahlonga township, and there he carries on general farming. He is a man of much thrift and energy, and has always been very successful.

Mr. McCollough married Miss A. E. Kirkpatrick, who was born in Illinois, and died in 1891, and they had eight children, namely: Mary Jane (Hardesty); Ida May (Hamilton), who died in 1890; Thomas H.; Eunice N., who died at the age of sixteen months; Ina R. (Auld); Maggie M. (Johnston); David H., who died in 1895; and Batey Z., who was born November 12, 1888. Mr. McCollough is a Prohibitionist; he has served as trustee and clerk of Richland township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of upright, honest character, and his friends in Wapello county are many.

ELI HARSHMAN, one of the most extensive land owners and farmers of Wapello county, Iowa, is located in Columbia township. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 20, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Susannah (Shear) Harshman, and a grandson of Peter Harshman.

Peter Harshman, the grandfather, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and was an early settler of Ohio. He was an agriculturist

by vocation all his life, owned a great deal of property in Preble county, and was a very prosperous man for those days. By his first wife he had the following children: Joseph, John, Sarah, Moses and Peter. After her death, he formed a second union and had seven children: Letta, Christina, Mary, Hattie, John, Martin, and Samuel. Mr. Harshman died in 1871.

Peter Harshman, father of Eli, was born in Ohio, and there reared to the occupation of farming. In 1852 he moved to Pike county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming the rest of his life,—being, like his father, a very prosperous man. At the time of his death he owned a large estate. His union with Susanah Shear resulted in the following offspring: Liston; Noah; Perry; Eli; Martin; Daniel; Sarah; Anna; and two who died in infancy. Mr. Harshman died in 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Christian church.

Eli Harshman moved to Illinois with his parents and there attended the common schools. He remained on the home farm until the age of twenty-one years, and then engaged in farming on his own account. Being very successful, he was soon in a position to buy land, and while in Illinois became the owner of several farms. In 1892 he decided to try his fortunes in Iowa, and located in Wapello county upon the farm which is his present home. It consists of 717 acres in Columbia township, which he purchased of F. R. Manning, of New York,—half of it being under cultivation. He also owns another farm of 340 acres in the same township, and at one time had a half section of land north

of Ottumwa, in Dahlonga township. His farms are well watered and provided with good, substantial farm buildings, all in good repair. He has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising with much success. He built his present seven-room house upon coming to the county, and has made many other valuable improvements since taking possession of his property.

In 1869 Mr. Harshman was joined in matrimony with Frances Taylor, of Pike county, Illinois, and they took Emmett H. Hill, a nephew, to raise when he was nine months old. They have treated him as a son, and are giving him excellent educational advantages. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Eddyville. Politically Mr. Harshman is a Democrat.



CAMPBELL JANNEY is president of the Janney Manufacturing Company, an establishment well known throughout the United States for the manufacture of farming implements. He has spent his life since the early "eighties" in the manufacture of farming implements, and in April, 1898, came to Ottumwa from Muncie, Indiana, and established the extensive plant which is devoted mainly to the making of machinery, especially adapted to the planting and handling of corn.

The officers of the Janney Manufacturing Company are: G. Campbell Janney, president; M. H. Janney, vice-president; Calvin Manning,

treasurer; W. R. Daggett, secretary; and William A. Work, counselor. A force of from 150 to 200 men is employed in the plant,—mostly first-class mechanics,—and all the work is superintended by the subject of this sketch. The plant was moved to Ottumwa because of its excellent location in the center of the great agricultural district of the United States, and most of the sales are made to jobbers in the corn belt. The establishment is a very extensive one, and consists of many large and substantial buildings. The power house is ample in size and equipped with a 125-horse-power Corliss engine, with marine tubular boiler, and both power and light are generated and carried throughout the plant by the latest improved type of Sprague electrical machinery. The machine shop is 100 by 150 feet in dimensions, and is supplied with all machinery best adapted to turning out the product. The blacksmith shop is 100 by 50 feet in dimensions, and is supplied with punches, bulldozers, furnaces and a complete set of machines for the goods produced. The foundry is 75 by 150 feet in dimensions, and is equipped with two Whiting cupolas, the latest improved, with smelting capacity of 20 tons per hour. The main building, in which are the erecting shop, woodwork and painting department, wareroom and offices of the company, is 50 by 250 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. All the buildings are of the latest type and designed with a view to convenience, and comfort of the employes. The pattern house is equipped with a fire-proof vault, Pattern 25 by 60 feet in size, and also has four ovens and coke sheds. The fac-

tor is located on the main lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to the south, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to the north, and has switch connections to all points in the city on other railroads. Although the company manufactures all kinds of farming machinery, a specialty is made of the Janney Common Sense Corn Husker and Shredder; the Janney Common Sense Triple Geared Grinding Mill; and the Janney Common Sense Corn Planting Machinery.

Mr. Janney was born in Virginia, but for many years was in business in Indiana. His present business has been his life work, and he has met with great success.



J. ERSKINE, who is located on a farm of 120 acres in section 12, township 72, range 14, Center township, is general superintendent of the mines of the Phillips Fuel Company. He has been engaged in this line of work since early manhood, and has a thorough understanding of it in all its details.


Mr. Erskine was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, March 25, 1863, and when ten years old came to Princeton, Iowa, with his parents. One year later he went to work on a farm, performing a man's work. At the age of fifteen years he went to work at mining at Rapids City, Illinois, and worked thus two years. At the age of seventeen years he accompanied his father to Washington Territory, where they went up into the mountains about 50 miles from

Seattle and staked a claim, with the intention of mining gold. They had gone in to the mountains many miles further than any man ever had been before, carrying their tents and provisions on their backs, as the trail was too steep for pack-mules to make the ascent. They staked their claim near a creek, pitched their tent under a large pine tree, and then turned the creek from its course to the vicinity of their claim, so as to wash their gold when they had mined it. Strange as it may seem, the creek undermined the pine tree under which they had pitched their tent, and at night, while both were asleep, the tree fell and killed the father. The son was left in a terrible predicament, having gone 50 miles into the mountains, and being left alone with his dead father. The only course open to him was to bury his father and make his way as best he could back to civilization. He gathered together some 50 pounds of provisions, bedding, etc.,—all they had in the world,—and began his 50-mile tramp through the wild mountains, without a trail to follow. For a boy of seventeen years he displayed wonderful courage and stamina, and accomplished the return journey in two days,—a feat which would have taxed the ability of a matured man to the utmost. Arriving at Seattle with his pack, but having no money with which to get home to his mother, he was in a sorry plight, but Providence intervened for him. The boy interested the captain of a boat in his story, and the latter did not doubt his veracity and gave him permission to work his passage home. Another man step-

ped up to him and said: "I have been over nearly the same route, and if you made it as you say, and I believe you, here is a \$5 gold coin to help you, as no man has ever before made such time over those mountains. It is all of 50 miles, and for a boy to brave it out and walk it alone deserves reward." Finally he received aid from the I. O. O. F. lodge at Seattle, whose members knew that his father was a member of that fraternal organization. They paid his passage home, and in after years, when he became old enough, he joined that order and has since been a good member. Arriving home, he went to work to support his mother and little brothers and sisters, and did it faithfully until the children were old enough to help themselves. His close application to his work received merited reward in promotion, and at the age of nineteen years he received a position as driver boss, which he held until 1885. In that year he came to Iowa, and for two years occupied different positions, serving as track layer and then as pit boss. He finally came to Ottumwa in the Coal Palace year, and accepted the position of pit boss for the Hawkeye Coal Company, with which he remained until 1892. He sank the shaft for the Phillips Fuel Company, and for seven years served in the capacity of pit boss. During the past two years he has been general superintendent, and has met with success in his work.

Mr. Erskine, in 1885, married Etta Jones, a daughter of J. N. Jones, an old settler, who lived to the age of eighty-three years. They

have three sons: Frank, aged fourteen years; Everett, aged eleven years; and Clyde, aged six years. Mr. Erskine is an Odd Fellow.

 OHN H. DAILEY, a prosperous farmer of Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, has a fine farm of 160 acres in section 22. He was born at Bladensburg, Pleasant township, November 3, 1856, and is a son of Jacob Dailey, Jr.

Jacob Dailey, grandfather of our subject, immigrated from Ohio to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1838. In 1843, he was in Wapello county at the opening of what was called the "New Purchase"; the opening took place on May 1st of that year, but he with others took time by the forelock, got into Wapello county the night before, staked out his claim and entered it the next day.

Jacob Dailey, Jr., father of our subject, was born in Ohio, April 9, 1827, and always followed farming. He was united in marriage, November 9, 1853, with Angeline Wright, who went with her father, Thomas Wright, and his family from Ohio to Illinois when three years of age. Two years later she went with them to Jefferson county, Iowa, where they remained about six months, and then came to Wapello county, Iowa. Here Thomas Wright entered a quarter section of land at the same time Jacob Dailey took up his claim. When they first attempted to enter the "New Purchase" before the opening, they were driven back by the patrol, or dragons as they

were called, setting fire to the tall grass, thus keeping intruders out of the territory. He brought his family with him, and built a log house, covering the logs with the bark stripped from them. One side was left open, before which a fire was kept burning to keep off the mosquitoes and wild animals. The first night the women and children were left alone and they were not a little alarmed when disturbed from their sleep by the barking of the dogs, who ran into the enclosure for a place of safety. Upon looking outside to discover the cause, they saw a number of ravenous gray wolves snapping and snarling in the timber not far away. The land was situated in sections 15 and 22, Pleasant township. In 1899, Thomas Wright died at Agency City at the age of seventy-eight years, after years of honorable retirement from active business. His wife, Mahala Wright, still survives him and is enjoying the best of health at the age of eighty three years. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey became parents of 11 children: Milton, who died December 1, 1856; John H.; Mahala Jane; Wycliff, who died March 10, 1863; Henry, who died October 11, 1865; Melinda A.; Eunice Belle, who died January 11, 1866; Edgar; Stella, who died May 15, 1872; Freddie; and Roy. Freddie, while with a bridge gang of carpenters, was killed by the cars on January 14, 1901. Melinda A. married William Bowman and resides at Ottumwa.

John H. Dailey was reared and educated in Pleasant township, Wapello county, Iowa, and has lived there all his life. He has been very successful in a business way and has a valuable

farm of 160 acres. It is highly improved, the buildings are of the best, and everything about the place evidences the careful and methodical farmer. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has a high grade of stock.

Mr. Dailey was united in marriage November 25, 1880, with Nancy C. Harman, a daughter of B. J. and Sarepta (Cobler) Harman. Her father was born May 15, 1828, in Harrison county, Ohio, and came to Jefferson county, Iowa, May 1, 1842. Her mother died August 9, 1901. Mr. Harman moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and owned 195 acres of land, 80 acres of which had been entered by his father. He and his wife had three children, who lived to maturity: Harvey, Nancy C., and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey became parents of the following children: Ollie D.; Raleigh B.; Jacob F.; John B.; Cleo; and Clyde E., who died at the age of two years. Mr. Dailey is a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. KNOX, one of the efficient trustees of Center township, and one of the well known farmers of Wapello county, Iowa, is living on section 31, township 72, range 14. He was born October 19, 1856, in Davis county, Iowa, and is a son of William and Sarah E. (Hair) Knox.

William Knox was born in Ireland, and lived there until he reached his majority. His wife was also a native of that country. They

were married in New York, and after their marriage removed to Ohio, and in 1850 entered land in Lucas county, Iowa. They made a few improvements upon the property. After a short residence there, Mr. Knox settled near Belknap, Davis county, where he lived for some years. While in Davis county, he served for three years in the Civil War in the Iowa regiment of infantry called the "Gray Beards." In 1856, he located in Wapello county, having bought some wild land in Center township, west of the river. There he engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in Center township, November 4, 1884, and his wife died June 20, 1894. To them were born five children, namely: Joseph, who was a farmer in Jones county, Iowa, and died in 1880; Margaret, who married William A. Carter, of Nebraska; Eliza, who married D. C. Peck, of Nebraska; William, who died in Davis county, aged eleven years; and James F., the subject of this sketch.

James F. Knox was reared on his father's farm in Center township, Wapello county, whither his parents had moved when he was but nine years old. He received his mental training in the common schools of Center township, and learned the occupation of a farmer. He has followed farming and stock raising all his life, having formerly owned and lived on the 58 acres adjoining his present home place, which he still owns. In 1893, he bought a well improved farm of 80 acres from George Millard, and there he has successfully farmed ever since. He is a man who inspires his fellow men with confidence, and they have

elected him one of the trustees of the township. He has held the office since 1899, and fills it in an able and creditable manner.

Mr. Knox was united in marriage in Center township, with Hannah M. Scully, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (McDermott) Scully, born in Massachusetts. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and came to Massachusetts early in life. Mr. and Mrs. Scully settled in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1856, and their death occurred in Center township. To them were born: James, John, Ann, Mary and Edward, all residing in Center township; Patrick and William, who reside in the state of Washington, and Mrs. Knox, who was the youngest child.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox were the parents of five children, namely: Joseph; Anna; Sarah; Eva; and John. Mrs. Knox, who was a devoted wife and mother, departed this life at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, May 17, 1901. Mr. Knox has been actively interested in local politics. He is a member of the Republican party. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Center township, and is a man of fine principles. He is well known in Wapello county.



CHARLES D. FULLEN was born July 8, 1860, at Agency City, Iowa. His father, John Fullen, an honored citizen of the county, was married to Maggie Sage, of Jefferson county, in 1858, and immediately afterward the young couple re-

moved to Agency City, where Mr. Fullen became identified with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, afterward the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; he was also a prominent and extensive dealer in stock and grain, and was largely interested in the implement business. John Fullen died January 2, 1900; his wife died in 1886.

Charles D. Fullen, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools at Agency City; the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, and graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in 1885. After graduation, he came to Ottumwa and was here a short time and then removed to Fairfield, and was in general practice there until January 1, 1894, when he was appointed by President Cleveland, United States district attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, a position he held and honored for four years, retiring in 1898, on account of the expiration of his term of office. During his incumbency, more important cases were tried by him in the United States courts than at any other period of these courts in Iowa. He was very successful and left a record which has never been and probably never will be equaled. He moved to Chicago and practiced there until August 1, 1901, when he removed to Ottumwa. During his residence in Chicago, Mr. Fullen enjoyed a very good practice and was engaged in several important litigation, but all the time there was present with him and family a desire to return to Iowa, and especially to Wapello county, where his relatives and friends. In 1899, he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives, and served in that body. His experience

a lawyer has been greater than most others; he has always had the confidence of the courts and the people and enjoys the respect of the people of Iowa.

Mr. Fullen was married in Mount Pleasant to Anna B. Julian, December 5, 1881, and to them two children have been born: Julian, born May 25, 1883; and Donald, born December 15, 1888. Julian is a member of the high school, and Donald is a student at a subordinate school.

Mr. Fullen is not a violent partisan but is a man of profound convictions and has never been backward in expressing them; he was made a member of the Democratic state committee in 1880, from the First Congressional District, and in 1890 was made chairman of the Democratic state central committee, in which position he served four years. In those times Democracy was able to win some victories in Iowa, notably so in 1890, when six Democrats were elected to Congress, the only time in the state's history when a majority of the delegation from Iowa in Congress were Democrats, and also in 1891, when Horace Boies was re-elected governor of the state after one of the hardest contests with the Republican party; these successes were principally due to the splendid courage of Mr. Fullen, contending against great odds, and the wonderful organization by school districts which he was able to build up and thoroughly command. During the time he served as chairman of the state central committee, Mr. Fullen came in contact with some of the most distinguished men of the Democratic party in the East and was recog-

nized as a rising and intellectual young leader of the party in the West, but since the campaign of 1896 he has not hesitated to make known his dissatisfaction with his party on the silver question, and continues to urge upon his party a different position thereon. Mr. Fullen profited by these experiences and has contributed to the Democratic party of the nation whenever his services were required.

Mr. Fullen has always been warmly attached to the people of Wapello county and was never satisfied until he made his residence permanent among them; here is where his father and mother lived, and here are all his relatives, as well as the warm friends of his youth and those of sturdy manhood. He has formed a co-partnership with his kinsman, C. C. Ayres, in the legal business at Ottumwa; the firm is known as Fullen & Ayres, and is growing every day in public esteem and favor.



DANIEL F. MOREY,* a prominent and influential business man of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a member of the firm of Morey & Myers, tobacco manufacturers, and is treasurer and manager of the Ottumwa Brick & Construction Company. He was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1851, and is a son of John and Cornelia A. (Freer) Morey, natives of New York state.

Daniel F. Morey attended the common schools of Ulster county, New York, and remained at home until he reached the twentieth year of his age. In 1871 he came west to Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, where he

first engaged in the manufacture of cigars with Paul Emalang, this partnership continuing about one year. He was then associated with various men in the same line of business until 1887, when Ira A. Myers became his partner. From a small beginning, the business has had a wonderful growth and at the present time 60 men on an average are employed, having a large wholesale trade. About 1892 Mr. Morey became interested in the Ottumwa Brick & Construction Company as an investor, and in 1897 was elected treasurer and general manager, an official capacity he has since maintained. This company carries on an extensive business, manufacturing building brick, sidewalk and sewer cement, dry pressed brick, hollow brick and blocks, drain tile and flue lining, hand-made sand moulded stock brick, and vitrified street paving.

In 1879 Mr. Morey was joined in marriage with Emma J. Graves, a daughter of D. W. Graves, of Ottumwa, by whom he has four children: Bertha G.; Maude A.; Nellie C.; and Daniel E., Jr. In political belief he is a Democrat, but has never sought political preferment. He is a member of the Wapello Club and Y. M. C. A. Religiously Mrs. Morey and daughters are members of the Congregational church.



WILLIAM J. NEIL, * a prosperous ranchman and horse dealer of South Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, owns a ranch in Keokuk township, and a large ranch of 1,120 acres in

Logan county, Kansas. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 14, 1853, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Neil, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ireland.

Daniel Neil, who was a veterinary surgeon, at an early age engaged in buying and selling horses. He came to the United States and located near Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the fruit-growing industry. In 1859 he moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and purchased a farm in Green township, but later disposed of his farm property and moved to Ottumwa, where he operated a flouring mill and a transfer line. He successfully followed these branches of business for several years, and then located on a farm, where the latter days of his life were spent. He was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in Company A, 7th Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., for three years. He married Elizabeth Wilson, and they have the following children: William J.; Hugh; Margaret J., who married James McCuen, of Ottumwa; Nellie, wife of Frank C. Baker; Daniel; and Lizzie. In political belief he was a Democrat, while in religious attachments he was a member of the Church of England.

William J. Neil attended the common schools of Wapello county, Iowa, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. At the age of twenty-two years he purchased a farm, which he operated for about two years, and then engaged in buying and selling horses and mules. He was subsequently engaged in the grocery business in Ottumwa for two years, and then

sold out and worked for the American Manufacturing Company as collector. After remaining with that company a short time, he again turned his attention to buying and selling horses. He went to South Dakota, where he was employed in a government survey in 1883, and then returned to Ottumwa, where he purchased the stock and grocery trade of John Maddigan and also that of Thomas Gibbons, who became his partner in business. After one year he sold out and accompanied John B. Ennis to Kansas, where he incorporated the town of Monument, and organized the Monument Town-Site Company, of which he became president. He also conducted a general store, edited the *Monument Weekly*, and, while there, was in the real estate business, as agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He purchased 320 acres of land, engaged in raising, buying and selling wheat, oats, etc., and also in stock-raising. He remained in Monument about nine years, and then returned to Ottumwa and opened a grocery store, which he conducted about two years, when he again went to attend to his interests in Kansas. He is still interested in raising, buying and shipping grain, and in this enterprise has met with fair success. In 1897 he purchased a farm of 280 acres about five miles from Ottumwa, which he converted into a horse and cattle ranch. In the buying and selling of horses, mules and cattle he has a partner, George W. Blair, and they do an extensive business, keeping on an average of 150 head of stock, which they ship to Eastern

markets. In political belief Mr. Neil is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment.



HARLES C. PALMER,* a prominent stock raiser and cattle dealer of Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1845, and is a son of Jesse and Ellen (Eaves) Palmer.

Jesse Palmer was reared and schooled in Ohio, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade and also that of a millwright, which he followed until 1861. He located in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1854, and in August, 1855, moved to Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa. He later purchased a farm in Mahaska county, on which he carried on farming until 1866, when he moved to Monroe county, Iowa. There he purchased a farm which he is still operating. He and his wife were born in Ohio. They became the parents of 10 children, of whom five are now living, namely: Charles C.; Hannah A.; W. R.; O. C. and Jesse. Politically, he has shown preference for the Republican party.

Charles C. Palmer attended the common schools of Mahaska and Wapello counties, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He engaged in farming, and also bought and sold cattle and hogs. He has followed this occupation since, devoting most of his time to stock. Besides owning and conducting his own farm, he has two feed

yards in Eddyville, where he feeds and handles on an average 500 head of cattle annually,—besides what he buys on the outside. He is an extensive shipper of hogs, and for the past nine years has not missed shipping at least three car-loads of hogs per week, to John Morrell & Company, Ltd., at Ottumwa, Iowa. The most of his cattle are shipped to Chicago, Illinois. He is an expert judge of stock and a good buyer and shipper, and consequently has no trouble in securing the patronage of the farmers of Wapello, Mahaska and Monroe counties.

In 1872, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Martha J. Vance, of Monroe county, and five children were born to them, of whom four are now living, namely: E. M., wife of S. L. Lemmon, of Eddyville; F. A.; L. P.; and Roy. In politics Mr. Palmer is a staunch Republican, but has never aspired to office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

was buried in Clark county, Indiana. He was united in marriage with Eliza Wayman, a daughter of Emanuel and Mary Ann (Patterson) Wayman, and they reared eight children, as follows: Emanuel W.; Mary Ann, who married William Ring, and lives in Indiana; William H., who is married, and lives in Effingham county, Illinois; Nancy M., wife of Jesse Willis, of the same county; Ann M., wife of Gideon Lashbrook, of Missouri; Reason, who married and lives in Indiana; Margaret E., who married Simeon Schoonover, and lives in Louisville, Kentucky; and John W., who married Kate Gross, and lives in Effingham county, Illinois. Mrs. Moore died in 1897, aged about sixty-five years, and was buried at Bloomington, Indiana.

Emanuel W. Moore was reared in his native county, and at the age of twenty years enlisted at New Albany, Indiana, for services in the Mexican War. He was a member of the 2d Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., and was discharged July 3, 1847, having participated in the desperate battles fought under General Taylor at Brazos on the Rio Grande, Monterey and Buena Vista. He sustained but one slight injury. He is now one of the few pensioners of the Mexican War, living. In 1853, he joined the Indiana Legion, at Sellersburg, Indiana, an organization formed for protection against Morgan raids, which was subject to call by its officers. Three times they were called into the field. Mr. Moore came home in the spring of 1873, with his family, and located on the farm on which he now lives. He has always been a farmer, continuing his career

EMANUEL W. MOORE, a prominent and influential farmer of Wapello county, Iowa, came to this county in 1873, and has since been located on his farm of 200 acres in section 18, Compentine township. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, August 31, 1826, and is a son of James and Eliza (Wayman) Moore.

James Moore was born in Tennessee in 1795, died in 1848, aged fifty-three years, and

gies to raising grain and stock. He is very successful, and stands high in the community.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage March 27, 1851, with Clorinda R. Wells, a daughter of James and Maria (Thompson) Wells. James Wells was a son of Francis Wells, who was born in North Carolina and moved to Indiana, where he died in 1869, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Hannah (Howells) Wells, was born in North Carolina. James Wells was born in Indiana in 1806, and died in 1874, in Labette county, Kansas. His wife Maria (Thompson) Wells, was a daughter of Joshua Thompson, who was born in North Carolina, and settled in Indiana, where he died in 1876, aged ninety-two years. Maria (Thompson) Wells was born in Indiana in 1814, died in 1879, and is buried in the Dickins cemetery, in Competine township. To Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel W. Moore were born 10 children, of whom six are living: Elizabeth M., wife of Peter Bottorf, now a widow, living in a cottage on the old homestead; James W., who married Fanny Bottorf, and lives in Competine township; Rella Z., who married William Mowrey and lives in Kansas; George E., who married Lurie C. Reed, and lives in Kansas; John H., who married Nellie Gould, and lives in Evanston, Illinois; and Charles H., who married Mary Ellis, and lives on the home farm. Clara Jane, Mary Ann, Calla T., and Laura May are deceased. Mr. Moore and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary March 27, 1901, and six children, ten grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and a large number of other relatives attended, mak-

ing a joyous occasion.* Religiously, they are Baptists. He is a Republican, in politics, while fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.



JOHN W. SCOTT,* who has been engaged in contracting and building in Ottumwa for many years and with great success, resides just beyond the city limits, near the cemetery. He began without any prestige or means, but depended upon his own resources, and success has crowned his efforts.

Mr. Scott was born in Scotland, August 16, 1848, and came to this country alone, at an early age. He located in Chicago, Illinois, where he learned the bricklaying trade. Being of an ambitious temperament, he was not content until he was in business for himself, and soon began contract work. He stayed in Chicago for ten years, with varying success; finding Indianapolis a growing city, he decided about this time to move there. He built many of the largest buildings there at the time, among them the residence of General Harrison, the Bengal Hotel, the English kitchen, the electric power house, and the Cullery manufacturing plant. He moved to Ottumwa, when it began to assume the proportions of a city, and soon became its leading contractor and builder. The class of work which he has done in the city had been of the highest, including three ward schools, and the Sax, Wood, Exchange and Hoffman buildings. In fact, he has received the major portion of contracts for the

larger buildings of the city. The character of his work and his close application to his business have gained for him a prestige enjoyed by no other contractor in this locality. For the past two or three years, he has had contracts for the construction of sewers, and at the present time employs from 13 to 15 men and five teams in that branch of his work.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Scott was united in marriage, and has eight children, all of whom are living, as follows: William; John; Walter; Albert; Maggie; Agnes; Delia; and Martha. Religiously, Mr. Scott is a strong believer in the old Presbyterian faith, to which his forefathers adhered.

ELMER G. ALLEN, * who ably fills the position of postmaster in the village of Munterville, Polk township, Wapello county, Iowa, is also engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was born January 1, 1865, and is a son of John and Annie (Gately) Allen.

John Allen was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1830. He died in Marshall county, Iowa, in 1869. He came to the United States at an early day and settled in Iowa. He married Annie Gately, who was a native of Iowa, and who died in 1870, aged thirty-eight years. To them four children were born, as follows: Joseph G., who was born in 1855, and died in 1896; John, who died in 1881, at the age of twenty-two years; Winifred, who was born in 1861 and died in 1870; and Elmer G., the subject of this sketch.

Elmer G. Allen was left an orphan at the age of two years. He was taken into the home of Enos Lewis, who reared him as his own son, for which too much credit cannot be given to this gentleman. Enos Lewis was born in Indiana, March 6, 1817, and came to Iowa in 1849. He located on a farm in Polk township, where he owned 160 acres of land. He married Rebecca Lewis, March 31, 1842. She was born September 26, 1819, and died September 28, 1893. To them were born two children: William, who was born December 31, 1846, and died April 23, 1862; and Martha, who was born July 1, 1855, and died April 13, 1856. Enos Lewis was engaged in farming during his active career, but in 1890 he retired and is now living with his foster son. Mr. Lewis has made his home with Mr. Allen for the past eleven years. He is now eighty-four years old, and still retains his mental and physical faculties unimpaired by his advanced age. While not a member of any church, he gives liberally toward the church in his locality. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Lewis has a great fondness for children. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

Elmer G. Allen married September 24, 1890, Flora Smith, a daughter of Newell and Minnie (Polgman) Smith. She was born March 20, 1874. Her father was a native of Iowa, and died in December, 1882, aged thirty-seven years. Her mother, who is a native of Germany, is still living, aged thirteen years. They were the parents of seven children, namely: William R.; Charles S.; Paul

minew; Flora; Nellie M.; Frank; and Alta M.

Our subject and his wife have six children, namely: Gertrude, born January 20, 1892; Hubert, born December 3, 1893; Ivan L., born September 11, 1895; Wanda, born June 7, 1897; Margie, born February 14, 1899; and Murel M., born January 3, 1901.

On September 15, 1899, Mr. Allen received

his commission as postmaster, under the McKinley administration. This position he fills in a creditable manner. He is also engaged in mercantile business. Prior to going into this business he was engaged in farming and buying stock. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in local affairs.



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